# BROADCASTING FOR S'HAI STARTS TUESDAY, THROUGH THE CHINA PRESS


**Weather**

Rain or snow. The maximum temperature yesterday was 30.2 and the minimum 23.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.4 and 27.3.

# The China Press
大陸報

**The Mail Box**
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Madison, Jan. 25.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Soudan, 9 a.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pres. Pierce, 9 a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Angkor, Tuesday.

NO. 3497 VOL XIII | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 壬戌年十二月初五日 | SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923 | 大正十二年正月二十一日 第三種郵便物認可 | 20 CENTS


## SOVIET IS MOBILISING TO ASSIST GERMANY IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICT

### London Times Learns That Moscow Authorities Have Called Up All Five Year Conscripts For That Purpose

### U. S. NEWSPAPERS HOSTILE

### Increasingly Critical View Of French Occupation Of The Ruhr Is Being Taken In America; World Calls It "Economic Sabotage"

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

**London, Jan. 19.—The Times learns that the Soviet government has decided to mobilise all five year conscripts with a view to assisting Germany in the event that Berlin decides to use military measures in resisting the French.**

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

**London, Jan.—An "Express" dispatch from Berlin says that the German government has decided to expel all French civilians from Germany, and to establish "practically a state of war against France, aside from actual fighting."**

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

**Dortmund, Germany, Jan. 19.—The French outposts beyond this city are now only ten miles from the German force of 25,000 Reichwehr concentrated south of Muester. The French, when they occupied the German town of Luench, passed beyond the limits of the neutral zone fixed in the Versailles treaty. The French are continuing to send up reserves, which are taking up positions behind the river Lippe.**

(Reuter's Service)

**New York, Jan. 19.—An increasingly critical view of the occupation of the Ruhr is evident in some newspapers, notably the New York World, which says that it is economic sabotage, more deliberately violent and destructive than has ever been undertaken by a civilised nation in time of peace.**

(BY UNITED PRESS)

**Essen, Jan. 19.—French forces seized the mines, banks, trains, coal barges and tax offices in all parts of the Ruhr district simultaneously today. The Germans are continuing their policy of passive resistance. The Paris government has warned Germany that no more coal will be permitted to move toward Germany while the present program of obstruction is carried out by the Germans.**

(Rosta News Agency)

Moscow, Jan. 18.—The Paris papers express the opinion that war with Germany is a foregone conclusion. M. Clemenceau in the Temps says:

"The patience of France is exhausted. We must give up useless conferences and start to work."

The Figaro says: "Italy sanctioned the policy of France and Belgium is going to support it. Therefore France, in spite of the attitude of England, will take by force of arms into her hands from Germany all that is due to her."

The London Times is gloomy over the present political situation in Europe and foresees a new inevitable catastrophy in the near future which may have a very tragic consequence for England. In the opinion of the Times, England must energetically interfere in the Franco-German relations.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Reparations Commission has re-elected M. Barthou President at the annual renewal of its staff.

The question of the grant to the committee of German shipowners has been referred to the Guarantees Committee.

The next session will be devoted to the question of the moratorium.

The date of the replacing of Sir John Bradbury has not yet been fixed.

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, Jan. 19.—The arrest at Duesseldorf of Dr. Schulters, director of the Finance Bureau, was occasioned by his refusal to hand over his documents to the French financial expert.

The branch of the Reichsbank at Mayence has closed its wickets.

This morning the Reichsbank at Duesseldorf loaded its funds on lorries but French soldiers prevented their departure. The same thing happened at Dortmund.

The Liberte thus sums up the situation: "Germany believes that by resisting she will tire us out, and that Britain and the United States will finally intervene, in

(Continued on Page 5)

## TEACHER AT SOOCHOW HITS STUDENT; ALL GO ON STRIKE

### University Closed For Term Because Of Row

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Soochow, Jan. 19.—Soochow University has been closed for the remainder of this term. A student was insolent to the Physical Director over the matter of wearing a uniform and this led to a personal encounter. Later the teacher recognised that he was wrong in striking the student and expressed willingness to apologise if the student would likewise acknowledge his own discourtesy and apologise. This the student refused to do. Whereupon the student body took the matter up and demanded that the Director be dismissed.

The faculty upheld the action of the administration by unanimous vote and refused to accept the resignation of the Director even though it was tendered. Upon announcement of this action by the faculty the student body walked out on strike commencing with Thursday morning.

Every attempt to get a mass meeting of the student body failed and it was finally decided that every student who did not attend classes Friday would be understood as having withdrawn from the school. Only six students attended classes.

Saturday morning a second chance was extended to the student body. When they did not avail themselves of the opportunity to continue work the school was declared closed.

## Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

Judging by the evidence available San Zung-fi is possessed of a large calibre appetite.

San had attracted the attention of a Chinese watchman by throwing a number of planks of wood, intended for building purposes, over the fence at the Rifle Range at 4 a.m.

"I was only taking a little firewood to cook my breakfast," he told the Assessor and Magistrate.

The Court looked again at the charge sheet, whereon it was specified that the wood San had removed aggregated $20 worth, and then arranged to have his meals prepared for him for a three week period.

BOTH SATISFIED

C. P. C. 264 got into the witness box and laconically stated that he had observed Tsang Da-kung moving stealthily along Carter Road at 3 a.m. bearing a large parcel which later he found to contain nails. While he was making this discovery Tsang offered him 40 cents and asked to be allowed to continue on his way. So witness had taken Tsang to the station and charged him with stealing the nails.

Tsang made oration to the Court to the effect that he had neither stolen the nails nor tried to bribe the constable. He had purchased the nails for 30 cents in Frenchtown from a man whose name he could not remember. As to the 40 cents, the policeman had found it in his pocket while he was being searched and on being questioned regarding the sum he had told the searcher that if he liked he might have it. Whereupon the constable had abruptly come to a wrong conclusion and taken him to the station.

The police not having been able to locate any other owner for the nails, Tsang was given some good advice and discharged, but the 40 cents was ordered confiscated.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTE

A little neighborly argument over the matter of precedence in the use of public conveniences is all right and only to be expected, and may the party with the best lungs and vocabulary win; but when one of the parties so far forgets the conventionalities of urban controversy as to abandon lingual warfare and try to bend a milk bottle over the other party's nose—that is something else again. Especially when the parties are of the, so called, gentler sex.

It was wash day for Dzung Oen-sz. In view of which she had bundled up the family habiliments and taken them to the water tap near her home, which was up an alleyway off Elgin Road. She was industriously compiling the family's supply of fresh linen and there was not an irritating thought to ruffle her mind, except, maybe, such trifling factors as the hardness of the water or the proficiency of Mr. Dzung at wearing holes into his socks.

Such was the situation when Ng Kau-sz edged into the scene. Ng bore a large bottle which she appeared anxious to rinse out in a hurry. She thust the receptacle in among the Dzung laundry, beneath the stream from the tap. In doing so she contrived to deflect about a pailful of water into the laundress' lap. Hostilities then opened.

According to her own account of it, Madame Dzung arose and "blamed" Madame Ng for spilling the water on her. Madame Ng "blamed" her back, and then there was a quarrel. It is to be conjectured that the blaming and the quarreling echoed up and down the narrow alleyway and reverberated between the houses all up and down Elgin Road. Finally Madame Ng,

(Continued on Page 2)

## The China Trade Act Of 1922

### A Consideration Of Its Value To American Trade In China; Suggested Amendments; Congressman Dyer's Good Service

The China Trade Act, which has recently become a law, is the culmination of endeavors of American business men in China and commercial interests in the United States to obtain a Federal law which would enable American companies operating in China to incorporate under a known set of regulations on a basis similar to that of the British commercial interests which operate under "The Hongkong and China Companies' Ordinances."

The history of this legislation dates back to the 31st of December, 1917, when the President of the United States addressed a communication to the Honorable Wm. C. Redfield, at that time Secretary of Commerce, recommending the enactment into law of legislation for Federal incorporation of companies operating in China. As a result of this letter, Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, U. S. Senator, introduced Senate Bill 5194 in the Senate, and Hon. Joshua W. Alexander, a Representative from Missouri, introduced a similar Bill, H. R. 15499, in the House of Representatives.

In the Sixty-sixth Congress The Honorable L. C. Dyer, Congressman for St. Louis, Missouri who had become interested in affairs relating to American trade in China, introduced a new bill, H. R. 704, but obtained very little encouragement in connection with same, as there seemed to be a total lack of interest in both the House and the Senate in connection with legislation to further American trade in the Orient.

MR. DYER'S GOOD WORK

Mr. Dyer came out to China with the Congressional Party who visited Japan, China and The Philippines in 1920 and took a very keen interest in his study of the problems facing American business in the Orient in competition with the trade of other nations.

It was strongly impressed upon the Senators and Congressmen who at that time visited China that unless laws were passed which would place American corporations operating in China on an equal footing with corporations operating under the laws of Great Britain, with freedom from income taxation, it could not be expected that American trade would be able to hold its own.

Upon his return to Washington, Mr. Dyer prepared an amended Bill known as H. R. 7204. In January-February of 1921 a delegation of Americans, headed by Mr. C. L. Seitz and Mr. J. B. Powell as representing the American Chamber of Commerce of China, spent some time in Washington conferring with Mr. Dyer and the Judiciary Committees of the House and of the Senate in the endeavor to get a Bill enacted which would absolutely suit conditions of working out here. Hearings were held before the Ways and Means Committee of the House and a bill was finally drafted, known as H. R. 16043, which covered exactly what was wanted by the American business interests in China.

The indefatigable efforts put forth by Mr. Dyer finally impressed the delegates of the Chamber of Commerce of China and the most cordial support for the measure was secured from the Judiciary and the Ways and Means committees of the House, so that the Bill passed the House by a large majority.

MR. FORDNEY'S INDORSEMENT

Congressman J. W. Fordney wrote to the Judiciary Committee of the House on the subject as follows:

"The Ways and Means Committee, having duly considered your request, hereby recommend for inclusion in the China Trade Act the attached paragrah providing for the exemption of corporations organised under the Act from taxation in the manner and to the extent provided in the paragraph referred to."

And the Honorable Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, in an official statement said:

"I favor the passage of the bill during the present session of Congress. American business in China should be placed on an equal footing with the foreign competition it is forced to meet.

"I do not urge the enactment of the Dyer bill in a retaliatory spirit. British business predominates today in China and Oriental countries, and it is entitled to its favorable position because of its activity and energy. British business in the Far East is fostered by its Government. It is right that American companies should receive similar encouragement. The means by which the Government may show its favor of American enterprises in China would be free to all American companies from income and excess profits taxes. The means by which the Merchant Marine Act contemplates the upbuilding of our merchant marine in foreign commerce by providing freedom from excess profits taxation on the earnings of a vessel engaged in foreign trade, providing such earnings are invested in new ship construction, may be applied to the upbuilding of American business in China. We are making a similar effort to build up our business in China that the United States may benefit by the development of its resources."

CONGRESS QUESTIONED

When the Bill, which has passed the House, was referred to the Senate for ratification, serious difficulties were encountered and the question arose as to whether Congress had power to pass such a bill. It was pointed out by Mr. Dyer, in arguments presented in the matter, that it was apparent on examination of the proposed legislation that the corporations sought to be created thereby were

(Continued on Page 6)

## Will Sail 22-Ton Yacht Alone On 16,000 Mile Cruise

WANTED—an adventurous he-man who loves to feel the salt spray kiss his cheeks out on the great open seas and be rocked to sleep by night by the rolling waves, who has had some experience in handling a sailing ship and is desirous of setting off on a cruise of adventure. Object (ultimately) jolly old England.

Captain Wilkins, a well known China Coast skipper, formerly with Eric Moller and Company, might have inserted such an advertisement in the popular 'want-ad' columns of THE CHINA PRESS, but he very probably will not be compelled to resort to advertising when some of the adventure-loving sons of the wanderlust temporarily parked in Shanghai hear of his venture.

Captain Wilkins, sometime in March, will set out from Shanghai in a 22-ton wee clipper all alone—unless some congenial sailor comes along in the meantime to cause him to share his adventure—for the Philippines, along the North coast of Borneo, through the Sundra Straits across the Indian Ocean to the isle of Rodriguez, Madagascar, several picturesque African ports, to the Azores, and then the English channel and right up the historic Thames to London itself.

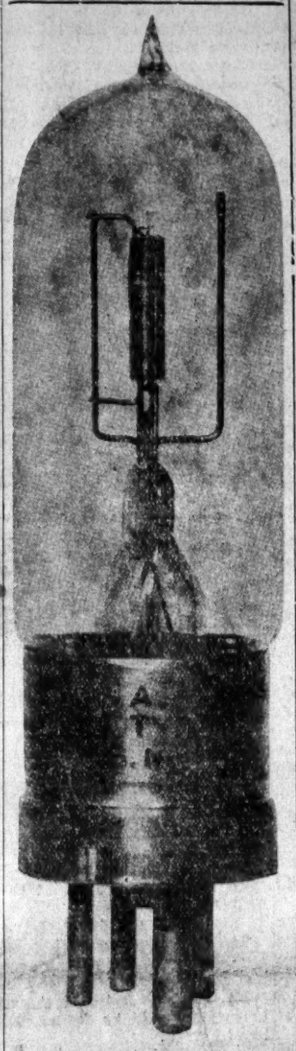
CRUSOE AT SEA

Like Robinson Crusoe of old Captain Wilkins will be monarch of all he surveys for at the present time he plans of sailing his miniature yacht by himself, confident that he can handle the rig and sail the craft without assistance. If, however, a sailing man that suits the doughty skipper comes along and passes muster, Captain Wilkins may be persuaded to make a duet out of "life on the ocean wave and home on the rolling deep."

Captain Wilkins will follow the same course as five other adventurers who will set out in a small

(Continued on Page 5)

## BROADCASTING Marvel Of The Age



THE radio vacuum-tube, a device which makes it possible for light sound and power waves to be sent through the atmosphere. This is the essential part of each piece of radio equipment used by THE CHINA PRESS and Radio Corporation of China in the broadcasting service of news and music which is to be started Tuesday night. Simple-looking jigger, isn't it?

## STEELE, ACTING AS ATTORNEY, FINED FOR CONTEMPT

### Judgment For $250 Attorney's Fees Given Judge C. S. Franklin

Judgment for $250 and costs was assessed against Mr. A. Steele by United States Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton, and Mr. Steele was fined $5 for contempt of court when he made the assertion, after being warned, that the Court was biased against him.

The case came before Commissioner Lurton when Mr. Steele appeared to ask for a change of venue in the civil action brought against him by Judge C. S. Franklin to collect attorneys fees. Judge Franklin sued for his fees in acting as Mr. Steele's counsel in an action brought against him by Rodger and Haskell in which they collected $1,500 in a judgment by Judge Charles S. Lobingier in the United States Court.

Shortly after the hearing began Commissioner Lurton was forced to reprimand Mr. Steele for his attitude but allowed Mr. Steele, who appeared as his own attorney, to state his grounds.

Mr. Steele: I appreciate your honor's kindness. (To the Court stenographer) I want this on the record. Are you ready?

Mr. Franklin: Shoot.

Mr. Steele proceeded to state his grounds for the application: that the case should be heard in the U. S. Court for China or to have another Consular Judge called in as he had reason to believe—and verily believed—that the present presiding Judge of the Court, viz., Nelson E. Lurton, was biased and prejudiced against the defendant who could not expect a fair and impartial trial; that it would promote justice if the cause were tried by another Court; removal of the hearing would not cause hardship to witnesses; the application was not made for the purpose of delay; that he had certain re

(Continued on Page 2)

## NEWS AND MUSIC RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMS FOR SHANGHAI TUESDAY

### Tune In At 200 Meters And Receive THE CHINA PRESS Exclusive Service; Jaroslav Kocian And Golden Gate Quartette Among The Features

### MARKET AND WEATHER REPORTS

### Wireless And Local News Bulletins; See THE CHINA PRESS Daily For List Of Entertainers And Hours At Which To "Listen In"

**Bringing Shanghai into line with the world's modern cities, The China Press has arranged with the Radio Corporation of China so that beginning Tuesday evening, broadcast service will send news bulletins, music, speeches and other entertainment features through the air.**

**Five hundred wireless stations and receiving sets in the vicinity of Shanghai will have an opportunity of listening in and within a few weeks it is expected that thousands will enjoy The China Press news service and musical programs, which will be broadcasted every night.**

**The programs for the concerts will be printed daily exclusively in The China Press.**

Jaroslav Kocian, the famous Czech violinist; the Golden Gate quartet, which is making such a hit at the Carlton, and George Hall, saxophone soloist of the Carlton orchestra, are to be on the first program, which will be broadcasted beginning at 8 o'clock Tuesday night. Radio fans who desire to hear the artists and get the news bulletins and the other features to be announced, should "tune in" at 200 meters.

AT ASTOR, CARLTON

Diners at the Astor House Grill and Carlton will hear the first radiophone program in China and Mr. E. G. Osborn of the Radio Corporation announced last night that he had arranged to instal apparatus at both places so that all in the dining rooms may hear the concert.

The Golden Gate quartet will sing at the Carlton in person at 8:15 o'clock and will be rushed to the transmitting station in a motor car. At 8:30 o'clock, they will sing the same numbers into the transmitter and the songs will be carried through the air to the slender antennae at the Carlton and the diners will again hear the singers—but this time the quartet will be nearly two miles away.

George Hall is to play "Blue," the latest song hit from America, for the radiophone; there will be dance music and other features.

Yesterday afternoon a test was made at the Astor House Grill and the orchestra at the transmitting station was heard in such volume that it was delightful for dancing.

Wireless calls from ships in the neighborhood of Shanghai and telegrams from Peking, Soochow, Nanking, and other cities as far distant as Mukden reported that the music and voice from the Shanghai station was plainly audible.

ON DOLLAR BUILDING

Already a large number of persons, realising the entertainment and value afforded by radiotelephony, have installed receiving sets in their homes, and have been waiting impatiently for Shanghai to have its own broadcasting station to which they might "tune in" at any time they desire during the schedule hours.

The station of the Radio Corporation is situated in a handsome suite of offices on the roof of the Robert Dollar Building on Canton Road, and has been erected under the supervision of Mr. E. G. Osborn.

The broadcasting studio, which is now being completed, will be a regular "tea-party" style room, and contrary to the general idea that it is full of whirring machinery and dynamos, has the appearance of a bungalow drawing-room.

TO PREVENT ECHOES

The radio equipment is mounted inconspicuously in the corners, and for the rest, there is a piano; a phonograph, wicker-style furniture, and all the other appurtenances to the modern residence. It differs, however, in that the walls are hung with heavy broadcloth to prevent echoes, as the greatest care has to be taken to ensure perfect transmission of the direct voice and music waves.

The technical side of the station has been arranged so that the broadcasting will not interfere with the regular Government and ship-station traffic through the air, and has been accomplished by lowering the transmission wavelength to 200 meters, and sharp tuning on that particular wave. Even with this precaution, however, no transmission will be carried on during the periods when time

### A Few Features Of First Radiophone Program For S'hai

8 p.m. Overture

8:15 Violin Solo Humoreske
Anton Dvorak
JAROSLAV KOCIAN
(Famous Czech Violinist who plays with Municipal Orchestra this afternoon and gives concert at French Club Tuesday night.)

8:30 The Golden Gate Quartet
Now featuring nightly at the New Carlton

8:45 Saxophone Solo "Blue"
the new song hit
GEORGE HALL
Of the Carlton Cafe Orchestra

9:00 Dance music

These are a few of the features on the program.

The China Press news bulletins also will be broadcasted by radio from the station of the Radio Corporation of China in the Robert Dollar Building.

Watch The China Press Tuesday morning for the complete program.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday night tune in at 200 meters and listen.


Before Advertising in any other SUNDAY NEWSPAPER insist on seeing some definite PROOF OF CIRCULATION and pay for your advertising accordingly.

The Average Paid CIRCULATION OF THE CHINA PRESS SUNDAY EDITION as last certified by our auditors, was 6037

signals and other important radio-telegraph work is going on in the air with near-by stations.

The interest created already by the advent of real radio in Shanghai makes it safe to forecast that Shanghai is going to follow the lead of American cities, and take up radio-telephony with great enthusiasm.

TALK TO "McKINLEY"

During the last few days the station has been testing with various receiving-stations, and one and all have reported that the music and voice notes are clear and well-modulated. An interesting test made on Friday afternoon was with the radio-room on the Admiral liner President McKinley as she came up the river from Woosung. The operators aboard carried on a conversation with the Radio Corporation staff on the Dollar Building, and every word was loud and clear, and the test music was received on board loudly and with fine tone and modulation.

RADIO DANCES

"We plan to place the broadcasting on a high scale," Mr. Osborn said yesterday. "Whatever music we have is going to be good, and we will have our news-reports, stock-exchange and exchange prices on the air as fast as it can be humanly done. Our own orchestra, I believe, will thoroughly please all music-lovers, and they will be specially instructed in giving radio-dances. This will be really useful for clubs and organisations that cannot afford the cost of an orchestra and their transportation for single entertainments."

## CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND LETTERS STILL UNCLAIMED AT P. O.

### American Postal Agency Also Has A Few Letters Left

Americans and others who have or expect to receive mail through the United States Postal Agency are requested by Postmaster Ford to call at the post office for any letters or packages they may be expecting.

A list of uncalled for mail has already been published by THE CHINA PRESS and a list is posted in the office. Keys to post office boxes still in the possession of box holders should be surrendered at once. Deposits on such keys will not be returned after January 31.

The following unclaimed parcels—many of them containing Christmas presents—are still held at the office. Addressees must call for them in person as they will not be delivered on chits:

Boyd R. S., Davis Miss E., De Berry J. P., Danforth Helen, D'Aquino Mrs. L., Foster Miss Ruth (2), Glastern Dr. B., Harris Miss Ruth, La Champ Mme. E., Lee T. T., Liety Clayton, Lindhout H. K., Leurs Miss M. C., Lunghai Railway.

Mitchell Mrs. E. D., Malcolm A. (3), Moller Mrs. J., Malcolm J. (S. S. Kiangsan), Moller Mrs. O., Rallie Mrs., Roberts Miss E. L., Roberts L. S., Smith Miss Ethel, Smith Mrs. Clarinda, Sharples Mrs. E. W. (3), Sawyer Mrs. M. L., Sills Miss M., Taylor Albert, Wang Miss Y. S. and Woo Iung.

## Memel Attempting To Arrest Rebels

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, Jan. 19.—The inhabitants of Memel are attempting to resist the insurgents. The banks have ceased payment. The insurgents have arrested two Ministers of the former Government of Memel.

Two British cruisers and one French cruiser have arrived. British soldiers have been landed and placed in posts at the prefecture. The barracks are occupied by the French troops.

### BUSINESS REPORT

The United States Consulate-General has received the United States Department of Commerce Bulletin "Survey of Current Business, November, 1922," containing tables showing business indicators, a business summary, diagrams and tables showing business indicators, wholesale price comparisons, trend of business movements and detailed tables showing important products in America covering 1922 up to and including September. It is available in the commercial room at the Consulate.

## To Play For Radio

JAROSLAV KOCIAN

KOCIAN comes to Shanghai after triumphs in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Washington and other cities. He will play a concert at the French Club Tuesday night and is the soloist this afternoon at the Municipal Orchestra concert.

The famous artist will be on THE CHINA PRESS radiophone concert program Tuesday evening and promptly at 8:15 o'clock those "tuned in" at 200 meters will hear the wonderful strains of Dvorak's "Humoreske." Kocian will play at the Radio Corporation of China broadcasting station on the Dollar Building and his violin will be heard in Manila, Hongkong, Peking and for hundreds of miles out to sea.

This afternoon will play "Smphonie Espagnole" for violin with orchestra accompaniment which he played on the same violin which lay untouched for sixty-five years after the death of Paganini in Genoa.

The complete program for this afternoon's noteworthy concert follows:

1. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 in F minor ..... Liszt
2. Two Fragments ..... Wagner
   (a), Siegfried's Song "Forging of the sword"
   (b) Siegfried's Death and Funeral March
3. (a)' Symphonic Sketch: "In the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
   (b) Bourree Fantasque (Orchestrated by F. Mottl) Chabrier
4. Symphonie Espagnole for Violin with Orchestra Accompaniment ..... Lalo
   (a) Allegro non troppo
   (b) Scherzando: Allegro molto
   (c) Andante
   (d) Rondo: Allegro

Soloist: Mr. Jaroslav Kocian
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

The following concerts will be given this week:

Thursday, Jan. 25 at 9:15 p.m. Chamber Music and Soloist Concert, admission $1.

Friday, Jan. 26, at 5:30 p.m. Tea Concert and Dance, admission free

## FORMAL ORDER OF ARREST ISSUED AGAINST JUDGE

A warrant for the arrest of Mei Yi-kuo, ex-chief of the District Court of Shanghai, has been issued by the High Procurate of Kiangsu Province, on a charge of embezzling public funds. The order was issued on Friday upon the request of the Chief Justice of the Kiangsu Supreme Court, Chu-Hsien-wen, following his investigation in the case.

Mei Shih-ching, the 12-year-old son of the accused who was detained, has been released and is now continuing his studies at the Ching Chong School.

## Dayton Helicopter Rises Three Feet

*(Reuter's Service)*

Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 19.—A helicopter, containing two men, invented by a Rumanian, M. de Bothezat, successfully rose three feet from the ground here today.

Call
West 189
Ford Hire Service

## Steele, Acting As Attorney, Fined For Contempt

(Continued from Page 1)

putable and credible witnesses to call.

OBSTACLE DEVELOPS

The Commissioner asked that the applicant should cite the law under which he was proceeding.

Mr. Steele inquired if the Court was not satisfied with the grounds on which he had based his application.

Mr. Lurton: This Court is governed by law. It is not a question of opinion.

Witness said he wanted to call Mr. Schoenfeld.

Mr. Lurton told him to cite the law.

Mr. Steele stated that he had not come into Court on his own volition. He was there in answer to a notice which had been served on him by the adverse party.

After a slight exchange of words, Mr. Steele warmly demanded that the ruling of the Commissioner should be recorded and that the stenographer should also note the fact that he (applicant) had objected to the ruling of the Court.

Commissioner: Proceed. Your objection is overruled.

Mr. Steele: I want my objection recorded.

The Commissioner said that could be done in another way.

Mr. Steele insisted.

The Commissioner: I am telling you what to do. I have said your objection is overruled as to evidence being taken.

Mr. Steele: It seems to me that very clearly you are showing partiality.

The Commissioner: I am not denying you any right.

Mr. Steele held that he was being denied an elementary right.

The witness was allowed to dictate some phrases for the Court record: that reputable witnesses, material and necessary, were not allowed to be called, and that without their testimony his rights and interests would be greatly prejudiced.

The Commissioner added that the application as to the witnesses was overruled, as the applicant had failed to cite the law under which he was proceeding

The Commissioner (to witness): Have you any further recommendations to make to the Court?

Mr. Steele: Any recommendations I would make would be a waste of breath.

COURT IS CRITICAL

The Commissioner: Now Mr. Steele, your attitude is unbecoming, and please desist.

Mr. Steele: It is a fact, your honor—it would be futile, needless to speak.

The Commissioner: Your remarks are facetious, to say the least.

Mr. Steele: Please note my attitude.

The Commissioner: If you further persist in the matter you will be considered in contempt of Court.

Mr. Steele: What matter?

The Commissioner: The matter of you addressing this Court. It is contempt. Please proceed.

Mr. Steele: I take exception to your honor's ruling. Please note that. I will say that in the absence of further testimony in this case and your honor's prohibition in preventing me producing testimony in this case—I also am ready to give testimony in support of my application—the matter has reached a stage where I cannot proceed any more. Your honor can show your bias as much as you like.

The Commissioner: I consider your remarks to be contempt of Court and will fine you, Mr. Steele, $5.

Mr. Steele: It shall be paid.

Judgment was then entered for Williams & Franklin.

## PRESIDENT PIERCE DUE TODAY WITH MORE U. S. MAIL

A heavy mail is due from America today and three big liners are sailing from Shanghai this week. The President Pierce which has on board 700 bags of mail, a big passenger list and 1,000 tons of cargo for this port, is due at Woosung early this morning and leaves for Hongkong and Manila at daybreak tomorrow.

The tender with incoming passengers and mail from the Pierce is expected at the Customs jetty between 9 and 9.30 o'clock this morning, and the outbound tender with passengers and baggage will leave at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The President McKinley which docked at the China Merchants Central Wharf on Friday, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The next mail for the United States will be dispatched on the President Madison next Thursday, and that for Honolulu will go on the President Cleveland on the same day. The Empress of Asia of the Canadian Pacific will leave Woosung for Vancouver on Saturday, January 27.

Following the Sardinia which sailed for London yesterday, the next mail for Europe will be sent on the Soudan tomorrow. Ordinary matter will close at 9 o'clock in the morning and registered should be posted before 8 a.m. This boat is going to Bombay via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and the tender Gutzlaff with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

With the arrival of the Delta yesterday morning, the Angkor of the French Mail is bringing the next mail from Europe on Tuesday. It was due to arrive at Hongkong yesterday morning.

## French Colonies To Be Kept Intact

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, January 19.—M. Albert Sarraut, the Minister of the Colonies, has arrived at St Pierre et Miquelon. In a speech he affirmed the will of France to keep intact her Colonial patrimony.

Explaining the situation in the colony of French West Africa at the opening sitting of the Council of Government, the Governor-General, M. M. H. Merlin, stated that complete calm reigned throughout the territory. Commerce for 1922 reached a total of 700,000,000 francs, divided almost equally between imports and exports. The financial situation was also favorable, the general budget showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of more than 4,000,000 francs.

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

THRIFT WEEK 1923 — THRIFT WEEK 1923

Share With Others Day

Until a man learns the enduring joy to be gained by sharing with others his possessions and himself, he is missing one of the most vital elements in complete living.

And after all, it is not what you give that counts so much as it is the spirit in which you give.

Opportunities for constructive liberality are legion here in China, but remember that the best gifts to your less fortunate fellows are aimed at the causes of their necessity, not merely at the effects.

THE
American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nankiug Road

## Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

airing of the din, or perhaps having finished rinsing the glassware, or running out of adjectives, or, possibly even losing her temper, took a preliminary swing with the bottle and whacked it earnestly against her neighbor's profile; thus bringing the discussion to a close for the time being.

The matter was opened up again in the Mixed Court, where Mme. Ng disputed Mme. Dzung's account of things and maintained that she herself had been on the defensive all the time, having been attacked, not by Mme. Dzung alone, but by several of the latter's allies as well.

"I had no alternative but to hit her with the bottle," she declared.

The Court furnished her with a couple of alternatives, offering her the choice of a $3 fine or 3 days in jail.

## JOFFE IS INVITED TO VISIT JAPAN BY VISCOUNT GOTO

### Message Suggests Conversations Might Clear Up Misunderstandings

Mr. A. A. Joffe, Soviet envoy to China, who was ordered South by physicians to recover from a nervous breakdown, has received an invitation to visit Japan.

The invitation is over the signature of Viscount Goto, who is chairman of the Russo-Japanese Association, an organisation with a wide and influential membership in Tokio.

The message expresses sympathy regarding Mr. Joffe's ill health and suggests that a visit to the hot springs near Tokio might prove beneficial. At the same time Viscount Goto expresses the opinion that, if Mr. Joffe decides to accept the suggestion, conversations might be held which would tend to clear up misunderstandings existing between the Soviet and the Japanese Government.

Mr. Joffe's health seems slightly improved since his arrival in Shanghai, it was said yesterday, but his plans for going further South are still indefinite. It was stated by his secretary yesterday that the report that the British authorities had refused permission for the envoy to land in Hongkong is inaccurate, no request for such permission having been asked. A preliminary conversation with officials of the British Legation, however, indicated that a proposal to visit Hongkong was to be discouraged.

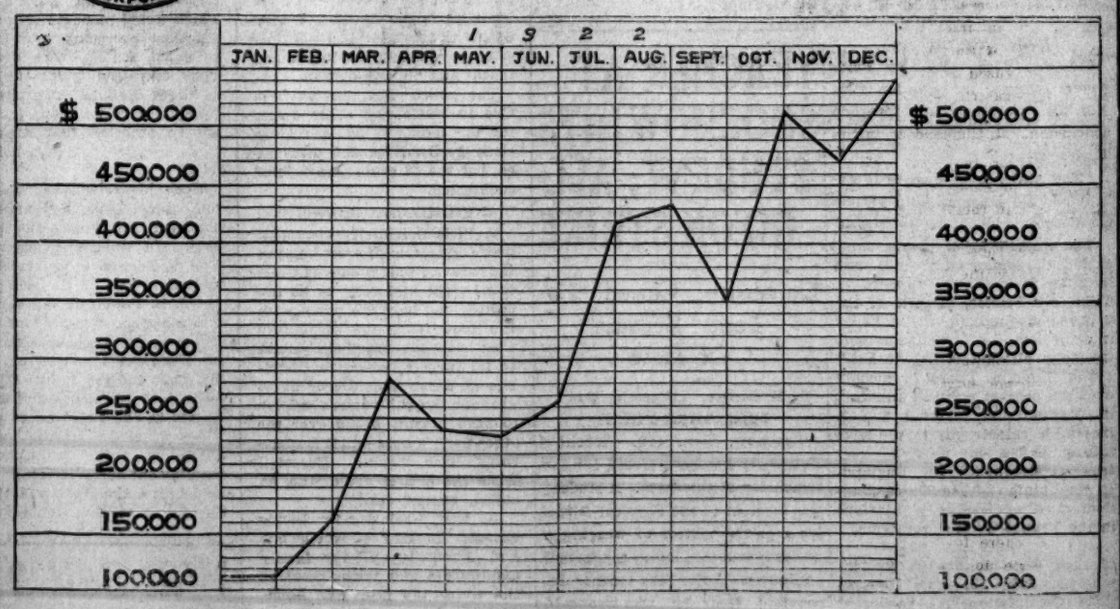
Glover's Dog Medicines
Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed" mailed free to any address.
H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
127 West 24th St., New York, U.S.A.
Muller & Phipps (China) Ltd. Shanghai

The Yellow Lantern
Jack Mason Proprietor
Jade
Ivory
Amber
Curios
Rare Silks
Embroideries
Astor House Lobby

Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.
Our
Annual Winter Sale
of
Drapery, Millinery, Furnishing, Ladies' & Men's Outfitting Goods
is now proceeding
Bargains in all Departments, Great Reductions in Household Linen, Men's Wear and Hosiery
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY — EVERLASTING AS THE HIMALAYAS — INCORPORATED

GRAPH SHOWING BUSINESS WRITTEN DURING 1922




Business Written During 1922, (the Company's first calendar year.) . . $4,028,500.00
Premium income for the year 1922 . . . . $ 146,171.68
RESERVES to POLICYHOLDERS as of December 31st, 1922 . . . . . $ 326,821.00

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., INC.
OPERATING UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER
MAIN OFFICE, 15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI
BRANCH OFFICES } CANTON Missions Building; HANKOW No. 1 Tungting Road; PEKING 144 Hatamen St.; TSINANFU Cor. 5th Road & 3rd Ma Lo
Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF NEARLY 100 YEARS
DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
OR, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous Exhaustion. This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Price 12s., or four times the quantity, 33s. a Bottle. Leading Chemists, or Dr. De Roo Medicine Co., Kentish Town, London, Eng.
DR. DE ROOS' Compound RENAL PILLS for Kidney Diseases. Price 3s.
DR. DE ROOS' Celebrated FEMALE PILLS. English Price 2s.
Purchasers are requested to see that packages of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bear the stamp label, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

# How Color Affects Our Health and Dispositions

## *Dr. R. A. Thompson Shanghai's Distinguished Optical Specialist In An Interview Explains Why Too Much or Too Little Can Disturb the Delicate Mechanism of Our Eyes, Upset Our Digestions, Produce Disease and Even Lead Us to the Divorce Courts.*

A "Color-Cure" Patient Being "Tapped" for Lines of Nervous Tension Which, When They Relax Under Certain Powerful Rays of Colored Lights, Guide the Physician to His Diagnosis of Disease.

Dr. R. A. THOMPSON

Internationally Known Optical Specialist whose institutions in Paris, Berlin, Kansas City, Portland and Honolulu are known the world over. Dr. Thompson has decided to make Shanghai his home.

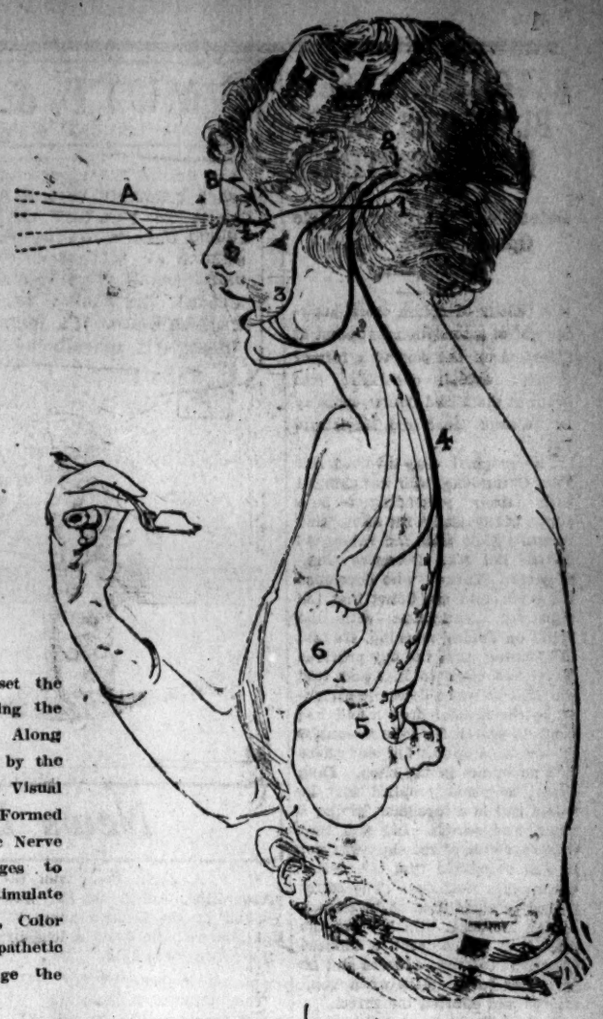
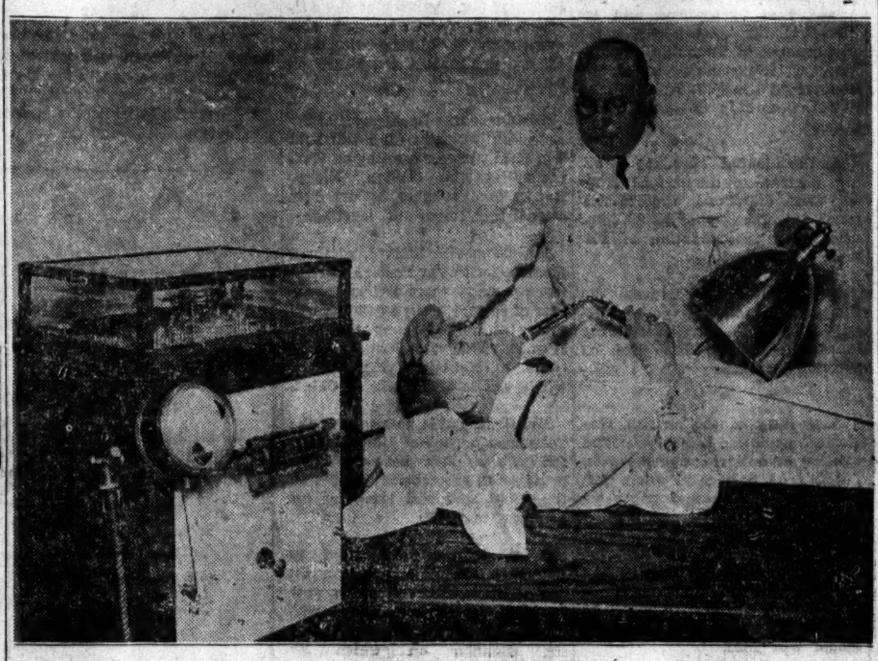
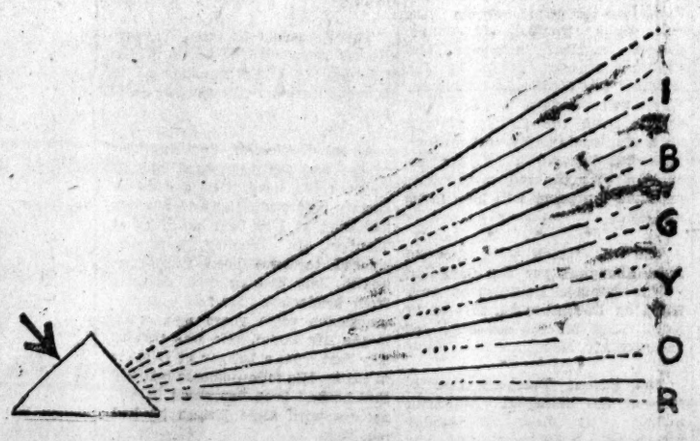


Diagram Showing How the Color Rays Can Upset the Digestion and General Health. A—Rays of Light Entering the Eye and Being Sent as Light and Color Impressions Along the Optic Nerve (1) to the Visual Centre of the Brain by the Rods and Cones (B) in the Retina of the Eye. 2—The Visual Centre of the Brain Where Color Conceptions Are Formed Close to Which Is the Beginning of the Pneumogastric Nerve (4) Which Conveys Stimulating or Depressing Messages to the Stomach (5) and Heart (6). The Nerves Which Stimulate the Salivary Glands (3) Originate in This Same Region, Color Rays Which Upset the "Rods and Cones" Set Up a Sympathetic Disturbance of the Pneumogastric Nerve and So Derange the Whole Digestive System and Heart as Well.



A Photograph of a Patient in a Color-Cure-Hospital Being Treated with Powerful Color Rays and Inhaling Thoroughly Sterilized Air




A Ray of Light Being Split by a Prism of Glass Into Seven Wave Lengths Which Produce
V—The Sensation of Violet
I—That of Indigo
B—That of Blue
G—That of Green
Y—That of Yellow
O—That of Orange
R—That of Red

NOT long ago a distinguished physician, commenting in a medical journal upon a peculiar divorce case which had come to his professional attention, made this statement:

"If the wife had not had their dining room papered all in red this divorce would probably never have come about. The red in the room over-stimulated and exhausted the nerve endings in the retina of the eyes whose work it is to convey to the brain the color sensation we call red. These vibrations of color were made worse at night by a bad arrangement of lighting. As a consequence, the tired retinas affected the optic nerve, which in its turn set up an irritation in the visual center of the brain. This, in its turn, caused an irritation of the pneumogastric nerve which controls the stomach and upset the processes of digestion. This, in its turn, produced changes in judgment and emotion which inevitably led to the divorce court.

"If it had not been for that red wall paper the lady probably would be a healthy woman and a happy wife today."

Everyone knows that in the rooms of some houses they feel at ease and cheerful, while in others they are conscious of a feeling of restlessness and irritation. A woman will say of these last rooms that they "drive her crazy;" and of the first that she "could sit there forever." People as a rule do not know why such rooms affect them, but modern science, in studying the effects of color upon our health and mentality, has just made some very interesting and remarkable discoveries about this and other matters. The remarks of the distinguished physician previously quoted cover only a little bit of the part science now says color plays in our lives.

Properly to understand how color can so affect us, it is first necessary to explain what science has comparatively recently discovered color to be. All objects are either luminous or non-luminous. Luminous bodies, such as the sun and stars, send out light. Non-luminous bodies, like flowers, human beings, stones and so on, reflect light. What we call light moves from its source in a series of waves and at the rate of 185,000 miles a second.

In the retina of the human eye is a little arrangement of nerve matter which, through its shape, is called "the rods and cones." This small mechanism is sensitive to the impact of the light waves. The rods of which there are 30,000,000 in the eyes, are sensitive only to light itself—that is, they perceive it without color. But the cones, which are 7,000,000 in number, pick out the colors.

The reason for this seems to be as follows: The waves of light are made up of different lengths. That is, the distance between their crests is shorter or longer as the case may be. Everyone has seen a lake at a time when the waves are short and choppy, and at another time when the waves are long and rolling. The light waves move in the same way—except that the shortest and the longest waves and all between strike the eyes simultaneously.

Now science has found that light waves 1-61000 of an inch in length—that is 1-61000 of an inch between their crests—create the sensation of violet; these can be compared to the short, choppy waves on the lake. But wave lengths 1-36000 of an inch give rise to the sensation of red, and these can be compared to the slow, long rollers. Wave lengths between these two give us the other colors. By holding a three-cornered piece of glass or prism and letting a ray of sun light fall through it you can separate the light ray into those waves and get all the colors of the rain-bow, which is nothing but similar rays being split up against a background of cloud by millions of raindrops.

Among the 7,000,000 cones in the retina of the eye are certain ones which are "tuned" to different wave lengths of light. Some of them record only the red, some the green, etc. The recording is only the ability to respond to a certain number of beats.

When these beats come so fast that there is only 1-61000 of an inch between them, the cones which are sensitive to this tatoo send a nerve impulse to the color center of the brain, which is registered there as what we call violet. When the light waves which are only 1-36000 of an inch beat their tattoo upon certain cones in the eye, these send the nerve impulse which we call the color red. The cones which respond to the color vibrations of red do not register green or violet, for instance. Nor do these others register red.

And here we have the explanation of color blindness. In those who do not perceive the colors red or green, for instance, the cones which are supposed to register this number of strokes are either absent or deficient.

It can now plainly be understood how closely related to the machinery of the eye color is and how that machinery can be disordered by too much of one color, or anything which will disorder the workings of the little cones and upset, just as the physician previously quoted pointed out, the whole physical system.

But there enters another strange thing in color. Every non-luminous object absorbs and throws back a certain number of these light waves. An object which absorbs them all is black. An object which throws back all is white. The rose is red because it absorbs everything except the red rays of light and throws them back. Any object is a certain color not because it is that color, but because it has no power to absorb the light waves which produce the sensation we call that color. If you will take a red rose and look at it in a light which contains no red rays that rose will be black.

And this ability to absorb certain rays of light and throw back others also has its effects, modern science believes, upon the health and mentality of human beings.

Professor M. Luckiesh, the distinguished American physicist, who is perhaps the greatest expert upon color on that continent, records some interesting experiments upon the effect of color upon physical and mental efficiency.

"Fere studied," he says, "the effect of colored light upon muscular activity. In ordinary light this muscular activity was found to be 23 units. It increased to 24 units for blue light; to 28 for green light; to 30 for yellow light, and to 35 and 42 units, respectively, for orange and red light.

"Pressey found that after subjecting a person to a given color for five minutes he could detect differences in the effects of the various colors upon tapping activity, memory, mental work, and so on. He found subjects with pronounced intolerance for a particular color. The mental processes of one subject might take 20 percent more time under the influence of one color, or the memory work of another might show a marked improvement under a certain colored light. Tapping activity was more uniform with green light, slower with blue light and decidedly quicker under red light. Arithmetical work was strongly improved under red light."

With violet light, both mental and physical activity was impaired.

Not only wall paper, the draperies and hangings of our home may and do have pronounced effects upon our health, but the color of our clothing as well. Not only the light rays of colors reflected from our clothes, but those which our clothes absorb are important to us, science believes.

Before the war the German dye makers had a monopoly of world trade. But since the war the American and English dyes have forged ahead and most of our fabrics, wallpapers, etc., etc., are now colored with American and English made dyes. We are no longer dependent on German dyes. Here would be a great opportunity for the American and English dye makers to consider and to solve the relationship of colors to our health, comfort and temperaments. Dyes are nothing but substances which have the power of making fabrics absorb and throw back color waves just as the flowers do. A branch of the American and English dye industry might very well and profitably take up the science of healthful colors in clothes.

There is a school of medicine which has arisen—not yet fully accepted by the orthodox members of the profession, it may be said, which practises what is called variously chromo-therapy, spectro chemistry and color healing. One of its leading practitioners in New York explains its technique as follows:

"The solid parts of a human body are composed of approximately 9.1 percent hydrogen, 13.4 percent carbon, 2.5 percent nitrogen and 7.2 percent oxygen, which make up 97 percent of the total. About 1 percent more is calcium and another 1 percent phosphorus, while the sole remaining 1 contains in minute proportions every other element in the world, of which at present there are known to be nearly ninety. Also, we know that all growth, whether vegetable or animal, is but the evolution of elements energised by the radiant energy given off by the sun over waves of light.

"Radiant energy is the source of all energy, and every element absorbs and emanates this energy. Nothing could grow without it. This is the most obvious possible fact. But few people link food, medicine or anything else they take into their system directly with the sun. Tell the average person on the street or in a cafe that he eats and drinks radiant energy and breathes it and he will laugh at you. Yet this is precisely what he does do. He eats cereals, fruits, vegetables, meats, drinks water, milk, and breathes gases, all of which are composed of elements energised and brought into being by radiant energy.

"Furthermore, tell him that he eats, drinks, and breathes color and he will laugh at you still harder. But explain that that vegetable he is eating—spinach, for instance—is composed of iron, oxygen and other elements in proportion, which absorb a preponderance of a radiant energy wave recognised by the human eye as green, and you will begin to command his attention.

"If he is versed in the science of spectroscopy he will learn that every element—hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, copper or what not—absorbs and emanates various divisions of his radiant energy; for instance, red, yellow, green, blue and orange in the order of these elements here mentioned; that is, hydrogen absorbs and emanates a preponderance of the red wave, carbon the yellow, and so on.

"And inasmuch as the body is but a composition of elements, the same as anything else, he will be interested to know what particular waves of radiant energy he is composed of, how they are kept in proper rhythmical balance by the radio-absorptive and radio-emanative powers that these elements possess, and how disease can be detected and dissipated by focusing certain color waves on certain areas of the body.

"Normally, the functioning of a human body may be likened into rhythmical vibrations of a well-tuned piano. If one key is out of tune, harmony is impossible—it takes the whole gamut of attuned sound vibrations to produce what we comprehend as music. Similarly, every organ of your body has to vibrate harmoniously before it is possible to achieve a rhythmical tune of health. Health means the normal balance of radiant energy divisions. When they become unbalanced, out of vibration or proportion, that means "disease." It is then necessary to bring these vibrations back into normal relation with each other—so much of the red wave lengths, so much blue, green, scarlet and so on—before the person can regain vibrational harmony.

"That is the whole secret of color healing. One color wave after another is focused upon the patient. But certain signs the diagnostician can tell when the proper color has been found to neutralise the disease or tone up the affected parts. Of course, if complications exist different combinations of color waves have to be focused on the patient. By an enormous series of experiments a color-pharmacopia has been worked out. Certain cancers respond, for instance, to waves of burnt orange light; malaria to combinations of blue and green; grippe to red and green; epilepsy to rose and orange, and so on.

"Every disease and complication of disease in the human system being the result of an abnormal rate of vibration, they are amenable to and are dissipated by a specific wave or combination of waves of radiant energy.

"Up to the present upward of two hundred color waves have been worked out, and with these two hundred waves and a quadruple chromatic reflector about twenty five hundred different color combinations can be made."

In the matter of dyes, it is stated by the physician quoted that the constituents of the dye has an actual effect upon the qualities of the light rays which are absorbed by the object dyed. He cites the case of a mother who brought a child to him, complaining that the little girl had become so nervous and fretful that she could neither eat nor sleep. The child looked ill, but it was a peculiar quality in the blue of her dress that caught his trained eye.

Questioning showed that the child's illness dated back a couple of weeks and that the dress, which had been brought from Germany, had been put on her about the same time. She had always worn blue so it could not be the color itself that had done the harm.

"Take that dress off her and put her in a blue dress made in America," he bade the mother. The child, after a few hours became normal, according to the doctor. It was something in the foreign dye that had subtly altered the color vibration which passed through to the little body and upset the balance of her nerves.

# EXTORTION CASE BLOSSOMS INTO PAIR OF OTHERS

### Detective Develops Two Opium Cases While Investigating

A trilogy of opium cases, growing out of a sensational attempt at extortion on the part of a former Chinese special constable, was heard at the Mixed Court yesterday by Assessor Mead and Magistrate Loh.

The original case involved one Yang Ching-leng, who was charged with falsely pretending to be a police officer and with attempting to extort $500 from Lai Pah-sz, 46 Si Gee Bai Ka. Detective Sub-Inspector Yorke, who developed the cases, told the Court that Lai registered complaint with the police on Friday morning. He told the police that the day previous Yang had come to him and told him that he was a detective attached to the Special branch and had come to search for opium—unless he was paid $500. Lai said there was no opium in the shop. Yang then, he said, replied that he would call in a foreigner, giving a name, and search. Lai said that the proprietor of the shop was not in and suggested that the visitor come again next day. The caller agreed to come back at 11 o'clock Friday morning. On hearing the tale the police sent a Chinese detective to the address and he pretended to be asleep when Yang arrived and effected the arrest.

D. S. I. Yorke handed the name of the foreigner mentioned to the Court and said that the police did not wish to have it made public at this time. He had talked with the foreigner, he said, and the man had nothing whatever to do with the case.

Yang was placed under $500 shop security and the case was remanded one week and Wong Ding-po was placed in the dock.

While investigating the previous case, Sub-Inspector Yorke said, he went into a room at the rear of the shop and found 10 pounds of raw opium, a considerable quantity of the prepared drug, account books, lottery tickets, opium smoking paraphernalia, account books and money. Wong was pointed out as the tenant of the room. Wong denied the charge and said that he was merely calling at the place. The Court decided that he was guilty, fined him $40 and called the case of Zang Sing-fah.

D. S. I. Yorke stated that Friday afternoon he went back to 46 3l Gee Bai Ka again to make further investigations in connection with the original case. This time he entered by a different door and as he was passing a rear room he saw Zang coming out with a package. He stopped the Chinese and found that the package contained 104 packets of raw opium. An inspection of the room revealed the presence of 88 tins of prepared opium, an amount of money, account books and various appurtenances of the retail onium trade. So Zang was charged with selling opium.

Zang also denied the charge and said that the parcel he had been carrying was given to him for safe keeping by a friend.

One month's imprisonment was the sentence in this case.

## *Silver Outlook Is Unfavorable, Says Montagu's Report*

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Company, in their annual bullion letter, state that the absorption of silver by India and China has been so large that some decline is to be expected unless the price is really cheap. Probably within the year the output of the United States will again come for sale into the world's markets, which are already overstocked with demonetised silver.

Still larger production in Mexico is probable and further improvements in the Canadian production are possible. Therefore, future movements in the price of silver cannot be considered favorably. A heavy setback in the quotations may in the long run affect the output, but there is always the possibility of the price creating very low records within the next two years unless some unknown helpful factor comes into play.

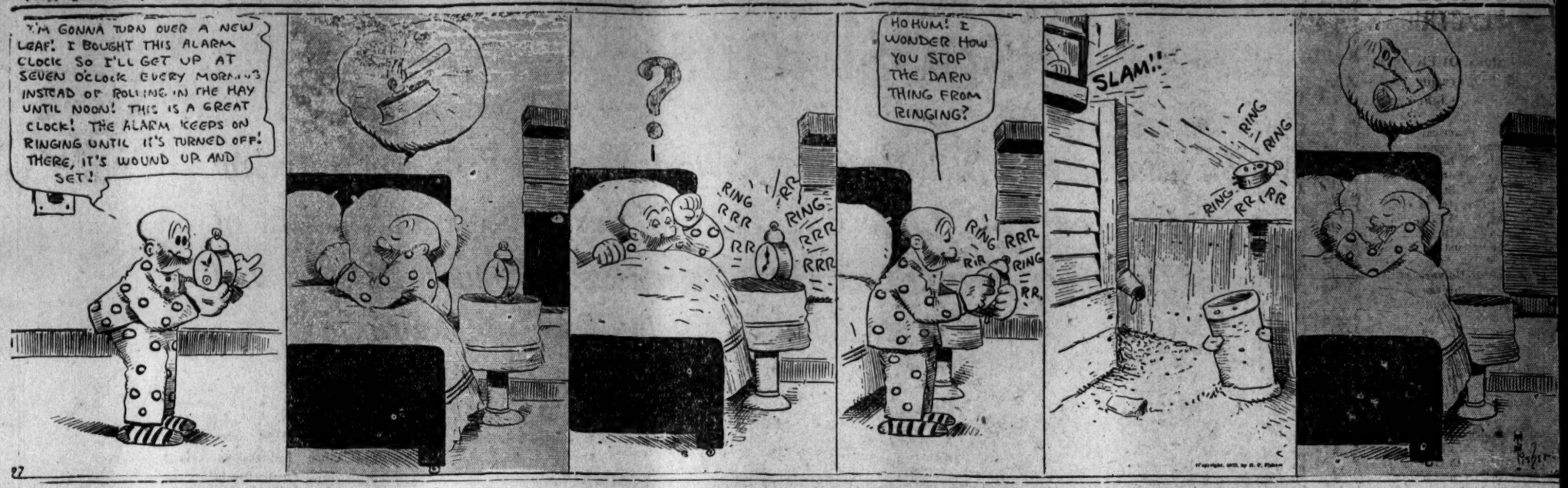
## *32 States Accept Commercial Court*

*(Reuter's Service)*

Paris, Jan. 19.—Fifteen States, including America, are represented and seventeen others have promised adhesion to the Commercial Arbitration Court, which was inaugurated today. The object of the Court is to avoid the ordinarily tedious and expensive trial of international disputes. All disputants are bound in honor to accept the decisions of the Court.

# MUTT & JEFF -:- A Broken Resolution In Six Chapters -:- By Bud Fisher

(Copyright 1922 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).


I'M GONNA TURN OVER A NEW LEAF! I BOUGHT THIS ALARM CLOCK SO I'LL GET UP AT SEVEN O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING INSTEAD OF ROLLING IN THE HAY UNTIL NOON! THIS IS A GREAT CLOCK! THE ALARM KEEPS ON RINGING UNTIL IT'S TURNED OFF! THERE, IT'S WOUND UP AND SET!
?
RING RRR RR
HO HUM! I WONDER HOW YOU STOP THE DARN THING FROM RINGING?
SLAM!!
RING RING RR!RR

# *News Brevities*

M. A. A. Joffe, the Soviet representative, called on Dr. Sun Yat-sen at the latter's home on Rue Moliere yesterday. A lengthy conversation was held.

* * *

The Cabinet is drafting an order, reprimanding the two military chieftains of Kiangsi and Anhui, Tsai Cheng-hsun and Ma Lien-chai, for recommending the appointment of Tuchun Chi Shih-yuan of Kiangsu as Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui, according to the Chinese Press.

* * *

A Presidential Mandate is being drafted to dismiss Li Hou-chi from office and appoint Admiral Sah Cheng-ping as director of military rehabilitation of Fukien.

* * *

It is reported that General Wu Pei-fu is planning to go to Paotingfu before the China New Year to consult General Tsao Kun on various questions.

* * *

A meeting of the British Women's Association Literary Section will be held at headquarters on Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. when Mr. Donaldson will read a paper on Leonard Merrick.

* * *

The Art Department of the American Woman's Club will meet on Monday, January 22, at 9:30 a.m. with Mrs. Manley, 395 Route Ferguson, when a Chinese model will pose.

* * *

At the Navy "Y" on Tuesday night, January 23, there will be a Candy Pull in charge of the ladies of the Overseas League for the sailors of the U.S.S. Ashville. Following the candy making there will be a program of songs, dances, musical numbers and "sailor's stunts" given by the sailors. On Wednesday the Navy "Y" will conduct a party of sailors from the U.S.S. Ashville on a sightseeing trip to Soochow. This has become a popular excursion with the sailors and it is expected the party will be a large one.

* * *

The silk which went forward from Shanghai per the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Australia on December 25, arrived in New York on the morning of January 17.

* * *

The Parent Teachers Association of the Shanghai American School will meet Wednesday afternoon, 5:30 p.m., at 20 Museum Road.

* * *

A special general meeting of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China will be held at 21 Jinkee Road tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

* * *

A regular meeting of the District Grand Lodge of Masons of Northern China will be held in the Masonic Hall tomorrow night at 9 o'clock. All Master Masons are invited to attend.

* * *

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Netherlands East Indies will be held at Bandoeng, Java, from July 28 until August 12, 1923. The tariff for renting space will be greatly reduced. The Fair will bear the same international character as in 1922.

* * *

For storing a large quantity of straw in the kitchen of a dwelling at 1701 Sinza Road, and thereby causing a fire which it took the Fire Department two hours and a half to put out, a Chinese was fined $20 by the Mixed Court yesterday. Another Chinese, living at 375 Mohawk Road, brought up on a similar charge was fined $10.

* * *

News has reached Shanghai of the death, in Seattle, of Mrs. Alice Hamilton Rich, widow of Capt. W. W. Rich, who died here in 1903, while acting as consulting engineer for the Chinese Goovernment. Mrs. Rich was the organiser of the American Woman's Club, and also wrote a number of interesting magazine articles about the Boxer rebellion.

* * *

The Gardening Department of the American Woman's Club will hold a general business meeting on Wednesday at the Carlton, Ningpo Road. Each member is urged to attend this important meeting.

* * *

Mr. Thomas F. Millard, who was identified with Far Eastern journalism for many years and is the author of several books on China, will arrive at Yokohama on the liner President Wilson on January 26, en route to Shanghai. Mr. Millard will spend several weeks in China.

* * *

Mr. G. H. Davis, manager of the Yokohama branch of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, has been appointed manager of the company's office in Singapore, and will leave for his new post in April.

* * *

A telegram was received in Shanghai Friday announcing the death of Mr. David White, a well-known local resident who passed away aboard the str. Gleniffer on which Mr. White, with Mrs. White, had left for England only about a fortnight ago, and it is understood that the deceased has been buried at Bangkok wither the Gleniffer was bound.

* * *

The Treasurer of the Wayport Rooms acknowledges witth thanks the sum of $12 from Miss E. C. Thomas for the "Down and Out" fund.

* * *

Albert C. Woolley, 2nd Engineer of the s.s. Shuntien, shot himself through the head with a revolver shortly before midnight on Monday and died at 1.45 next morning at Tientsin. Mr. Woolley was considered to have been in normal health, but had suffered recently from headaches. He had a severe concussion some years ago, when in the Air Force. He was thrown fifty feet from a hangar at Brockly in 1915. His fellow-officers testified that he had been depressed in connection with some letters he had received.

* * *

The criminal charge of misappropriation brought by Mr. S. Saguira, representing the International Gold and Silver Currency Exchange, against the Viscount E. M. di Villa, former co-manager of the Far Eastern Bank, is to come up for hearing in the Mixed Court tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Geldart of Soochow, accompanied by Mr. M. Gardner Tewksbury, pianist, will read "Enoch Arden" at the Community Church Social which will be held at the home of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, tomorrow.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Parker, Mr. J. W. Matthews, Captain P. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. J T. Asquith and their two sons were among the passengers sailing for London on the Sardinia yesterday.

* * *

In the U. S. Court for China yesterday Mrs. Roach was ordered to pay $206.60 rates due to the Municipal Council since October, 1919. Mr. Maitland, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted.

**Chamberlain's Tablets.**

These Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion or constipation they will do you good.

*Sold Everywhere*

## As Others See Us

*(Japan Chronicle)*

Shanghai has acted generously in taking charge of the three hundred orphans from the Russian refugee fleet. The brief telegram on the subject does not state who has assumed responsibility for the youngsters, but, as the Chinese Government is permitting them to be left behind, there is probably a fair prospect held out from some quarter. The suggestion offered by several people in Shanghai was that they should be drafted to the homes for orphans of soldiers in various countries. The best of institutions, however, are miserable substitutes for homes, and it is to be hoped that many will be adopted. There is an opportunity for the Russian Reds to prove their friendliness by giving what help they can to these fatherless ones, most of whom are sons of White officers. But at present very few Russians of either hue have the means to accept personal responsibility for a waif. The call for help goes out—as in the case of the millions in European Russia again menaced by famine—not only to Russians but to all humanity. For the orphans, personal aid is many times more valuable than mere almsgiving.

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
St. GEORGE'S

A Quality Blend

WHEREVER you go, you will find Chesterfields smoked by men who appreciate cigarette quality.

For Chesterfields do represent the highest quality possible in cigarettes. They contain the finest cigarette tobaccos in the world—rich aromatic Turkish and mellow golden American tobaccos. And only the choicest and most expensive grades of these fine tobaccos are used in Chesterfields—blended in just the right proportions to bring out all their goodness and richness and flavor.

That's why Chesterfields are the best your money can buy.

Smoke them today.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
*of finest Turkish and American tobaccos—blended*
"They Satisfy"

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

VICTROLA

Wherever Music is known, the Victrola is known—and its Superiority Recognized.

Look for the Trade Mark

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Victor Distributor

IT ELIMINATES WASTAGES IN ADVERTISING

The Multigraph typewrites sales letters ONE PAGE AT A TIME. With it you can concentrate your sales efforts on the people who can and who ought to buy your goods.

Efficient, compact, economical in operation—The Multigraph will enable you to obtain greater results from your advertising appropriation. Besides typewriting sales letters a page at a stroke, The Multigraph prints office forms, letterheads, etc. promptly and economically.

Investigate TODAY.

Business Equipment Corporation
83 Szechuen Road,
Telephone 83.

WHISKY—TANSAN—BOY!

*"HOW IT BLENDS!"*

SOLE IMPORTERS FRAZAR & CO. 1B JINKEE ROAD

"There's *something* about them you'll like"

Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

A full page ad. could promise no more

Twenty to the package

# 'Y' TO GIVE NIGHT SCHOOL CLASS IN ELECTRICAL WORK

### Study Of Electrical Machinery Operation Begins At St. John's Feb. 1

A practical course in the problems of operating electrical machinery in factories will be started on February 1 in the Science Hall of St. John's University, according to an announcement of the Y.M.C.A. yesterday. The course will be conducted through the industrial department of the Y.M.C.A. in connection with St. John's University and will be open to all Chinese assistants in manufacturing and industrial establishments in the Shanghai district. Mr. E. L. Clark, E.E., and Mr. A. H. Pai, E.E., both of whom are graduates of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will have charge of the instruction which will take the form of weekly lectures and practical demonstrations.

Some of the subjects to be covered in the course are: Motors, types of motors and uses, heating standards, overload capacity, simple tests and use of voltmeter, ammeter, wattmeter and thermometer, the care of motors, causes of breakdowns and burnouts, bearing troubles, etc. Control Devices—switchboards, switches, compensators, oil circuit breakers, fuses, relays, wiring, 3 and 4 wire protection and grounding protection.

Other subjects covered in the course include Losses, Power Transmission, Transformers, Storage Batteries, Factory Illumination and Efficient Production, Locating Trouble, etc. Complete outlines in Chinese and English of the courses may be obtained from the Y.M.C.A. at 120 Szechuen Road. A copy of the first lecture may also be obtained on application. The fee for the entire course will be $5 payable in advance at the Chinese Y.M.C.A.

The real purpose of the course is to provide needed instruction in practical electricity for shop men and foremen who have the actual handling of motors in factories. Technical schools have provided and are providing instruction for the engineering and superintendents at the top, but there has always been a need for practical instruction in the actual handling of electrical appliances for the considerable number of assistants in manufacturing institutions. Practical instruction along the lines indicated will constitute an excellent investment for the owners and managers of manufacturing enterprises, for it often happens that ignorance on the part of some underling can cause great losses.

Mr. Clark, who will have charge of the actual demonstrations, is connected with the International General Electrical Company of Shanghai.

## Soviet Mobilising To Help Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

which she is deceived for we are as firmly resolved to carry out our operations successfully as she is resolved to resist and the British and Americans are resolved to remain merely spectators."

The Temps emphasises the opposition of the Left parties in Germany and concludes: "Is it advantageous for ten millions of Germans, who do not belong to a small privileged class, to be led into a regime of political reaction and perhaps of military dictatorship, which the great industries now need to defend their privileges? Is it advantageous for Belgium and Italy that a danger of war should arise thus in the center of Europe? Is it advantageous for Britain that the resources of Germany should have been employed in artificially lowering the cost price of German metal manufactures and in reconstructing prematurely the merchant marine of Germany instead of serving as payment of reparations?

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, Jan. 19.—The newspaper, "L'Information," states that the German Government has made an enormous and purely psychological speculation on the simplicity of the nations. With the complexness of her finance, Germany has succeeded in a tremendous swindle in selling to the world more than 100,000,000,000 marks in paper, which are worth nothing. In consequence of the depreciation of the mark the economic expansion of Germany has been favored to the point of preventing countries with healthy currencies, such as Great Britain, Holland, the Scandinavian nations and Switzerland, to export their products and therefore has forced unemployment on them.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Essen, Jan. 19.—The miners in the Moeller district of Duesseldorf are already on strike.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The Governor of Duesseldorf has written to the French High Commissioner stating that the confiscation of the funds of the Reichsbank branches will result in the wages of officials and workmen being entirely stopped, thus endangering public order.

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Jan. 19.—Telegrams from the Rhineland show that the seizure of branches of the Reichsbank is general throughout the occupied territory. The measures are ascribed to the efforts of the German bankers to remove their funds to the interior.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Essen, Jan. 19.—When the French seized the State mine of Bergmannsgluck at Westernhold, the mine-officials refused to accede to the demand for the despatch of coal to a particular destination, whereupon the manager was arrested and the others ordered to remain in their offices day and night.

Similar incidents occurred at Recklinghausen and Buer. The over-head workers in the latter place have ceased the production of coke and have demanded the release of the imprisoned officials and the withdrawal of the troops, threatening to down tools. The Workers' Council has threatened similar action.

Buer is a very important center and generates electricity for all the State mines.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Herr Cuno, in a manifesto to the Federal Governments, says that the distress of a vast majority of the population is intensified by the French and Belgian invasion.

All authorities must most energetically combat gluttony, luxury, and the abuse of alcohol. Immediately prohibit the sale of drink to youths, rigorously punish drunkenness, introduce early closing and withdraw the licences of taverns and dancing-halls.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The Executive Council of the Imperial Union of German Industries has decided to telegraph to Herr Thyssen expressing "gratitude and pride at the manly attitude of the Ruhr industrialists" and urging them to hold out.

Dr. Buecher, the acting Chairman, declared that Germany's watchword must be to hold out in all circumstances and France will finally realise that M. Poincare's policy is disastrous.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Jan. 19.—The report that the German Government is sending a mission to England to request British intervention in the Ruhr crisis is officially denied.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Berlin, Jan. 19.—It is reported from Bochum that the German Government has granted the first advance of 1,000,000,000 marks as compensation for the losses in the Ruhr.

## Urga Mission Asks Peking To Break Grip Of The Soviet

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Peking, January 17.—Prince Haiyungcheng and Prince Doerhchi, Representatives of Outer Mongolia, of the Sanyinnoyinhan Tribe, accompanied by a number of their colleagues, interviewed President Li Yuan-hung yesterday. They requested him to take drastic action to restore Urga.

They expressed the view that the majority of the people of Mongolia were desirous of Urga being freed from the tyranny of Soviet Russia.

The President referred the matter to the Cabinet and to the Commission of Mongolian Rehabilitation.

## Chinese Chamber Elects Five To British Meeting

A special committee has been elected by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to attend some of the sessions of the annual convention of British Chambers of Commerce to be held in February, in response to the invitation of the British chamber. The Chinese delegates will participate in the discussion of two subjects of the conference, internal disorder and copper coins.

The Chinese chamber will depute Messrs. Sung Han-chang, H. Y. Moh, Yuan Li-tung, S. U. Zau and S. C. Feng to the meetings.

# CHEN WILL TRY TO "COME BACK," HE INFORMS PEKING

### Rebel Leader At Canton Says He Is Rallying Troops

*(China Press Service)*

Peking, Jan. 19.—The Government is in receipt of a telegram from Chen Chiung-ming, Commander-in-chief of the rebel troops in Kwangtung, who fled to Waichow on the eve of the capture of Canton by the Constitutionalist forces, stating that his retreat to Waichow was a "strategic expedient."

Chen adds that he is rallying his troops at Waichow. When the Northern forces arrive at Liencheng, a district belonging to the prefecture of Tingchowfu, in Fukien, bordering on Kiangsi, thus relieving him of all anxiety regarding the situation in the rear, he declares that he will launch an attack on Canton.

## QUEST SOCIETY

At the next meeting of the Quest Society which will take place tomoorrow afternoon at 5:30 o'clock at the Royal Asiatic Society Mr. George B. Fryer will deliver an adress on "The Industrial Revolution in China". The meeting is open to the public.

## Obituary

M. MAURICE LONG

*(French Wireless through Reuter)*

Paris, Jan. 19.—The funeral of the Governor-General of Indo China, M. Maurice Long, took place on January 16 at Colombo. The French and foreign Consuls, the Governor of Ceylon, members of the French Parliamentary Mission on their way to Indo-China, representatives of the Government-General of Indo-China, delegations of French and Annamite troops and numbers of British officers and officials attended the ceremony. British troops rendered the honors.


They sell because they excel

PARKER LUCKY CURVE SAFETY-SEALED Fountain Pen

On Sale at
Kelly & Walsh
Brewer & Co.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
Boyes Basset & Co.
Mission Book Co.

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.
Wholesale Distributors

ARC

MODERN OFFICES

Near The BUND and NANKING ROAD

1000 square feet, ground floor with street frontage.

Heat and water supplied.

Vault with steel door.

Available early in 1923, lease three to five years.

May be subdivided if required.

Apply to

ASIA REALTY CO.

Tle. C. 65 15 Nanking Road


## Will Sail 22-Ton Yacht Alone On 16,000 Mile Cruise

(Continued from Page 1)

sailing yacht in about ten days bound for Copenhagen.

The sailors, Mr. H. J. Nanman, Mr. P. N. Jensen, Mr. A. Ingwersen, Mr. H. Kjaer and Mr. E. Haugelund, all members of the crew of the Great Northern Company's cable ship "Store Nordiske," intended setting sail yesterday. The new cable ship which is en route to relieve the "Store Nordiske," has docked at Manila for repairs and the adventurous quintette will not be able to weigh anchor until the cable ship arrives. It is expected here next week.

**27-TON YACHT**

The modern Vikings will sail from Shanghai on a 27-ton yacht built by a Chinese in Yangtszepoo, designed on ancient Norse lines, a 16-foot beam and 47 feet long. She will have a clear deck and yawl rigging and will carry a 10 horsepower engine for entering and leaving ports.

The yacht is named the Shanghai as all five salts are members of the Shanghai Yacht Club. The 16,000 mile voyage is expected to consume a year—or maybe more—as the trip is a purely pleasure excursion and they will stop and visit when and where they please without guide-books or rubber-necking tourist conductors to give elocution exhibitions.

Captain Wilkins and his 22-tonner and the 1923-Norse quintette and their 27-tonner will sail practically the same course and may meet at various ports of call as they expect to set sail at about the same time.

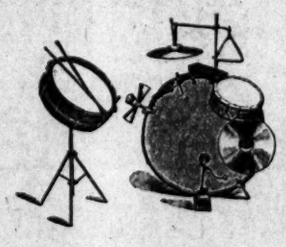
## RUSSIAN ORPHANS

The relief committee to aid the Russian orphans of the Great War will be glad to receive contributions or give information to anyone interested. The committee consists of:—Mrs. Kovalevskaya, (Tel. W. 2547), 304 Route Cardinal Mercier; Mrs. Vouich, (Tel. W. 2875) 650 Route de l'Observatoire; Mrs. Syngerberg, (Tel. W. 828) 55 Route Dupuis; and Mrs. Fumagalli, (Tel. W. 3157) 502 Avenue Joffre.


DRUMS

and

DRUMMERS' TRAPS



To be had at

THE

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

34 NANKING ROAD.



PURE DRUGS PROMPT SERVICE

At the Sign of the EAGLE

ARE YOU ONE OF OUR EVER INCREASING NUMBER OF SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

If not, why not?

Beginning with this Monday, January the 22nd, for one week only, we are offering the following at cots prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pepsodent (the best toothpaste made) | per tube | $0.85 |
| Owbridges Lung Tonic, small size | per bot. | $0.60 |
| Watkins Emulsified Cocoanut Oil | per bot. | 0.98 |
| Mead's Dextri-Maltose, No. 1, 2 or 3 | per tin | 1.45 |
| La Blache Face Powder | per box | 1.15 |
| Henna San | per box | 0.98 |
| Hind's Honey and Almond Cream | per bot. | 1.10 |
| La Creole Hair Tonic | per bot. | 1.35 |
| Odorono | per bot. | 1.05 |
| Auto Strop Razor Blades 10's | per pkt. | 1.85 |
| Air Float Talcum, 16 oz. tin | per tin. | 0.65 |
| Pyorrhocide Toothpowder | per tin. | 1.95 |
| Woodburys Facial Cream | per tube | .50 |

*Remember for One Week Only*

THE EAGLE DRUG CO., Inc.

P527 Nanking Road Phone C (1090

(next to Young Photo Co.)



WILLYS-KNIGHT

Luxurious Motoring That Is Free From Care

Owner's records show that the Willys-Knight car travels more miles for less money than any other car of similar power and cost.

The Sleeve-Valve Motor runs smoothly for years, and even after 100,000 miles is a stranger to repair shops.

Such a car as this is well worth looking at—and well worth owning. Come in and let us give you a demonstration.

The Central Garage Co.

9, Hongkong Road

Telephone Central 6003

# The China Trade Act Of 1922

(Continued from Page 1)

not designed wholly to engage as a business in exporting and importing merchandise from and into China, but were also expected to conduct business in China of a character domestic to that country, such as erecting and operating factories, electric light plants, telephone, telegraph and railway lines. While such corporations would serve domestic trade in China, their real business would be to aid in building up a market there for the sale of American merchandise, the situation in China being peculiar because of its industrial system.

It was pointed out that Great Britain and other countries are engaged in building up trade in China by this very method; that there are a number of Americans engaged in this work in China and that until the end of 1920 they were able to incorporate and carry on their business under British laws as covered by the Hongkong Ordinances. Since the change, however, in these laws, requiring that all corporations created under them must be controlled by British subjects, it is no longer possible for Americans to seek to incorporate thereunder and have the benefit of operation in China in freedom from income taxation which the British interests enjoy.

While it would be possible for American concerns to incorporate under various State laws for their operations in China, the disadvantages connected with same are numerous and the handicaps severe, especially in connection with the liability to income taxation when all competitive businesses in China of British and other nationalities are free from such taxation.

The Senate, after considerable pressure, and with great reluctance, finally conceded points in the arguments as to the constitutional right of Congress to legislate for a U. S. Federal Incorporation law to apply to American business in China.

**SENATE AGAIN BLOCKS BILL**

As a result of conferences between the House of Representatives and the Senate, Mr. Dyer introduced an amended bill known as H. R. 4810, which again passed the House but failed to secure support in the Senate. Eventually the China Trade Act in its present form was enacted.

A study of this Act shows, in the first place, that it has been drafted without a full knowledge, or at least without due recognition of the salient points necessary to make it really a valuable measure to American trade in China. Nevertheless it was felt that in having secured this Act, whereby Federal incorporation for trade in China is made possible, the first step in the right direction had been taken and in due course amendments to this Act could probably be put through which would make it serve the American business interests in China in the way it should.

As the Act now stands, it is possible for a group of Americans resident in China to incorporate and operate companies free of income taxation, provided that on profits earned and which would be normally taxable under the Revenue Act of 1921, they declare and pay a dividend equal to the tax which they would have paid to the U. S. Treasury.

This puts the basis of working of the Act so that should Chinese combine with Americans resident in China for business development under a China Trade Act corporation, that portion of the profits payable in dividends to the Chinese, plus the income tax proportion, would go to them in full. The same would apply to Americans resident in China.

**A HURTFUL FEATURE**

On any portion, however, of capital invested by Americans in the U. S. A., the corporation would have to pay income tax pro rata to the amount so invested.

The result in the handling of accounts and working out of details of taxation calculations would result in an almost impossible maze of difficulty in connection with the working of the companies. One of the bad features would be that reserves accumulated out of profits would be taxed and future profits made through such accumulation of reserves would be taxed, thereby really taking away profits from Chinese stockholders in connection with their investment in the companies. This feature was apparently not properly considered by the Senate in the drafting of the taxation exemption features concerning residents in China, and probably the Senators being lawyers and not business men, failed to give due consideration to the problems of accounting presented by the peculiar features which they inserted in the Act concerning taxation and possible exemption.

Companies are already being promoted under the China Trade Act, as it is, even with its problems and difficult features, really a better incorporation measure for undertakings in China by American and alien residents in China than existing incorporation arrangements possible under the State laws of the U.S.A.

**MR. DYER'S PRESENT VISIT**

The present visit of the Honorable L. C. Dyer to China has been specially made for the purpose of enabling him to gather data whereon he can submit proposed amendments to Congress which will put the China Trade Act into right shape for the development of American business in China on a large scale. He has conferred with the members of the American Chamber of Commerce of China, and the U. S. Registrar appointed for the control of China Trade Act corporations, Mr. Frank Rhea, has supported the Chamber and assisted in many ways in getting points cleared up so that Mr. Dyer upon his return to America can take the steps necessary to secure the amendments desired.

Under the Act as it at present stands, the majority of the officers of a company, and of the directors, must be resident in China. This it is proposed to amend so that it will be possible for corporations to be formed in the U. S. A. for the purpose of trading in China, with their officers and directors resident in the U. S. A., with only such officials of the company in China as are necessary for the development of the corporations business operations.

It is quite clear that the American investor will be reluctant to invest large sums for business development in China if the management and absolute control thereof has to be located in China, far away from any control by the stockholder in America, and there is no more reason in common sense working, why the head office of the company should be located in China than that it be located in the U.S.A., where the investor can vote at meetings personally as a member of the Board of Directors, or in the capacity of President or Treasurer supervise the working of the company in its trade in China.

A provision is inserted in the Act under the Income Tax customary clauses, which it is proposed to endeavor to secure, that a China Trade Act corporation shall earn at least 95 percent of its profits from trade actually conducted in China, so that China Trade Act corporations with freedom from income tax may not be formed merely for the purpose of nominal working in China but actually to evade paying taxes on their business conducted in the U. S. A.

**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS**

It is proposed to amend the Income Tax provision clauses of the existing China Trade Act by the reinstatement of the special clauses which were originally drafted by the Judiciary of the House of Representatives as set out in Bills H. R. 16043 and H. R. 4810. In this connection some difficulty may yet be experienced in securing support from the Senate, but we are assured of the full support of President Harding, of Secretary of States Hughes, and Secretary of Commerce Hoover. Senators who in past years were deaf to appeals for support of American trade development in foreign countries, and especially in China, have learned their lesson as a result of the last elections, in that the business interests of the U. S. A. demand from them closer attention to laws for the development of trade for export of goods manufactured in the U. S. A. They will probably be more than willing now to reconsider their attitude of the past and support business interests by making it possible for American corporations in China to operate with freedom from income taxation on identical footings to other competitors: British, French, German, Italian, Japanese and others, who are also fighting for the trade of China.

This is all that is being asked by the American interests in China and they are entitled to receive a fair and square deal in support of the measures they need.

**A GREAT SERVICE**

The Honorable L. C. Dyer is doing a great service to the trade of America in the Orient, and especially in China, by his constant and unremitting efforts in fighting for what is due to American interests out here in the enactment of the laws we must have in order to enable us to hold our own.

If, upon his return to the U. S. A., Mr. Dyer succeeds in getting the amendments proposed by the American Chamber of Commerce made effective by law, thereby creating interest in America in trade development in China under the China Trade Act, it will mean the probable investment of large sums of money by American capitalists in industrial and trading operations in this country. It will mean increased American banking facilities, increased American imports, the building of factories and industrial development generally, and then the American merchant in China will be able to demonstrate that in working results he can show in this country the wonderful efficiency and organisation which have helped to build up in the United States the vast undertakings created in the past decade, and which we may look forward to similarly building up in China.

# ASIA LIFE MOVES TO NEW OFFICES IN DOLLAR BLOCK

So rapid has been the growth of its business in less than a year and a half that the Asia Life Insurance Company has had to seek much larger quarters to accommodate its numerous staff and to render proper service to its growing list of policy holders. Since its organization in the summer of 1921 the company has occupied quarters on the third floor at 15 Nanking Road.

The new offices are on the ground floor of the Robert Dollar Building. They have their own entrance on Canton Road, are spacious and well lighted and contain ample vault space to store the valuable records, such as original applications and medical reports, intricate card filing systems covering the policy holders' reserve fund and other technical material.

Mr. W. R. Rice, the Company's General Manager, is leaving for the United States Thursday in the interests of his company. He stated that while this new lease was signed only Friday every effort is being made to have the company moved into the new quarters by Chinese New Year.

The Asia Life publishes in this issue an interesting graph, showing the amount of business written each month last year. The graph explains the rush to get into larger quarters. The general direction of the line indicating business written makes an angle of about 45 degrees. In January, 1922, the company wrote about $112,000, in February it reached $165,000, in March $285,000 and so on up to $540,000 during December. The total business written in 1922 was over $4,000,000.

## *Rum-Runners Off U. S. Block Traffic*

Exclusive Dispatch To
THE CHINA PRESS

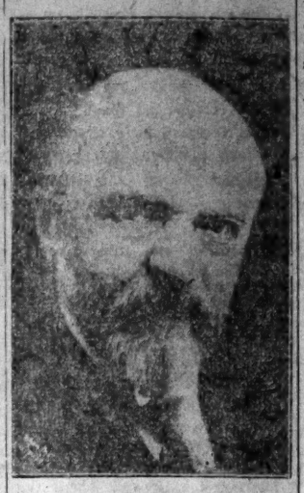
New York, Jan. 19—Coast guard headquarters here announced today that vessels arriving from the West Indies reported difficulty in passing through the "rum fleet" off the New Jersey coast. The "rum runners" were so thick, the skippers reported, that they menaced navigation.

# SOUTHEASTERN 'U' TO GIVE DEGREE TO PROF. DRIESCH

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Nanking, Jan. 18.—At a recent joint meeting of the University Council and Faculty, it was decided to confer on Professor Hans Driesch, who recently gave a series of lectures at Southeastern University extending from October to December on the "Philosophy of the Organism" and "Modern Philosophy," the honorary degree of "Che-Hsueh Po-Shih," or its English equivalent, Doctor of Philosophy.

Dr. Driesch was born on October 28, 1867. After his training in a private elementary school, he studied in the German Gymnasium



PROF. DRIESCH

in Hamburg from 1877-1886. From 1886 to 1889, he studied science, emphasising Zoology, in Freiburg, Munich and Jena. After this, he made trips to India, Burma, Ceylon and Java to study the flora and fauna of those places and did some experimental work of great scientific value in Embryology at the Zoological Station at Naples (Italy). In 1900, he settled in Heidelburg, continuing his scientific studies. In 1907, he was called to Aberdeen, Scotland, to give the Gifford lectures. In 1909, he joined the University of Heidelburg as "Privatdocent," and was promoted to the rank of Extraordinary Professor of Philosophy in 1911. In 1910, he received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Aberdeen University. Since then, he has lectured in a number of Universities in Europe and England. In 1920, he was made ordinary professor of Philosophy at the University of Cologne and in the following year was transferred to the University of Leipzig with the same title.

Professor Driesch's pure philosophical work began in 1909, but before that time he had already published some philosophical works of no small value. He has published some fifteen books of scientific and philosophical value in addition to something over seventy articles in leading scientific and philosophical magazines. The most important among his works are as follows:

1. Der Vitalismus als Geschichte und als Lehre. 1905.
2. Philosophie des Organischen, 1908.
3. Ordnungslehre, 1912.
4. The Problem of Individuality (English edition only), 1911.
5. Die Logik als Aufgabe, 1913.
6. Leib und Seele, 1916.
7. Wirklichkeitslechre, 1917.
8. Wissen und Denken, 1919.
9. Logische Studien uber Entwicklung, 1919.

Dr. Driesch's unique contribution consists in establishing the Vitalistic Theory by scientific evidence. And he is regarded as the foremost authority on this special subject. It is largely in recognition of this contribution that the South-eastern University has decided to confer on him the honorary degree, the confering of which will take place next June at the University commencement.


*Your Cough*
*may appear to be of little importance—*

But a neglected cough is often the forerunner of pleurisy, pneumonia, bronchitis or even consumption. Far better to get rid of your cough now. Take SCOTT'S regularly and watch the results.

Day by day you will note an improvement until the cough becomes slight or completely vanishes.

But, only genuine

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

*with the Fishman on the package.*
THE ORIGINAL—STILL THE BEST.

Don't struggle blindly along hoping that you will BUMP into SUCCESS

**TEAR OFF THAT BLINDFOLD!**

Your chance to better your position and to increase your income is within your reach. Secure special training in your spare time. Men with special training are in DEMAND. Learn to do ONE thing BETTER than the average man and YOUR services WILL FIND READY MARKET.

Don't play blindman's bluff with your future! Be prepared. Start to-day and train yourself. For more than 30 years the INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS have been helping men and women in all parts of the world to prepare for better positions. No matter who you are, where you live, or what you are doing, you can promote yourself in your position with the help of the I.C.S. Others have done that; thousands more are doing it right now. Tear off that blindfold!

Mark the Course that interests you. Tear out and mail the coupon. There is no obligation. Will you DO IT?

—TEAR OUT HERE—

*China Agency*

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS

*Office: No. 15-83 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Architecture | Chemistry | Navigation |
| Building Contracting | Drafting | Mechanical Engineering |
| Stenography | Electrical Engineering | Surveying |
| Bookkeeping | Telegraphy | Automobile Engineering |
| Accounting | Illustrating | Mining Engineering |
| Good English | Civil Engineering | Agriculture |
| Commercial Law | Marine Engineering | Poultry Farming |
| Advertising | Steam Engineering | Plumbing |
| Salesmanship | English Branches | Locomotive Running |
| Window Trimming | Teaching | Cotton Textiles |

LANGUAGES By I.C.S. Special Phono Method — For English Speaking People: Spanish, Italian, French, German — ENGLISH FOR SPANISH, CHINESE, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN

There are about 300 I.C.S. Courses. Those listed above are some of them. If you do not find the particular course you want, write and ask us about it.

*Name* .....

*Address* .....

.....



**Carlton, Ltd.** **Carlton, Ltd.**

Announcement of Future Carlton

**Special Features**

Dinner Dance De Luxe Every Evening at 8.15

Excellent Cusine—Perfect Service

**"The Golden Gate Four"**
will Present
**Solo Ensemble and Popular Numbers During Dinner**

The 2nd Special Gala Night
**Thursday, January 25th**
**"A Night in Honolulu"**

**Enter Every Thursday Night as Carlton Night**
in your Engagement Book for
Thursday is always a big "Feature Night"

Non-Comparable Ball Room
**Cabaret—Superb Music**

*(Non Diners Couvert Charge 50 cts.)*

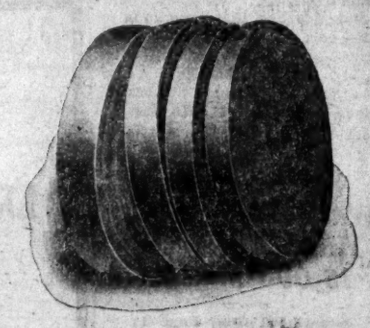
**Tea-Dansant every Sunday 5 to 7**

**Carlton, Ltd.** **Carlton, Ltd.**



HIGHEST GRADE OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING L. P. DEGEN BELTING CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Ready for Immediate Delivery



**STAR BRAND**

**LEATHER BELTING**

*Complete Stocks Carried by*

**THE KOSTER COMPANY**

*12 Nanking Road, Shanghai*

**Cable Address; "KOSTER" All Codes**

*Manufactured by*

**L. P. DEGEN BELTING COMPANY**

**San Francisco, U. S. A.**

## Yezad

*YEZAD. By George Babcock. 463 pp. Bridgeport: Co-operative Publishing Company, Inc. G.$2.*

Interplanetary space furnishes the setting for Mr. Babcock's "Romance of the Unknown," or at least for the most important part of it, which describes how the moon was populated by immigrants from Mars led by the great astronomer, Christopher Spencer. Of course there is a love story, for not even the Martians, it appears, are immune to the gentle passion. Christopher Spencer loves Charlotte Dudley, a 90-year-old maiden of Mars, and intends to marry her as soon as she is old enough. As the Martians live to be several thousand years old, to marry a girl of less than 100 would be considered cradle robbing. Christopher has a rival, Felix Claudio, who is not much of a scientist, according to Martian standards, but a very efficient villain. Charlotte despises Claudio, but he is determined to win her by fair means or foul, preferably the latter. He contrives a fiendish plot by which Spencer is to be marooned on the moon all alone while Claudio carries the fair maiden off to some other uninhabited planet. But Charlotte discovers his intentions in time to telephone Christopher, who is only a million miles away or so, and the latter promptly give chase and rescues the girl half way between Mars and the moon. Whereupon the happy pair are promptly united in marriage, and the expedition proceeds on its way.

All this is told to the spirit of John Bacon by Marcomet, a Guard of the Great White Way, which is not in New York, but way out yonder in the ether, where our spirits go when they have shed their mortal habiliments. John Bacon is an aviator who flies so high that the gasoline in his tank freezes solid, causing him to return to earth more rapidly than he has contemplated. The is how his spirit is released to go out and meet Marcomet and learn a lot of things about Mars and the moon and our future life. Marcomet entrusts Bacon with a message to be delivered to the people of the earth, and this book is the message. Bacon is reincarnated in the person of his grandson, and presumably Mr. George Babcock has acted as the letter's amanuensis.

The Guard of the Great White Way gives Bacon a great deal of curious and interesting information about Mars and its people, who, as we have long suspected are far in advance of us in scientific achievement, but one item is rather puzzling. Marcomet says the people of Mars are obliged to work one hour each day, but he adds that they have been so successful in harnessing the forces of nature that they are able to complete their work in about twenty minutes. What they do with the other forty minutes deponent sayeth not.


Just Arrived from HOME

Celery,
Lettuce,
Grape Fruit

C. EDDIE & CO.
'Phone N. 139, 140
A153 Broadway

Just Arrived

THE ADJUSTO-LITE
Electric Lamps
for
Every Modern House
Bank, Hotel,
Garage, Factory,
Hospital, Club,
Private Home,
School and College

Retail Price Mex. $8.75
Come and get one before they are gone.
Sales Department
Liengyi Mercantile Co.
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Roads
Telephone Central 839


All Advertisements must be prepaid. Replies must be called for.

# Classified Advertisements

3 Cents a Word
Minimum Charge
60 Cents

### SITUATIONS VACANT

BRITISH firm requires clerical assistant in engineering department. Apply with details of experience and copies of testimonials to Box No. 514, THE CHINA PRESS. 55533 J 21

WANTED. First class draftsman for a foreign architecturing firm. A. 1. reference. Apply to Box 531. THE CHINA PRESS. 55562 J 24

WANTED lady steno-typist immediately for about 10 days, must know German and English shorthand. Apply to Box 519, THE CHINA PRESS. 55547 J 21

BRITISH firm requires junior clerical assistant, with experience of shipping office work. Apply with details of experience and copies of testimonials to Box 521, THE CHINA PRESS. 55552 J 21

STENOGRAPHER wanted in local office. State experience and salary wanted. Apply to Box 517, THE CHINA PRESS. 55543 J 23

WANTED, Englishman or American of good education who is able to get in touch with the heads of large business houses of Shanghai and introduce a new business speciality machine. Apply, stating business experience, education, etc., to Box No. 492, THE CHINA PRESS. 55473 J 24

### APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET. An apartment of two rooms, bath and independent kitchen. Located in French Concession convenient to Bund. Immediate occupation, reasonable rental. Apply to Box 524, THE CHINA PRESS. 55556 J 22

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT, a partly furnished flat, facing South, wide verandah, three large rooms, bath with enamelled tub, servants room and bath. Rental includes water and taxes. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate. 55544 J 21

TO LET, fully furnished flat, two rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes water and light. Apply 135, Bubbling Well Road. 55532 J 23

TO LET, unfurnished flat of two big rooms, kitchen, telephone, all modern conveniences, also one attic-room, furnished, with board. 290, Rue Chapsal, corner Rue Observatoire. 55539 J 26

VERY pleasant unfurnished flat of 2 large rooms, kitchen, modern bath, flush toilet, etc. in best part of Bubbling Well district, very close to trams. Rent no object. Quiet and responsible party only. Address Box No. 505, THE CHINA PRESS. 55517 J 23

FLATS TO LET Unfurnished, two very large rooms, verandah, kitchen and bathroom with enamelled tub. Please apply 22, Chaoufoong Road. 55522 J 25

FLAT TO LET consisting of two rooms, kitchen and bath, immediate occupation. 45 N. Szechuen Road. Apply Apollo Theatre. T. F. 100

### HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, boarding house, 10 rooms, two closed in verandahs, large garden, house in perfect condition, moderate rent, Eastern district near Chaufoong Road. For particulars address Box No. 469, THE CHINA PRESS. 55425 J 23

### OFFICES, ETC., WANTED

WANTED to rent, a shop or half of it. Location Nanking Road. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 513, THE CHINA PRESS. 55531 J 21


DR. F. FRANEK, M.D.
Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment)
21, Nanking Road.
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
39684

Mme. M. GERSHGORN. Massage given under doctors' orders only. Hightest medical references. Patients attended at own homes or at Whiteawey and Laidlaw's Building, Szechuen Road, fourth floor Room 8, between the hours 12-1 and 5-7 p.m. 44 Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2873. 53050


### SITUATIONS WANTED

HIDES and skins expert, many years experience in China, seeks position with reliable firm. Apply to Box 527, THE CHINA PRESS. 55567 J 27

CHINESE stenographer and typist seeks immediate position. Knows general office routine. Moderate salary. Address Box No. 522, THE CHINA PRESS. 55564 J 22

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C. 5200 or write to Employment Dept., Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 66

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Special monthly rates. 20 Jinkee Road. Phone Central 2351. 54980

YOUNG American woman, expert accountant, speedy typist, knowledge of filing, coding and general office work, desires position. Best references. Apply to Box 509, THE CHINA PRESS. 55526 J 23

A well educated Chinese opens for immediate engagement. Has many years experience in import, export, secretarial and admininstrative works. Excellent executive ability. Good connection with Chinese producers and buyers. Apply to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS. 55447 J 21

SHIPPING clerk with 17 years experience in the South seeks position. A. 1. references. Apply to Box 445, THE CHINA PRESS. 55359 J 25

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED, active partnership. Would like to invest $5,000-20,000 in a profitable business. Only applicants with references and full particulars as to kind of business, rentability, etc. need reply. Address Box 526, THE CHINA PRESS. 55559

FOR SALE: Foreign dispensary and drug store, furnished, and with all goods and residence, fully furnished, Northern district. Cheap rent. Good chance for right party. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS. 55482 J 21

### GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET. Godown space in the heart of the General district, area 2740 square feet. Rental very reasonable. Apply to Box 522, THE CHINA PRESS. 55556 J 21

TO LET, on Szechuen Road, close to Customs Jetty, whole or part of modern cement godown fitted with sprinklers. Lease given. Also roof of about 11,000 square feet. Apply to Box 520, THE CHINA PRESS. 55551 J 27

TO LET, godowns, in Central locality, ground floor, 2,000 square feet, first floor, 2,500 square feet. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 475, THE CHINA PRESS. 55434 J 21

TO LET, for immediate occupation godown, Broadway and Chaoufoong Roads, 2 floors, 9,000 square feet. Very desirable. For particulars apply to Singer Sewing Machine Company, 64 Peking Road. T. F. 107

FOR RENT—Godown space, corner Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. From December first. Capacity about fourteen hundred square feet. Apply Electric Equipment Co., 50 Nanking Road. Tel. Central 4757. T. F. 74

### APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN couple with infant, desire room with board, in British or American home, or would consider furnished apartment, Frenchtown or Bubbling Well preferred. Address Box 518, THE CHINA PRESS. 55546 J 21

WANTED, two roomed furnished apartment, bath and kitchenette with gas. Near American School, Hongkew. Reply to Box 510, THE CHINA PRESS. 55528 J 21


China Press
Want—Ads.
Bring Results


### HOUSES TO LET

TO RENT: Well furnished house on Jessfield Road. Seven rooms, large garden, garage and modern plumbing. Tel. West 469. 55523 J 21

TO LET, 1st February, six-roomed house, two bathrooms, garage, all modern conveniences. Rent Tls. 120. 22, Route Doumer. Tel. W. 2351. 55561 J 24

TO LET. Four roomed house, attic, servants' quarters, etc. No. 2, Boundary Terrace, off Hannen Road. 55549 J 23

TO LET rooms, or flat. Bathrooms hot water, or four roomed house. 12, Tracey Terrace (Route des Soeurs). 55500

TO LET, in a best part of Avenue Joffre, six-roomed unfurnished house. All conveniences. Bathroom, garage, telephone, etc. Only fittings have to be taken over at cost. Apply to Box 512, THE CHINA PRESS. 55531 J 23

NEWLY built 5 roomed semi foreign houses, North Szechuen Road Extension. Rental Tls. 40.00. Immediate occupation. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 55518 J 27

No. 5 Kiangwan Road, near Hongkew Park, four large rooms, attic, servants' quarters. Garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply to Brandt and Rodgers, No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119. 55518 J 27

TO LET, detached house of eight rooms, with modern conveniences and tennis court in Hongkew district. Furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS. 55491 J 21

FOR LEASE: Chinese bungalow on 8 mow land, near to Sicawei tram terminus. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS. 55462 J 21

SIX roomed house to let in the heart of French town, complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage, immediate occupation. Rental Tls. 90. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc., 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 112

TO LET, Route Lafayette, new modern house, nine rooms, four bathrooms, garage, small garden. Apply 561, Rue Lafayette. 55439 J 21

TO LET, furnished, four-roomed house, sanitary bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, garage, long lease. One block from French Park. Tel. West 3347, Mrs. Backer. 55435 J 23

TO LET. For three months or longer, completely furnished six roomed house, French Concession. References will be required. Rent Taels 125, including taxes and telephone. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS. 55430 J 23

FIVE rooms and large attic, 3 bathrooms, small garden and matshed garage, French Concession, near tram, and 20 minutes to Central district. Rent Tls. 65.00 per month. Furniture, fixtures and fittings to be taken over at same price owner paid for them. Occupation end of March. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS. 55412 J 21

ONE Western style building, 8 rooms with electricity supply, located at Kiangwan, 100 steps away from the station. Please apply to G510 Yu Shing Lane Fokien Road. 55202 J 21

SIX roomed new houses, immediate occupation, on Route des Soeurs. Full modern conveniences. Garage. Near tram. Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulat. T. F. 67

### USED CARS

FOR SALE: Milburn electric, closed car, fine condition, new cord tires, owner going home, $1600 or best offer. Apply to Box No. 534, THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Buick 6 cy. Coupe, first class condition, will sell Tls. 1500. Apply to Box No. 535, THE CHINA PRESS.

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE: Marmon, sport model, excellent condition, owner driven, newly painted and overhauled. Owner left China. Apply Telephone Central 779. 55569

FOR SALE Briscoe Touring car in good running order; engine recently overhauled; Owner leaving for Home. For particulars and demonstration apply to THE SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR & MOTOR CO., LTD., Telephone West 1641. 55519 J 23

### OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET. Office space in corner building close to Bund. Rental is very reasonable and includes taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 523, THE CHINA PRESS. 55556 J 21

TO LET: Approximately 3600 square feet of very desirable office space in modern building on Nanking Road, either as a whole or in part. Reply to Box 525, THE CHINA PRESS. 55557 J 24

OFFICE rooms, one large, one small, 800 square feet, light and airy, corner of Nanking and Szechuen Roads. Apply telephone C. 6740. 55501 J 21

TO LET, whole or in parts, suite of 5 office rooms, with attached godowns. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS. 55434 J 21

TO LET, four office rooms about 2,000 square feet, and one godown on half floor about 1,000 square feet, all with lighting and heating in the building at the corner of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads. Apply to Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ningpo Road, phone C. 4522. T. F. 97

FOR RENT: Ground floor space with large show windows. Suitable for store or office. Moderate rental. Apply 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 9

TO LET, Modern large and small offices. Moderate rents. Apply to Shanghai Industrial Banking Corporation, 18 Kiukiang Road. T. F. 16

TO LET. Shop at No. 1 Seward Road, for further particulars apply to Cumine and Milne, 38 Kiangse Road. T. F. 52

TO LET, Spacious office rooms, location Central district, rent moderate. Apply to The City Bank of Shanghai Ltd., 51B Kiangse Road, Shanghai. T. F. 73

### PROFESSIONAL

YOUNG English gentleman acquainted with Italian language would like give private lessons in English conversation, etc. Apply to Box 529, THE CHINA PRESS. 55560 J 23

LADY pianist can visit pupils in Hongkew and Central district, for lessons in correct piano playing. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS. 55468

GERMAN taught by German teacher. Easy, and new method. Apply to 301E, Avenue Joffre. 55490

GERMAN lessons given in exchange of the English ones. Apply to Box 455, THE CHINA PRESS. 55393 J 21

MARGUERITE GORDES. Qualified midwife and confinement nurse (10 years local practice). No. 4 Hou Fok Terrace (off North Szechuen Road). Telephone N. 169 or N. 1376. T. F. 110

### FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, one large room, verandah, bath and board. Vicinity American School, Hongkew. Reply to Box 511, THE CHINA PRESS. 55528 J 21

### FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, Central, without board, beautifully furnished bed, sitting room, one or two friends. Apply to Box No. 530, THE CHINA PRESS. 55563 J 21

IN CENTRAL DISTRICT. A sunny furnished large room and bath with geyser. Suitable for two bachelors. Apply 25 Whangpoo Road, opposite American Consulate. 55544 J 24

TO LET, well furnished room, with private bathroom and verandah. Apply 3 Young Allen Terrace, opposite Quinsan Garden. 55545 J 24

TO LET, with board, one furnished single room, bathroom attached. 19A, North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 1848. 55508 J 23

OPPOSITE Race Course, furnished or unfurnished room, with separate bathroom. Board optional. Terms moderate. 63, Bubbling Well Road. 55499 J 24

TO LET, large furnished bed, sitting room, closed verandah bathroom, telephone and kitchenette if required. Board optional. Terms moderate. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 55162

### FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

**Connaught House.**
8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.
Vacant: One small front room with bathroom attached and from 15th January, one large room, suitable for a couple.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

**14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens**
Under American Supervision To let, with full board, one large room, with bathroom and verandah, facing Gardens. Tel. North 482.

**BOSTONIA**
61, Carter Road
Now vacant: One large room with bath, one small room with bath. 50375

TO LET, Central, large attic room for one or two. Best board, reasonable price. 103, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 55570 J 24

TO LET, in French Concession, near tramline, 2 large bright bedrooms with bathroom attached, latest sanitary arrangements, verandah facing South. Also private drawing room and garage if wanted. Apply to Box 470, THE CHINA PRESS, or phone W. 2173. 55426 A

TO LET, nice single room, also attic, with separate bath, permanent hot water, cooking under French supervision, near French Park. 127, Route Vallon. Phone W. 3125. 55485

TO LET, in private family, a well furnished single room, with board. Apply 16, Medhurst Road, corner of Bubbling Well. 55484

WELL furnished double and single rooms, with bath and first class table board. House refitted and under American management. No. 23, North Szechuen Road. 55529 J 26

TO LET, one room with board, with an American private family, Wayside district. Apply to Box 508, THE CHINA PRESS. 55525 J 23

HOLLYWOOD, 301 Avenue Joffre, one double and one single room now vacant. Strictly first class. Prices reasonable. Tel. W. 2437. 55327 A

FOR RENT, premises 10 rooms, with bath and large parlour, and dining room, moderate rent. Apply to 115, Avenue Edward VII. T. F. 109

TO LET, with board, large furnished room, bathroom attached. Central district. Also small room, facing South. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS. 55483 J 26

CENTRAL DISTRICT, one large well furnished room with bathroom attached. All commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, 3rd floor. 55497 J 21

TO LET, one large bedroom, with bathroom attached, also two small bedrooms, splendid locality, garage, tennis lawn and use of telephone. Please apply 98, Route des Soeurs. 55453 J 23

TO LET, at 103 Bubbling Well Road, with board, large well furnished room with private bathroom attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent table, good service. Please call at above address or phone West 805. 55433 J 21

FOR RENT: Nicely furnished double bedroom, with bath. With or without board. Apply 29, Baikal Road. 55406 J 21

### LOST AND FOUND

LOST: In the village back of Edinburgh and Kinnear Roads, one very black Canton chow pupple about one and a half months old. Finder please return to number 27 Edinburgh Road and claim reward. 55504 J 21

### HOUSES WANTED

SMALL family desires by March 1 or earlier, nicely furnished house, in French Concession. At least three bedrooms, also garage. Willing to purchase furnishings, if required. Address Box No. 515, THE CHINA PRESS. 55534 J 21

WANTED by Britisher, small furnished flat or house in Frenchtown or Western district. State particulars. No boarding house. Apply to Box 507, THE CHINA PRESS. 55524 J 21

### EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, ships sextant. Bargain. Apply to Box 504, THE CHINA PRESS. 55514 J 21

WANTED: New or second hand Ukelele, write Monday or Tuesday. State price. Apply to Box 533, THE CHINA PRESS. 55571 J 21

FOR SALE: Just arrived. One 2¾ H. P. Alldays "Allon" two-stroke Motor Cycle. Electric lighting, three speed gear. Tls. 500. Apply to Messrs. Inniss and Riddle (China), Ltd., 7 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 55537 J 21

FOUR part Swiss Nannies, a bargain at one hundred dollars. Kiangwan Bible School. 55550 J 27

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single, four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop. 120 Szechuen Road. T. F. 70

SALE, amythest necklace, cut stones, valuable. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS. 55486 J 21

### EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA for Houseboats, and all kinds of Motorboats, Woosung and 8 North Honan Road, Telephone N. 295. T. F. 2

A large collection of stamps sold very cheap. 98, Route des Soeurs. Phone W. 3073. 55538 J 23

FOR SALE: Two American made galvanized hot water tanks, size 3' x 7', capacity, 360 gallons each. Each tank fitted with 1½" copper coils for steam. Apply to Box No. 503, THE CHINA PRESS. 55513 J 26

FOR SALE: Eggs for setting from purebred imported white Leghorn and white Wyandotte fowls. Tls. 5.00 per setting! Also a few white Leghorn pullets. Apply 21, Connaught Road. Tel. W. 425. 55515 J 23

FOR SALE—Motorboat with awning, length 18 feet, two cylinders, fast and in good condition, suited for harbour work, sport or for towing houseboat. Price Tls. 525.— or nearest offer. Apply 91. Szechuen Road, first floor. 55510 J 21

FOR SALE: "Butterflies," more than 10,000 pieces from East Thibet. Time 10 to 12 a.m. Address, 264, Avenue Joffre. House No. 10. 55520 J 21

WANTED, good secondhand and 12" or 14" "Underwood" or "Remington" typewriter. Apply to Box 506, THE CHINA PRESS. 55521 J 21

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings for bedroom and kitchen in Ben Building. Apply Room 215, Palace Hotel. 55526 J 23

FOR SALE: Complete furniture of a 6 roomed house, including Moutrie upright piano. If desired lease of house can be taken over. Rent moderate. Situation close to French Park. Address Box No. 473, THE CHINA PRESS. 55430 J 23

EXCEPTIONALLY fine teak house boat: Two staterooms, main saloon, pantry and galley, flush toilet. Beautifully furnished. Electric generating set. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS. 55437 J 23

## FEVERISH FABLES

GIT AWAY FROM ME. BOSS — I ALWAYS START LOAFIN' WHEN I SEE YOU COMIN'
Copyright, 1922, by King Features Syndicate, Inc.
THANX TO RALPH S BIRD
8-2

## CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail, Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty wo rds. Black-face type six cents. Enclose the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt wi ll be returned by bearer.

*Name* _____ *Classification* _____

*Street* _____ *Number of Insertions* _____

*Amount Enclosed. Mex. $* _____ *Signature* _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. *Minimum Charge Twenty Words*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |

NOTE: If you wish to use a box number add 7 words

APPLY TO BOX ..... THE CHINA PRESS

# Cassel's Way To Restore Exchange

*A Review by*
**EDWARD A. BRADFORD**

Money and foreign exchange after 1914. By Gustav Cassel, New York: The Macmillan Company.

Professor Cassel is one of the few economists whose reputation has been enhanced by his publications on the finances of the World War. He has prepared two discussions for the League of Nations in connection with international conferences, and has shown himself a great economic thinker on practical finance. In this book he has put his earlier publications into better form, which it is a pleasant duty to commend to all responsible for the administration of banking institutions, or even of Government Treasury policies, under conditions so confused and outside experience that there is no instruction to be found upon them in usual books of this character. They will find it such easy reading that they will be surprised that no mention is made of a translator, and it is necessary to suppose that the professor wrote in a language not his own.

The professor begins with an outline of the abolition of the gold standard in the World War by all great nations save the United States. He then remarks the creation of artificial purchasing power, the consequent rise of prices, commonly called inflation, and its effect on gold values. In his words, "the value of gold subject to a more violent revolution than history has at any time previously witnessed, and this depreciation of gold is, on the whole, one of the most remarkable phenomena in the entire revolution of the world's monetary system that has taken place after 1914." The professor dissents from the common notion that there can be no inflation so long as the gold cover on banknotes is maintained at normal levels. He says "a currency's purchasing power can never be determined by any other factor than the scarcity of the means of payment valid in that standard," and that "every increase in the quantity of means of payment which comes into active use must mean a reduction in the value of the currency." That looks toward the United States, and ought to correct some of our farmers in their idea that they have a special grievance in the reduction of their bank credits. The idea is contrary to fact. Their real trouble is that their bank credits when spent bought less than normal quantities of other commodities through loss of purchasing power by the rise in prices.

The professor then considers a discount policy adapted to prevent or cure both inflation and deflation by anticipatory measures. Normally central banks seek to do this by raising or reducing the rate of discount as it is sought to attract gold or to allow it to flow to other countries to correct redundancy. But the present situation is that gold has ceased to flow and is not responsive to discount rates. The world's central banks think that relieves them of responsibility. The professor instructs them that it is their function and duty still to adjust and readjust their discount rates until they "actually succeed in limiting the demand for capital in proportion to the supply of available savings," the only source of fresh capital, which is the world's greatest need. His rule for stabilising the purchasing power of currencies is that—

> demands for capital must, by means of the rates of interest of banks, be limited to the amount of funds supplied by current saving, so that no artificial purchasing power, with its accompanying rise in prices, will be created. . . . . We must get accustomed to regard a paper currency as a purely abstract numerical unit, whose value is exclusively determined by the scarcity of the means of payment which in that currency have actual paying power.

That touches on the heresy of those who fancy that "money" can be printed in the Russian and German manner. He considers this a new rule for a true bank policy by which the supply of credit should be so regulated that prices can neither rise nor fall, being anticipated by the appropriate rise or fall of the bank rates, which control the supply of credit or purchasing power as formerly they controlled the export or import of gold. It is a forward looking policy and had unusual capacity of controlling the secondary inflation which followed the armistice. If the central banks had limited their supply of credit according to the preceding rule, there would have been a more moderate supply of artificial purchasing power, a more moderate deflation of prices, a small rush for credit for fear that none would be available under the conditions of general embarrassment and much actual insolvency. Under such conditions the raising of discounts creates alarm and fails to check borrowing which will pay any interest as insurance against insolvency if funds are refused.

The professor sounds an equally novel note in his extension of this doctrine regarding domestic discount rates to the regulation of international commerce in goods, the substitute for gold in settlement of balances in currencies of different countries. Between nations, as within them, accounts may be settled on an abstract scale of counting. The means of payment may be of any physical quality whatsoever, and their current paying power is determined by the level of prices in the paying country, that, in turn, being determined by the scarcity of the paying community's provision of the means of payment. That reduces the gold standard to one of several free standards of value, one for each currency. Paper currencies may be standards of value, equally with gold, if they are secured from variation by artificial regulation of their quantity. That is a new function of central banks' policy of discount rates. It will be long before the world's exchanges can be regulated on a gold standard which has fallen into disuse, although not into disesteem. For a substitute there is nothing in sight except the professor's theory of purchasing power parities of paper standards of domestic values, with which his name is already indissolubly connected. Bills of exchange are in demand in any country solely for meeting the need for purchasing power in any other country. That purchasing power is proportioned to the price level where the bill of exchange is spent, and is secured in proportion to the price level in the country where the bill of exchange is secured. In any country purchasing power depends not alone on trade prices, but on the wage level. A bill of exchange can buy labor as well as goods, and can bring values home by purchasing labor for working up materials exported for that purpose on what is called "finishing credits." This is of particular interest to labor, and is worth comparison with its theory of wages. It is of no avail to labor to force up nominal wages at the cost of reducing the international value of a country's currency. That implies a proportional rise in the prices of all imported commodities used by the working classes, either as consumers' or as wage earners. But a rise in foreign prices can never cause a rise in other countries. Each of them protects itself by reducing its valuation of the currency of the other country in exchanges with it.

The world rests under conviction of financial sin in some countries, and needs conviction of financial heresies in others. The professor has a most interesting chapter on means of financial salvation which it is not practicable to discuss at equal length. It may suffice to say that it supports a policy of stabilisation of currencies at their purchasing power as it exists, with easy progress toward the restoration of the gold standard at an ultimate date not now visible. The enormous dislocation of the international exchanges are beyond control by alterations of trade balances, whether natural or controlled. The alterations of internal value of currencies are the overwhelming cause of the disorders of the exchanges beyond correction in the usual manner by discount rates. The professor compares them to ripples on the surface against the tides caused by artificial puffs of wind.

Hypercriticism might suggest that the professor's conception of an abstract unit of value, independent of gold, is not entirely novel. Ages ago banking was practiced, according to it, for the correction of currencies depreciated by monarchs for their profit, by clipping coins, or reduction of coinage weights, or assimilation of coinages of different metals or weights, even as now the purchasing power of paper moneys varies. Even so, the professor's elucidation of his text is peculiarly suited to current discussions. It may be enforced in its application to the immediate future which contains no greater need than that Governments—our own included—which are appealed to heal others should begin by repenting of their own sins. The Bullion report has ranked among the highest authorities on fundamental finance for the century since its publication in 1810 as a guide for the correction of the disorders of international exchanges following the Napoleonic wars. The germ of the purchasing power parity doctrine may be found in it, but more obscurely expounded than by the professor. The particular point here is the recommendation of the Committee of Parliament that the Bank of England should take into consideration "how far it may be practicable consistently with due regard to the immediate interests of the public service, rather to reduce their paper by a gradual reduction of their advances to Government than by abridging the discounts to merchants." Being interpreted, this might be taken to mean that a Government which condemns tax exempt public loans should begin by paying the market rate for money, which it is diverting from productive loans by billions, by the issuance of tax exempt Government loans, issued at a rate below pure investment yield, apart from tax exemption.

**REMOVAL NOTICE**

I have vacated my Temporary office on Nanking Road and will shortly open the most modern and best equipped Optical Institution in China.

Announcement of the new location will be made later.

**Dr. R. A. Thompson**

"The Thompson System" for better vision

**SWATOW**
**FAMOUS FOR TYPHOONS**
IS ALSO
**FAMOUS FOR LACES**

Our Factory is in Swatow, The Lace Center of China
Cross Stitch Swatow Drawn Work, Embroideries, Ladies' Underwear,, Beaded Articles, Ivory and Silver Wares, etc.

**SENG CHUN & COMPANY**
1295 Broadway, Corner of Wuchang Road Shanghai.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**

Bridging two oceans

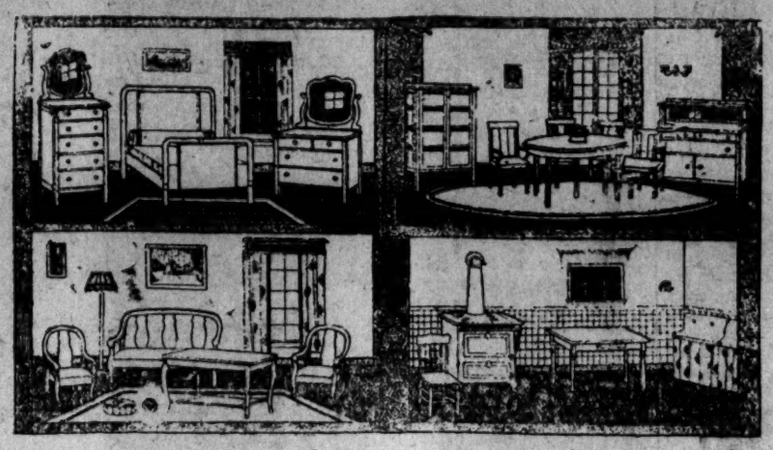
Linking four continents

FARES TO EUROPE REDUCED TO

**£120 £112 £80**

TO LONDON OR PARIS IN 28 DAYS
TO BERLIN IN 30 DAYS

*FROM TOP—*



*—TO BOTTOM*

Suitable Furniture for every room according to your own taste and plans.

STURDILY BUILT AND REASONABLY PRICED.

Bring us your idea and let us estimate on the cost.

**WAL SHION & Co.**

14, North Szechuen Road Tel. N. 1726

*SILKS—SATINS—PONGEES—EMBROIDERIES—BROCADES—SILKS—SATINS*

**END OF SALE - -**

ANCIENT ABIDING PROSPERITY

*LAST DAY MONDAY JAN. 22nd*

**LAOU KAI FOOK SILK COMPANY**

There are still many hundreds of handsome bargains to be obtained by a visit to the Orient's Premier Silk Store.

These last few days are your opportunity to secure many essentials for your spring wardrobe at marvelously low prices

*Call and inspect our stocks you will be quite convinced*

**LAOU KAI FOOK SILK COMPANY**

At the Honan Road and Kiukiang corner
The Orient's Premier Silk Store

*SILKS—SATINS—PONGEES—EMBROIDERIES—BROCADES—SILKS—SATINS*

# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

FINAL WEEK OF GREAT WINTER SALE

## GREAT HALF PRICE WEEK
AT
## - - WHITEAWAY'S - -

**Monday, January 22nd to Saturday, January 27th.**
**Thousands of Half Price Bargains from all Departments.**
**Below We Enumerate A Few of Them Only**

To Prevent Dealers from Buying Quantities will be Restricted!

All Half Price Goods Will Be Displayed in Main Aisle Ground Floor

FINAL WEEK OF GREAT WINTER SALE

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 50 pairs Women's Fleecy Lined Combinations | $7.50 | **$3.75** suit |
| 48 Only Ladies' White Shetland Wool Spencers. Long Sleeves | 3.95 | **2.00** each |
| 100 pairs White Lisle Thread Hose | 1.50 | **75** cts. pair |
| 200 pairs Ladies' "Onyx" Silk Hose | 2.75 | **1.40** pair |
| 100 pairs Ladies' Filanced Silk Hose | 2.25 | **1.15** „ |
| 10 doz. pair Ladies' Fine Silk Hose | 7.50 | **3.75** „ |
| 150 pairs Children Wool Socks | 75 | **40** „ |

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 75 pairs Ladies' Black Cashmere Stocking | $2.25 | **$1.15** pair |
| 50 only Ladies' Wool Scarfs | 2.95 | **1.50** each |
| 72 yards Lovely Silk and Wool Flouncing | 8.75 | **4.40** yard |
| 65 yards Beautiful Silk Flouncing | 8.50 | **4.25** yard |
| 165 yards Cotton all over Net | 2.75 | **1.40** yard |
| 75 yards Net Flouncing | 5.95 | **3.00** yard |

**QUARTER AND HALF PRICE BARGAINS**

**ALL HALF PRICED GOODS DISPLAYED IN MAIN AISLE GROUND FLOOR**

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 25 Suits Jason all Wool Combination | $8.50 | **$4.25** suit |
| 150 Pairs Long Black Fabric Gloves | 1.25 | **65** cts. pair |
| 250 Yards Monkey Fur Trimming | 95 cts. | **50** cts. yard |
| 500 Yards Brush Wool Trimming | 50 cts. | **25** cts. yard |
| 100 Pairs Ladies all Silk Hose | 2.75 | **1.40** pair |
| 75 Children's Lap over Vests | 3.25 | **1.65** each |
| 100 Pairs Ladies Tan all Wool Hose | 1.95 | **1.00** pair |

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 50 doz. Patent Leather Boots | 75-2.50 | **40** cts. to **1.25** each |
| 5,000 Yards Silk Rosebud Trimming | $25 cts. yard | **$1.50** doz |
| 50 doz. Fancy Washing Braid | 1.25 doz | **65** cts. doz |
| 5 doz. Pairs Ladies Wool Gauntlet Gloves | 4.50 | **2.25** pair |
| 200 Yards White Bretonne Net | 1.35 | **70** cts. yard |
| 1,000 Yards Silk Net all colors 54 Inches wide | 3.25 | **1.65** yard |

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 75 Aluminium 2-pt. Teapots | $ 5.50 | **$2.75** each |
| 60 Aluminium Coffee Pots | 6.75 | **3.40** each |
| 45 Aluminium Roast Pans | 5.00 | **2.50** each |
| 56 Brass Pump Stoves | 12.50 | **6.25** each |
| 84 Enamel Bread Tins | 90cts. | **45**cts. |
| 35 Unpickable Brass Padlocks | 3.50 | **1.75** each |

Oddments in Aluminium Ware, Vegetable Dishes, Meat Dishes Sauce Tureens, etc. All Half Price

## QUARTER PRICE BARGAINS
### ASTOUNDING VALUES

*Evening Dress Yellow Charmeuse* — Usual Price $75.00, Quarter Price **$18.75**
*Evening Dress Pink Veiled Black* — Usual Price $95.00, Quarter Price **$22.75**
*Evening Dress Black Charmeuse and Sequin* — Usual Price $95.00, Quarter Price **$22.75**
*Evening Dress Navy* — Usual Price $95.00, Quarter Price **$22.75**
*Evening Dress Sky Taffeta* — Usual Price $125.00, Quarter Price **$31.25**
*Evening Dress Saxe Crepe de Chine* — Usual Price $135.00, Quarter Price **$33.75**
*Evening Dress Emerald Georgette* — Usual Price $63.50, Quarter Price **$16.75**
*Afternoon Dress Nigger Crepe de Chine* — Usual Price $60.00, Quarter Price **$15.00**
*Afternoon Dress Saxe Crepe de Chine* — Usual Price $115.00, Quarter Price **$28.75**
*Afternoon Dress Vieux Rose Crepe de Chine* — Usual Price $69.50, Quarter Price **$17.50**
*Afternoon Dress Faion Crepe de Chine* — Usual Price $60.00, Quarter Price **$15.00**
*Afternoon Dress Grey Georgette* — Usual Price $85.00, Quarter Price **$21.25**

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 45 Steel Kettles 14pt. | $4.50 | **$2.25** each |
| 36 Steel Kettles 12pt. | 3.95 | **2.00** each |
| 55 Steel Kettles 10pt. | 3.50 | **1.75** each |
| 38 Steel Kettles 8pt. | 2.95 | **1.50** each |
| 67 Steel Kettles 6pt. | 2.25 | **1.15** each |
| 25 Steel Kettles 4pt. | 1.95 | **1.00** each |
| 43 Steel Kettles 2pt. | 1.75 | **0.90** each |
| 54 Coffee Pots Brown Key Border | 3.95 | **2.00** each |
| 49 Coffee Pots | 4.95 | **2.40** each |
| 300 doz. White Tuscan China Fluted Breakfast Plates | 850 | **4.25** doz. |

**Half Price Bargains in Curtain Materials**

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 1,000 Yards Handsome Furnishing Damask 50 inch wide | $ 2.50 | **$1.25** yard |
| 250 Honeycomb Quilts | 4.95 | **2.50** each |
| 650 Yards Bordered Madras Muslin | 1.95 | **1.00** yard |
| 30 Pieces Mosquito Netting 72 inches wide | 1.25 | **65** cts. yard |
| 25 Pieces Nottingham Lace Net 50 inches wide | 2.50 | **1.25** yard |
| 55 Pairs Real Witney Crib Blankets | 12.50 | **6.25** pair |

**DO NOT MISS THESE WONDER VALUES**

**ALL THESE GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF MARKED PRICES**

**Half Price Bargains in Furnishing Goods**

| | Usually | Half Price |
|---|---|---|
| 30 only Real Austrian Sofa Rugs | $39.50 | **$19.50** each |
| 6 pieces 54 inch "Fabrikoid" The most popular leather substitute | 5.50 | **2.75** yard |
| 12 Fibre Suit Cases 24 inch | 6.50 | **3.25** each |
| 7 Fibre Suit Cases 20 inch | 12.50 | **6.25** each |
| 60 Smart White Enamelled Single Beds with Springs Complete | 39.50 | **19.75** each |
| 3 Full Size Baby Carriages | 89.50 | **45.00** each |

**WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED, SHANGHAI**

**TERMS CASH** — **"WAYLOO CORNER"** NANKING ROAD — SZECHUEN ROAD — **NO CREDIT**

SILKS — SATINS — PONGEES — EMBROIDERIES — BROCADES — SILKS

# Japan's Raw Silk Trade In 1922

Exports of raw silk from Japan during last year continued brisk, in spite of the fact that there was serious agitation in financial circles, says the Japan Chronicle. In fact it headed the list of export commodities. Raw silk amounting to 72,660 bales which the Teikoku Sanshi Kaisha bought up in order to aid sericulturists in 1921 was all sold between December, 1921, and September 26, 1922, and the arrivals at the Yokohama market of old raw silk amounting to 513,020 bales were so readily sold that in May, 1922, only 8,260 bales remained in stock. This shows how keen was the demand. Such being the case new cocoons also were bought very eagerly and some merchants ventured to pay very high prices. Demand in foreign markets continued keen and exports active.

The cocoon crops for 1922 were poor, owing to the failure of the summer and autumn cocoons, the total yield showing a decrease by 8 percent for the year. When the stock kept by tthe Teikoku Sanshi Kaisha was cleared, the market rose by leaps and bounds. The boom continued till the end of the year, quotation remaining higher than Yen 2,000. According to investigations made by the Yokohama Sanshi Boekisho Dogyokumiai arrivals of raw silk at the Yokohama market and stocks in the market at the month-ends were as follows:

| | Arrivals | | Stocks at month-ends | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1921 | 1922 | 1921 |
| Jan. | 18,323 | — | 30,586 | 52,976 |
| Feb. | 13,665 | 8,557 | 24,766 | 47,322 |
| March | 37,410 | 31,025 | 32,139 | 46,649 |
| April | 38,459 | 76,556 | 25,268 | 70,987 |
| May | 39,390 | 57,713 | 8,290 | 41,727 |
| June | 34,543 | 35,162 | 11,612 | 29,191 |
| July | 76,052 | 56,028 | 32,791 | 33,628 |
| August | 67,789 | 57,876 | 34,743 | 45,652 |
| Sept. | 49,472 | 46,131 | 33,997 | 37,452 |
| Oct. | 53,469 | 42,779 | 35,545 | 42,197 |
| Nov. | 63,711 | 50,384 | 52,326 | 43,485 |
| Dec. | — | 50,022 | — | 36,456 |

January, 1921, merchants in Yokohama made an agreement not to accept any goods from the consignor and so there were no arrivals.

Sericulture in China tends to decline, however strongly American merchants encourage it, while the industry in Europe is still on a small scale. So the raw silk of Japan has almost monopolised the market. For this reason it is a matter of deep concern how the silk supplied from Japan during the year is to be consumed. Exports to Europe and consumption in the home market are not satisfactory; it is the increase of the shipments to America that has brought prosperity. The shipments to America and consumption there were:

| | Shipments to America | | Consumption in America | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1922 | 1921 | 1922 | 1921 |
| Jan. | 16,849 | 6,598 | 38,842 | 22,176 |
| Feb. | 18,283 | 9,385 | 22,107 | 16,525 |
| March | 14,476 | 13,613 | 26,651 | 25,585 |
| April | 22,630 | 27,402 | 24,247 | 28,900 |
| May | 34,019 | 15,073 | 33,284 | 27,210 |
| June | 24,913 | 25,123 | 29,529 | 31,192 |
| July | 26,482 | 28,194 | 24,996 | 32,326 |
| August | 99,250 | 22,739 | 34,772 | 32,790 |
| Sept. | 36,736 | 19,981 | 34,212 | 31,229 |
| Oct. | 29,974 | 18,536 | 28,303 | 26,816 |
| Nov. | 24,616 | 26,726 | 35,467 | 24,955 |
| Dec. | — | 32,740 | — | 20,930 |

Thus shipments as well as consumption showed a marked increase in 1922. Total shipments from Yokohama to America during 11 months ending November, 1922, amounted to 279,239 bales, the average per month being over 25,300 bales. After July, shipments stood at 29,411 bales on the average per month. Consumption in America was roughly 30,900 bales per month throughout the period from January till November, after the new silk came on the market in July, the average stood at 34,400 or thereabout. Japanese raw silk composed 80 percent of the total consumption. In America the weaving operations of broad textiles recovered from 40 percent of the maximum capacity in March to 75 percent in November, while the silk knitting factories there worked to the extent of 55 percent of their capacity. In the weaving of all kinds of silk textiles, operations were 40 or 50 percent larger in the autumn than in the spring. Hence the prosperity in Japan's raw silk trade. The shipments for Europe were also increasing, but the demand has decreased lately in consequence of unfavorable exchange rates.

EXPORTS FOR EUROPE

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 2,377 | 20 |
| February | 813 | — |
| March | 1,759 | — |
| April | 3,816 | 20 |
| May | 5,643 | 20 |
| June | 2,188 | — |
| July | 5,109 | 154 |
| August | 4,075 | 1,585 |
| September | 4,040 | 3,094 |
| October | 948 | 3,800 |
| November | 248 | 3,752 |
| December | — | 1,530 |

As will be seen from the above, there is a large difference between the shipments of 1922 and 1921, and a further increase is expected in the coming year.

On the other hand, raw silk forwarded to markets in the interior of Japan tended to decrease, as follows:

| | 1922 | 1921 |
|---|---|---|
| January | 4,222 | 4,303½ |
| February | 5,956 | 6,092 |
| March | 3,001 | 5,774½ |
| April | 4,562 | 4,544½ |
| May | 6,787 | 5,822 |
| June | 7,002 | 10,389 |
| July | 3,745 | 9,557½ |
| August | 2,476 | 6,494 |
| September | 8,184 | 8,998 |
| October | 1,818½ | 9,283 |
| November | 1,779 | 4,170 |
| December | — | 7,644½ |

At the present time about 60,000 bales of raw silk are in stock in Japan. This is not a light burden for the market, and, as the financial circle has been greatly agitated by the runs on banks, no very optimistic view can be entertained. At the same time no marked change in the relation between demand and supply is expected to occur in 1923. In conclusion, the highest and lowest quotations for superior goods and the "Bushu" standard for the past year may be given:

| | | Highest | Lowest |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | A. | Y.2,160 | Y.1,930 |
| | B. | 2,080 | 1,850 |
| February | A. | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| | B. | 1,860 | 1,860 |
| March | A. | 1,900 | 1,720 |
| | B. | 1,670 | 1,540 |
| April | A. | 1,820 | 1,680 |
| | B. | 1,730 | 1,580 |
| May | A. | 2,020 | 1,840 |
| | B. | 1,920 | 1,750 |
| June | A. | 2,130 | 1,900 |
| | B. | 2,010 | 1,830 |
| July | A. | 2,170 | 2,000 |
| | B. | 2,040 | 1,850 |
| August | A. | 2,030 | 1,910 |
| | B. | 1,890 | 1,820 |
| September | A. | 2,100 | 2,000 |
| | B. | 2,020 | 1,860 |
| October | A. | 2,200 | 2,130 |
| | B. | 2,210 | 2,080 |
| November | A. | 2,250 | 2,110 |
| | B. | 2,210 | 2,000 |

(A.—Superior goods, and B. "Bushu" Brand.)

# An Ambassador's Extraordinary Memoirs

*Under four administrations. By Oscar S. Straus. Houghton Mifflin Company.*

A singular and happy gift illuminates Amabssador Straus's autobiography. It is the gift of being able repeatedly to make his readers forget that he is a distinguished diplomat and statesman. Like Benjamin Franklin, he knows how to close up the gulf that invariably yawns between some one who has had remarkable experiences and some one who has had lesser experiences, and to draw the two together on common and companionable ground.

This is art of a very high order, and it imparts to autobiography a beguiling magic that instantly sets it apart from those autobiographies that are conceived in personal conceit and dedicated to the effort to demonstrate that the author is greater than his fellows.

If you are tired of novels, bored with history, or fed up with biography, you will find sure relief in the engrossing pages of "Under Four Administrations." It is a narrative alive with action. Illustrious men and dramatic events move in a continuous procession through its pages. The personages of scores of nations are caught off their guard and pictured with delightful informality — Grover Cleveland, at the theater, the urbane John Hay seizing upon a fortunate diplomatic phrase, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell wanting to see the inside of a Turkish household, an imbecilic Sultan stumbling through a speech. President Lowell of Harvard telling a darky story, Pershing's nervousness at the prospect of making a speech, cardinals, poets, kings and scholars all depicted to the life. The book is so rich in material that even so interesting a portion of it as Mr. Straus's impressions of Oscar Wilde was crowded out and must wait for the second edition.

Recipient of the unique honor of being appointed by three different Administrations as Ambassador to Turkey, which is considered in diplomatic circles the most difficult post in Europe, Mr. Straus's diplomatic career under Cleveland, McKinley and Taft nevertheless comprises only a fraction of his amazingly many sided career. Harrison called him anxiously to the White House regarding Russia's persecutions of Jews; Roosevelt had him in his Cabinet; Wilson valued his cooperation in the fight for the League of Nations.

Six Presidents are thus indebted to Mr. Straus for unusual services. And yet this tireless American has found time to distinguish himself in the practice of law, in a business career, as a member for the last twenty years of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, as an irresistible advocate of progressive principles in national political campaigns, as chief arbitrator in the nation's most critical railway labor dispute, as founder of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, as founder of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and as the author of the best life of Roger Williams ever written, and of numerous other notable literary works.

Here is a life that has run the social and economic gamut. It ranges from a cottage in Bavaria to the Venetian Palace in Washington, and from a diet of corn bread and molasses in Georgia to the terrapin of which Roosevelt is described as having been especially fond. It ranges from the practice of oratory as a barefoot boy under the trees of the South, to the brilliant advocacy of American ideas and rights before monarchs and international statesmen.

Having read "Under Four Administrations" one can readily understand why Mr. Straus, a Jew, has never known what it was to be discriminated against because he was a Jew.

Geographically alone, the volume has a scope that is rarely to be found anywhere save in a book of travel. The narrative forges with adroit and atmospheric skill to the center of momentous events transpiring in New York, Washington, London, Paris, Rome, Constantinople, Cairo and Jerusalem. The reader is taken on memorable motor tours through Algiers and Normandy, on cruises through the Mediterranean and the Bosporus. One sails with the autobiographer into strange ports, and is led through mysterious, exotic streets.

The trouble breeding Balkans, and Turkey, that hotbed of international dissensions, are portrayed and interpreted with a comprehending knowledge that is invaluable at this moment of renewed and menacing rumblings in the Near East.

But the main value of "Under Four Administrations" is something deeper and more profound. It consists of the revelation of how a remarkable career was fashioned from the humblest beginnings, and how greatness of character was gradually achieved. These things are unconsciously and involuntarily disclosed.


C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr

The Eye is the most delicate organ of the body. It takes terrible toll for neglect, but pays enormous dividends for care.

Money spent for Eye-sight is indeed most judiciously expended. Our experienced and competent optometrists will be pleased to examine and advise with you as to your needs.

Chinese Optical Co.
P352 Nanking Road.
中國精益眼鏡公司

QUICK SERVICE
Cars and trucks sent out from our nearest station to you
West 2470 2640
LEE LEE GARAGE
3A Yates Road

THIRD WEEK OF ANNUAL Stocktaking SALE

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED FOR THE THIRD WEEK OF SALE

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED, PURE WOOL VESTS Unshrinkable make, high neck, long sleeves. Reduced from $6.50 to 3.75 each

LADIES' TWEED COATS. In a variety of styles and colours to be sold at $10.00 and $12.00 each

LADIES' SUEDE COATS. Helio and Navy, in the newest styles; the latest thing in Coats for motoring. Reduced from $125.00 to $75.00 each

Furnishing Dept.

ART WOOL CARPET SQUARES All shades and sizes.

| Usual Price | Sale Price |
|---|---|
| $ 85.00 | $50.00 |
| 100.00 | 60.00 |
| 130.00 | 70.00 |
| 165.00 | 90.00 |

ART SERGE 50 in. Wide Blue, Green, Red and Brown Usual Price $3.50 yard Sale Price $1.25 yard

DOWN QUILTS Sateen covered

| Usual Price | Sale Price |
|---|---|
| $22.50. | $18.00, $21.00 |

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

RUBBER HOT WATER BOTTLES Best English make Sale price $3.50 each

CHAFING DISHES, To be cleared regardless of cost. Best American make, all heavy nickel, with Patent Force draught asbestos lamp. Usual price $38.00 49.00 Reduced to Sale price 28.50. 36.00

SILVER KING GOLF BALLS New stock just received Red Dot. Blue Dot. Yellow Dot. Green Dot. Sale price $14.75 doz.

MILLINERY DEPT.

ABOUT 500 YARDS TULLE, A few colours only including white. Sale Price 25 cts. yard

CORSETS Only a few pairs left, Odd makes and sizes. Usual price from $8.50 to 18.00 Sale Price $1.00 pair

The remaining stock of HATS all reduced below cost to clear.

Outfitting Dept.

SHOE TREES 3 pairs for $1.00

BADEN POWELL COLLARS All sizes, in depths 1½" and 1¾" only. Usual price $7.50 Sale Price $5.00 dozen

AMERICAN COLLARS "Slidewell" and "Ide" make. Sale Price $3.50 dozen

MOTOR GLOVES Horse skin palms. Sale Price $2.75 pair

WEEKS & CO., LTD.
SHANGHAI—HANKOW

Children like it

It is difficult to make children take medicine but there's no fuss made over taking

"MARROW PHOSPHATES"

Pleasant to take and really effective, "MARROW PHOSPHATES" is the ideal tonic for weakly anæmic children.

IT INVIGORATES AND BUILDS UP THE SYSTEM IN A REMARKABLY SHORT TIME.

A. S. WATSON & CO. (The Shanghai Pharmacy Ltd.)
16 NANKING ROAD.

ESTABLISHED 1857 ESTABLISHED 1857

OUR SALE FINISHES ON MONDAY

LAOU KIU CHWANG

THE BIG SILK SHOP IN NANKING ROAD (*North side*).

THE OLDEST SILK EMPORIUM IN THE ORIENT.

Magnificent Opportunities in Furs, Fine Silks, Satins, Crepes, Taffetas, Brocades, Pongees, Shawls, Jumpers, Embroideries, Hand Bags, Silk Shirts and Pyjamas, Handkerchiefs, etc.

The Oldest Silk Emporium In The Orient.

ARCOLA HEAT

insures an evenly warm house no matter how low the temperature may drop

A simple, economical and efficient system of hot water heating

*Let us give you an estimate on the material*

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Telephone C. 778
SHANGHAI

B23

# Labor In Parliament's Padded Cell

By P. W. WILSON

In Britain today the vital question is whether this Labor Party, now raging and roaring at Westminster, is really and truly the Blood Red Dragon of Bolshevism or merely the Green Dragon of Liberalism painted afresh for the occasion. The United States is a country where parties can change their politics provided they retain their labels; but in Britain it is the label that changes, leaving the politics, as a rule, very much what they were. Over this latest revolution, therefore, one must confess to some little skepticism. It is a safe rule that nothing matters until it affects consols, and over the rise of Labor the price of consols displays indifference. Consols have survived the shock.

The fact is that England has never had a revolution. Occasionally she has killed a King and changed or suspended a dynasty, but the old forms have survived and there has been no actual break with the past. The reason is that, when threatened, the British Constitution yields. The quarrel never comes to a final showdown. If Labor can get its men elected to the Commons—well, let them all come. "You claim that you Labor members are the official opposition"—quite so; "then," answers Asquith, who has been eight years Prime Minister, as he pats Clynes, the cotton worker, on the back, "you walk in first and let your friend and successor, Ramsay MacDonald, reply on the address."

There is thus no grievance, and incidentally, Clynes, the cotton worker, discovers that it is not so easy to speak as clearly and as wisely as Asquith of Balliol College, Oxford. After the soapbox as pedestal, Labor in Parliament thus finds its level. Labor catches the Speaker's eye, argues, denounces and even interrupts Lady Astor, but Labor has entered an arena where nobody can utter anything without being answered, and possibly ridiculed.

It is one thing to make a speech in Hyde Park demanding jobs for the over-crowded. It is another thing to formulate a scheme and offer it for expert criticism by those who know all about housing. It is one thing to denounce Lloyd George's rash diplomacy along the Dardanelles and British adventures in Palestine, Egypt and Mesopotamia before audiences to which Palestine, Egypt and Mesopotamia are mere names. It is quite another thing to propose that, here and now, Britain should clear out, leaving chaos in her wake—a chaos of which Smyrna and Thrace have furnished a foretaste.

It is one thing to tell mass meetings that Lloyd George is a trickster and the coalition an organised hypocrisy. It is another thing to say this to the villain's face, with the villain assured by the rules of the right to reply. In a small country, with a teeming population, where Parliament can be studied "close up," it is an advantage and safeguard to have Labor thus brought to the test. Whatever in the program of Labor stands the test can be adopted. The impossibilities can be, as it were, segregated. The general discontents of the nation are thus reduced to particular and definite remedies, and the gathering onslaught on society as a whole is broken up.

After all, Labor can only act with the support of public opinion. By entering Parliament, every Labor member knows that his constituency is a hostage to fortune. Hitherto his has been the tactical advantage of attack. He must now defend. For every vote he must be ready to give a reason. And on the soundness of the reason depends his career.

A most important matter, that career. For consider what the House of Commons means to a hand worker. The professional man—the banker or merchant or lawyer—who is chosen for Parliament has a business or an income behind him, and nothing much happens if he is defeated at a subsequent election. But the artisan who thus takes to politics burns his boats. He does not and cannot return to his mine, his forge, his plow. On arriving at Westminster, he joins inevitably the middle class. He wears a dark suit. He mixes with "gentlemen," is introduced to "ladies," is entertained at diner, attends the King's garden party, is consulted by Cabinet Ministers, hobnobs with capitalists, finds "Esquire" on his letters, receives salutes from the police, and becomes a personage, especially to his own wife and daughters.

It is a big prize to win. It is also a big prize to lose. "Skin for skin; give for his life," said the astute Satan of Job, the righteous. To have escaped from the squalor, to be somebody where you were nobody—to write your name on a roll that includes Chaucer and Cromwell and Pitt and Burke and Fox and Gladstone and Disraeli—to be the equal of a Duke's son and the peer of a Rothschild or a Leverhulme—what a prospect, even for four years only! Enjoy it while you may.

Hence we have it that no Labor member—indeed no member of any kind in Parliament—ever wants to defeat the Government of the day, except on one condition—that his own seat is safe. Suppose Parliament is suddenly dissolved. Over the whole country, Labor might improve its position. But no individual member would be assured that he will come back. And in any event the contest costs money, nervous energy and effort.

Also, Parliament is interesting. There are numberless side issues which, indeed, mean nothing in money, but do mean a great deal in dignity, social service and the luxury of power. To sit on a private bill committee and decide the fate of some railway is responsible work, especially when the Directors of the railway have endeavored to prevent recognition of your union. To be addressed by leading counsel as if you were a Judge of the Appeal Courts is incense—a delicious revenge for industrial humiliations in days gone by. These experiences bring the Labor member out of the milk and honey, especially honey. It helps the Government of the day to know that the House, whatever its complexion may be, wants to last as long as possible. It means that some of the fights across the floor are only sham fights. At least, this is what hitherto it always has meant.

Amid the sound and fury, therefore, Parliament will, as always, moderate the factions. They who are elected as Jacobins will legislate as Girondists. In his first speech Clynes said that his party would obey the rules and support the Speaker in enforcing them. When the King appeared on his throne in the House of Lords, and the peers were assembled in their ermine, and the Judges in their wigs and gold lace, Labor whispered not one murmur of protest. The ancient pageantry again asserted itself—and why? Because in every constituency the King has his vote. Improve social conditions, by all means. And by all means point out grievances and get them remedied. But do not smash the age-long and essential England. Threaten England, and England—women especially—will put you in a handsome minority.

Hence, the constant complaint of the Socialists that Parliament is a lethal chamber which stifles the hopes of the people. It is alleged to be the padded room where idealists, however insane, can do no harm. And until Parliament itself be destroyed, there is held to be no prospect of a more abundant life for the under dog. It is what Lenin argued when he smashed the Duma: it is what Mussolini has said, in effect, to the Parliament of Italy: and it is the inner meaning of Valera's attitude in Ireland. What disgusts the Republican irreconcilables is not really the British connection as such, but the inevitable return of Ireland to her own humdrum problems of finance, education and industry, to be considered in a Parliament. Democracy has to choose everywhere between government by discussion with all the delays, forms, compromises which discussion entails, and government by the despotism which is supposed to give an immediate and final decision.

In Britain there is not much organised communism, but the Communists, such as they are, have in terms denounced Parliament as futile. They have voted Labor, but only, so they say, in order that Labor in Parliament may demonstrate the failure of Parliament to achieve anything of value for the proletariat. One such Communist, Newbold, has obtained election to the House. Like the late Kier Hardie of redoubtable memory, he has begun bravely by wearing a cloth cap, to which badge of Bolshevism he has added trousers tucked into his boots, as in Russian revue, when a stall costs $5

There is, also, a previous instance of this audacity—how long ago it seems! Victor Grayson, a similar Socialist to Newbold, was elected for Colne Vally. He appeared at Westminster, delivered his one and only oration—repeated that oration on various occasions—enjoyed better dinners than I, for one, could afford, was called to order and ceremonially suspended, and found himself in a year or two at the bottom of the poll. The windbag is so vulnerable to a prick. One pin is enough—just one point of ascertained fact.

It is not from within that Parliament will ever be smashed nor will Parliament be smashed from without if only Parliament be reasonably wise. The things that need doing in England are urgent, but should not be impossible. Any nation can, if it wishes, house itself properly. Any nation can, if it wishes, restrain the excessive consumption of liquor. And if there be unemployment, a rapid increase in population and a surplus of women no nation is so favorably situated as Britain to promote emigration. Within a few weeks we shall see all these matters on the order paper—as questions, resolutions, bills, votes and amendments. Remedies, or at any rate palliatives, will be applied, and relief to that extent will be obtained. Between the activities of Labor and Liberalism, there will be little to choose.

Already it is clear that a dominant conservatism in the House is sandifying the divided and hitherto distracted Opposition. The Liberals are uniting. Mr. Asquith has been quietly shelved by the Independents, and Sir John Simon takes his place. Lloyd George, on his side, comes out for free trade and the repeal of the Safeguarding of Industries act. If the Liberals thus patch up a peace, they will have something tangible to offer Labor. Either Labor must come to an agreement over "three-corner" constituencies claimed also by Liberals, or there is little hope of Labor forming a government of its own. The weakness of Labor in the rural areas seems to be sufficient indication of that. Ramsay MacDonald has lived long enough as pioneer to desire a taste of power, I gather that in due course he will seek a compact with Liberalism. Otherwise, what has he to suggest to his followers except a perpetual wandering, like the Ishmaelites, in the wilderness of criticism? His ablest lieutenants will be tempted from his side, not, indeed, by knighthoods but by appointments to the permanent civil service, and Labor will be left as an unrewarded pacemaker for other political parties.

Nothing is easier than for Labor to endorse Liberal candidates, if Labor so desires. Nothing is easier—as this election has shown—than for Liberals to stand as Labor candidates. If such an association be desired, it can be fixed up in five minutes. The rise of Labor would thus mean a new progam for Liberalism. The red would wear off the dragon and reveal the green underneath. Britain would have once more two parties, the one of advance at two miles an hour and the other of advance at six miles an hour. The advance actually recorded would be midway between the speeds—namely, four miles an hour—which is the average rate of walking for the average man.


EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
St. GEORGE'S

One Visit
Creates
A Habit
of Visiting
EXCELSIOR
BARBER SHOP
Nanking Road
Corner Thibet Road

TRADE MARK
Libby's Condensed Milk—the Flying Ox Head Brand—so good for infants and invalids—is the product of pedigree cows grazed on the richest pasture lands. It is twice as nourishing as ordinary milk and when used in cooking, properly diluted, or for ice creams and puddings the results are most delicious—Libby's milk can be used for all milk purposes. For sale at all the leading stores.
Libby's
Sweetened Condensed Milk
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

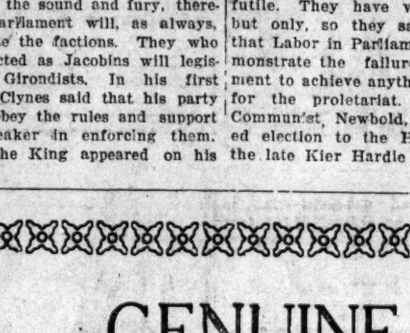
GENUINE BARGAINS IN
WALK-OVER SHOES

Never before have you been able to buy shoes at these prices

$6.75 $9.75 $14.75 $19.75

Formerly priced from - - - - $12.00 to $31.00

Russia Calfskin
While they Last
$9.75




Black Calf or Kid Real Bargains
$9.75

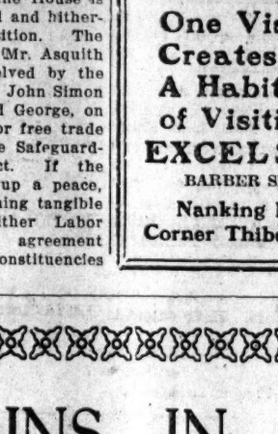
Don't make the mistake of waiting too long. These Walk-Overs are going fast at these prices.

We have many models.

BUY NOW

Don't forget every pair in the store is reduced.

Patent Pumps Yours for
$6.75




Grey Kid, Also Sepia Kid, Fawn Kid Uppers Remarkable Values
NOW $9.75

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
24B NANKING ROAD

Phone
Central
5558

The KEARNY Co., Inc.
210-11-12 Glen Line Bdg.

*The Finest Line of Ladies*

SPRING HATS

EVER SEEN IN SHANGHAI
ARE NOW ON DISPLAY

*All Models are Original Creations*

CALL AND INSPECT

THE KEARNY Co., Inc.
210-11-12 GLEN BUILDING

*Also on Display at the Maison Parisienne, 45, Nanking Road; Salon Bella, 20, Broadway and Aron Fein, 42, North Szechuen Road*

**Croup.**

Every young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless.

*Sold Everywhere*

# THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers


**Weather**

*Cloudy weather threatening some rain in the Yangtse valley. Easterly winds over the Yellow and Eastern Sea. Moderate monsoon in the South.*

## Today's Church Services

**Holy Trinity Cathedral.**—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins (said) at 10 a.m. Psalm 57. Lessons: Isaiah lxii Matth xiii, 1-24. Choral Eucharist at 10.30 a.m. Harwood in D. Preacher: The Dean. Hymns 166, 81, 322, 522. Children's Service and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon at 6 p.m. Psalm 68. Lessons: Isaiah lxv. Acts. xiii, 26-end. Anthem: "I will Mention"—Sullivan. Preacher, The Sub-Dean. Hymns: 221 176, 298.

**Union Church, Shanghai.**—At 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A. Subject: "The Rod and Snake." Chant 28. Anthem: "O Saviour of the World" (Goss). Hymns 529, 320, 318. At 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Rowland, M.A. Subject: "Christ and the Magnificat." Chant 54. Magnificat (Bunnett in F.) Hymns 37, 369, 697.

**St. Joseph's Church.**—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

**Christian Science Society.**—Masonic Hall, the Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Life." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

**Sunday Service League.**—Rev. T. C. Wu, Pastor of the North Shanghai Baptist Church, will speak on "Life at its Best." Music will be furnished by the choir of the same church.

**Shanghai Free Christian Church.**—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads. The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows:—At 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Hudson, D.D.

**Gospel Meeting.**—A Gospel meeting is held every Sunday, 6.30—7.30 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6.15 p.m.

## "War Mad" Europe

*(New York Tribune)*

"THE European nations must cut their military expenditures" was the demand of certain Senators upon reading the figures presented to the Senate by the State Department giving the expenditures of the various nations for national defense. As usual the chief criticism fell upon "militaristic" France. A casual glance at the table shows apparently fabulous sums being spent—poor little broken Austria with 347 billions, Hungary with twenty-six billions, Czecho-Slovakia with nineteen billions, etc. As published these figures give the impression of a war-mad Europe. But what are these billions? How many dollars do these huge sums of depreciated currency really amount to?

A fair comparison is between the sums spent for actual national defense by the two leading nations, Great Britain and France and the corresponding expenditure of the United States. Americans know that their nation is not militaristic; that its military expenditures have been reduced as swiftly as possible from a war-time level, and that its army and navy stand today at an extremely low point of strength and cost. What is the comparison? It shows that all three nations are devoting between 15 and 20 percent of their budgets to national defense. Great Britain leads with a total expenditure on account of national defense of about $740,000,000. The United States comes second with about $568,000,000 and France third with $403,000,000, or if the cost of her army of occupation be deducted about $363,000,000.

The figures for Great Britain and France are based on statistics published by the League of Nations last August and cover the 1922 budget for France and the 1922-23 budget for the United Kingdom. In the foregoing totals they have been reduced to dollars on the basis of 7.7 cents per franc and $4.43 per pound sterling, the mean rate of exchange for the year 1922 to date. In the case of the United States the fiscal year 1922-23 is used.

Inasmuch as no two nations have the same system of accounting nor list identical items under the heading "Army and Navy Appropriations," such a comparison is subject to certain discrepancies in detail. But the broad facts are fairly represented by these totals. The item of the cost of the army of occupation is a case in point. In the British and American figures this charge—a relatively small one—is included. In the French figures the Rhine army cost approximates $40,000,000. All these services are performed at the cost of Germany, in connection with the enforcement of the peace terms, for the benefit of the Allies.

France, with her vulnerable eastern frontier, must depend upon her army for her first line of defense, just as Great Britain and the United States depend upon their navies. France's army burdens are, therefore, considerable. Despite this fact her army charges are only $273,000,000 exclusive of the army of occupation, compared with $270,000,000 for the United States and $363,000,000 for the United Kingdom. If the army of occupation charge be added France's army budget is about $313,000,000. The naval expenditures for the three nations are: Great Britain, $307,000,000; United States, $298,000,000; France, $75,000,000.

Thus the mythical billions spent by "war-mad" Europe fade into very moderate expenditures. The United States, separated from the nations of Europe and Asia by an ocean east and west, is seen to be spending from two-fifths to three-fifths more for defense than is France, with deadly enemies at her gates. Is it not time that the Pharisees of America ceased this particular brand of self-righteous untruth?

## Do You Ride A Hobby, Or Let It Ride You?

BY J. J. MUNDY

It is quite right to have a hobby, but do not be so engrossed in it that you cannot talk on any other subject.

The members of your family would like to hear a change in the conversation occasionally.

Each member of your family likes to talk, remember, and they want to discuss different subjects, not the same old subject evening after evening.

And parents—give your children a chance to talk.

Encourage the youngsters to think, correcting their speech carefully, but not too obstrusively, as they express their thoughts to you and to others.

Become interested in their school work.

Ask them about their work in school—what they have done during the day.

In this way you can get an idea what they like and find out what they have learned, and what they are supposed to have learned, each day.

If you make a practice of questioning your children on the subjects they carry, and what is brought out at each lesson, you will encourage them to pay strict attention to their lessons, so that they can tell you about them.

It is this spirit of helpfulness and interest which makes school life easier for the kiddies, and you might learn a few things yourself.

## Rubber Supply And Demand For 1923

### *Some Objections Considered*

*Note: Our last Sunday's article dealing with the rubber situation, reprinted from The Statist of Nov. 18 was widely read in local rubber circles. This was evidenced by the fact that we received a number of letters dealing with it. One or two voiced doubts as to the accuracy of The Statist's figures. We therefore herewith publish The Statist's second article, published Nov. 25, which deals with similar objections uttered in London:*

OUR Rubber article of last week, giving estimates of supply and demand for 1923, has given rise to much comment and a little criticism, but nobody seems to be able to give any reasons for materially modifying our figures. The chief doubt seems to be the question whether America is able to consume the quantity estimated of 261,000 tons.

In order to amplify our arguments we repeat the totals of the estimated figures for 1923, which we published in detail.

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Unrestricted output based on 1919-20 standard | 317,700 |
| Restriction after allowing for young areas | 75,000 |
| Total plantation rubber | 242,700 |
| Wild rubber | 22,300 |
| Total visible supply for 1923 | 265,000 |
| Estimated consumption— | |
| America | 261,316 |
| Rest of the world | 121,000 |
| | 382,316 |

There would thus appear to be a probable demand of about 117,000 tons over and above the prospective supply, provided no release takes place under the Government scheme.

That was our forecast, and many of our critics appear to think that if that really is the position a very serious shortage will ensue during 1923. Our reply is that we think the price of rubber will have to go to over 1s. 6d.—that is, it will have to average 1s. 6d. per lb. for the shortage to be made good. That this must take place would appear to be obvious, even if America should to some extent hold aloof.

Supply figures cannot be questioned. Demand figures, however, may perhaps be curtailed by consumers living to some extent from hand to mouth. Once, however, let them realise that 1s. 6d. has got to be paid, and they will lay in their supplies as usual for fear worse is to come.

We have been informed that the heads of the tyre industry in Acron estimate the total American consumption at 250,000 tons for 1923 for all purposes. This is a trifle below our figure, but not very material. Since they are, however, better able to judge than we are on this side, let us argue from this point. We are also told that the rest of the world does not require 33 percent., but only 30 percent, of the world's supply.

The actual figures are:—

| | Percent |
|---|---|
| 1913-21.—America | 60½ |
| Rest | 39½ |
| and 1919-21.—America | 62 |
| Rest | 38 |

Hence 33 percent estimate for the rest of the world is rather under than over the mark, and if we allow—

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| America | 250,000 |
| The rest would require not less than | 125,000 |
| Whereas we only assumed | 121,000 |

Therefore whichever way we look at it there would appear to be a prospective shortage of well over 100,000 tons during 1923.

It is idle to argue that this can be forthcoming out of stock and rubber afloat. There must always be a month's rubber or more afloat, and steamers cannot very well hurry up to supply any deficiency.

The supply in ports of shipment and on estates will still be the formal one. If estates hurried up their supplies during October in anticipation of the export restriction they need not, and will not, do so in the future. Their output is fixed.

London stocks will certainly be reduced, but to talk of using up London's 68 000 tons is surely unreasonable. Before London stocks are reduced by half we would be back to the 1919 basis of stock, and consequently, prices which nobody expects. The world cannot work without stocks any more than a factory can.

The lull in the price at present we put down to the fact that supplies at this particular juncture have been considerably above the normal owing to the natural effort every company made to hurry up their production for the last month or two before exports became dutiable. All the more will the pinch be felt when restriction is in full swing. Supplies in Singapore have all been taken up as fast as they were available, and all regular consumers for the moment have got their needs.

Malayan exports in October, 1922 were 30,000 tons, and the average for the nine months to September was 21,000 tons. Of the October exports the United Kingdom took 1,500 tons more than the average for nine months, and the United States 7,000. Assuming that November also will give something above the average, let us consider what the restricted export figure from Malaya is likely to be in the future. It has to be borne in mind that this restriction is not based on Malayan exports for 1922, which, with an average of, say, 21,000 tons, are at the rate of some 250,000 tons per annum, but on the production of three years ago—viz., the exports for 1920. Of the 250,000 tons which would have been the 1922 Malayan export, some 25,000 tons are transhipments of Dutch and Borneo rubber; but this 250,000 figure is only 225,000 tons is only 200,000 tons for 1920—viz., 200,000 tons Malayan production and 25,000 tons from transhipments. The 200,000 tons are restricted and the 25,000 tons transshipped are partially restricted (the latter voluntary restriction we assumed at 12 percent); we thus get—

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| | 225,000 |
| Less 40 percent of 200,000 = | 80,000 |
| Less 12 percent of 25,000 = | 3,000 |
| | 83,000 |
| | 142,000 |
| Add allowance for young areas in Malaya, say | 20,000 |
| | 162,000 |

This is the prospective export for Malaya only (including transhipments) for 1923.

| | Tons |
|---|---|
| Average export monthly, 1923 | 13,500 |
| Against average for nine months of 1922 | 21,000 |
| Last month's exports (Oct., 1922) | 30,000 |

The last-mentioned large supply has for the moment kept prices where they are, but what will be the position during February, March, April and onwards? As we have only had 1s. average price in London so far in November, 1s. 4d. for two months would barely be enough to release any extra supply from February 1 onwards, because 12 pence plus 16 pence plus 16 pence equals 44 pence, and a third of that is not sufficient to give 15 pence average. Thus any release on February 1 seems doubtful. Now things become really interesting. February, March and April will have to pass, and the next release on the rota is due on May 1, when we shall have had six months' curtailed supply.

If the export of 21,000 tons monthly from Malaya during nine months of 1922 was what the world required, and 13,500 tons only is what will be forthcoming, the diminished supply will by then have amounted to 45,000 tons—viz., 7,500 tons during six months (plus, of course, a diminished supply from Ceylon). Unless by then a 10 percent release takes place the price must at some moment jump up considerably, and no 10 percent release is due unless after 1s. 6d. rubber has been established for three months on end.

And then, after all, what is a release of 10 percent additional? Malaya's 13,500 tons monthly (we are purposely leaving out other exporting countries whose figures were given last week) would only be increased one-sixth—viz., to 15,750 tons as against 21,000 tons average of 1922. Would this make a material difference? We leave our readers to judge.

## China In 1922

*The following was written before the recent entry of Dr. Sun's forces into Canton.*

NINETEEN twenty-two was an eventful year in Canton. Politically speaking, in spite of the many military disturbances here, Canton was no worse than some other parts of China where militarism also pevailed. Whatever disadvantages suffered by the people on account of internecine warfare had been obliterated by the political benefit derived from recent reforms. Progress made along other lines was a matter of surprise even to the most pessimistic.

The many advantages afforded the city of Canton resulting from its street and building reforms were a source of inspiration and example to many inland towns, and the present Public Highway Commission of Kwangtung saw many new roads in course of construction last year. Several enterprising districts were competing with one another in modern road building, and the Public Highway Commission the other day fixed a minimum of thirty li for a small and sixty li for a large district which must be completed within a year in order to be considered as having co-operated with the provincial government in the good road movement. There will be five principal roads branching out from the provincial capital, Canton, to the four corners, so to speak, with sub-lines to every district seat of government. Many modern roads were inaugurated last year.

### FIRST DIVIDEND

The Sunning Railroad in the "Four Districts," Toyshan, Sun Wui, Hoiping, and Yenping, after 18 years of operation, beginning with a capital of $3,000,000, paid a dividend of 4 percent for the first time. The value of the road was $8,500,000 according to a recent report. The road early last year decided to construct a branch line to Yungkong and build a bridge at Bull Bay, Nganwan, to replace the ferry service.

Latest indication from the Canton City Bureau of Public Works has assured a continuation of the present schedule of modern street building. Up to the end of 1922, nearly five miles of streets in Canton were passable for vehicles of all kinds. Canton had in its license department record for 1922 more than 180 motor-cars in active service with numbers reaching above 300. It is interesting to recall that several years ago this city was impassable for modern vehicles except the narrow bund along the Pearl River on which ricshas were the only means of transportation other than sedan chairs.

The end of 1922 saw many big fires in Canton, but they were a blessing in disguise, as this would enable the government to exercise its power of eminent domain with less trouble. Canton last year imported several modern fire-engines with the necessary aparatus, and now motor-driven wagons may be seen along the side of the old-fashioned fire-fighting machines. Lately many high office buildings were constructed. For some reasons still unable to justly explain, real estate and rent had gone up about 20 percent over the previous year. In spite of the introduction of modern fire-fighting machines, the fifteen native insurance companies in Canton announced before the end of 1922 that they will raise their premium rates beginning first of January, 1923. The lowest rate given by one company last year was 1 7-10 percent.

### GETTING THRIFTY

Cantonese are getting a saving habit and are more and more showing confidence in new institutions. 1922 saw six saving and trust companies or banks established in Canton City alone. The latest savings bank and trust company opened here was the Ka Wah Savings Bank with a capital of $500,000 mostly subscribed to by the Christian community.

A growing industry much evident last year was rubber soles manufacturing, and at least eighteen companies were organized in Canton City. Each possessed a capital of $18,000 upward. The city has now more than 40 small rubber manufacturing factories. The more enterprising merchants are encouraging the growth of rubber in the island of Hainan, and the Canton Agricultural Experiment Station is studying the subject. Raw materials for these factories are coming from Japan and Singapore. Aside from rubber soles and other articles making, new match factories were opened last year not only in Canton but also in smaller towns in the interior. Chemicals had to be foreign imported as usual, while native wood is being used to no little extent for matches.

The most valuable export of Canton is silk as usual. The 1922 crop was 57,000 bales, nearly 5,000 bales more than previous year. The summer of 1922 saw the graduation of a half dozen of young men from the department of sericulture of Canton Christian College. To promote other departments of agriculture, the college had during 1922 opened a modern farm and an experiment station in Chaochow. The Canton Government in this same year decided to support the Agricultural College of the C. C. C. as a department of the provincial educational system.

### EDUCATION SPREADS

Under the municipality, Canton in 1922 established a normal school, and a business college as a part of the public school system of the city. The city now has 74 institutions for education. Of the 500 teachers in the city schools last year, nearly one-fourth were young women. Progress in education outside Canton proper was also rapid. By order of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang, for a time acting civil governor of Kwangtung, many students from the Canton Industrial School of the A Class were selected for further training abroad under auspices of the government. For a time the school teachers of the government suffered much hardship because of the depreciation of government notes in which they were paid; but a general strike among the teachers was avoided by the agreement of the government to pay thm 60 percent in specie. To avoid further interruption with schools because of political changes, the teachers in October last succeeded in getting the government to agree in principle to the setting aside of a regular revenue for educational purpose only.

The working class in South China is now a political factor also. Last year the workmen in Canton elected their candidates to the Canton Legislative Council. They also last month perfected the organisation of federation of all labor unions. Last March the seamen at Hongkong and Canton got an increase of from 15 to 30 percent in wages. In Macao, since last May, the laborers have been on strike demanding for the recognition by the Portuguese authorities of their several unions. The end of 1922 still saw the suspension of many forms of trade there. Practically all classes of workmen received an increase in pay in Canton. As a consequence of this and the presence of pirates on the water-ways of Canton Delta since the recent political changes, the cost of living in Canton was higher last year than preceding years. Meals previously served at 65 are now 80 cents in ordinary Canton restaurants. Lately firewood prices jumped 100 percet because of a special tax levied by Kwangsi militarists as an unfriendly act towards Kwangtung. This wood could not come from the North River districts until troops were despatched there to protect the incoming junks. The end of 1922 saw firewood riots in Canton City.

### CHINESE "MARKS"

The over-issue of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes without proper reserve was a serious problem in Canton in 1922, and the beginning of this new year saw no solution. The notes have dropped

(Continued on Page 13)


**Straight at It.**

There is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cures has gained a world wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise.

*Sold Everywhere*

**Have You Read**

Kimono by John Paris .....1.75

Zane Grey's new novel now on sale.

THE WANDERER OF THE WASTELAND

$4.00

**On Tiptoe**, by Steward Edward White. A Romance of the Redwoods .....$3.50

**Fair Harbor**, by Joseph C. Lincoln. Lovable and laughable characters in a succession of amusing incidents go to make this Mr. Lincoln's best book .....$4.00

**Easy Lessons in Einstein** by Edwin E. Slosson .....$2.70

**Emile Coue's Method "The Practice of Auto Suggestion"** by Harry Brooks .....$2.50

**Three Good Books on Radio**

**Radio for Everybody** by Lescarboura .....$3.00

**Radio-Telephony for Everyone**, by Cockaday .....$3.00

**Radio Telephony for Amateurs** by S. Ballantine .....$3.00

**Chinese American Publishing Company**

The American Bookshop

25 Nanking Road, Shanghai

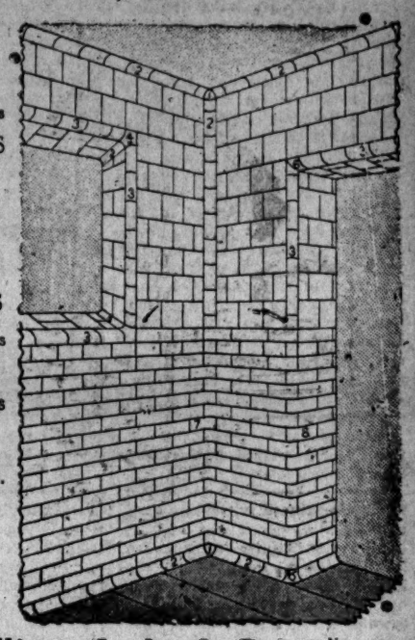
**Tile Stocks in Shanghai**

**Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s**

Plain, Encaustic and Vitreous PAVEMENTS in numerous designs

PLAIN ENAMELS in Sixty Colours

Fender Kerbs Skirtings. Mouldings, etc. White Glazed and in Colours



Sole Agents: **William Jacks & Co.** No. Hongkong Road. Shanghai

Telephone; Central 2795. Telegraphic Address; "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

**FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE**

containing fares and steamer services by all routes post free on application to

**THOS. COOK & SON**

Telephone C. 2204 (four lines) 15 THE BUND, Shanghai

*It is not alone in—*

FLAVOURS FACTORIES ADVERTISEMENTS

*—But also in—*

PURITY, QUALITY AND DELICACY OF

**High-Grade Aerated Waters**

*Manufactured by*

**Watson's Mineral Water Co.**

Factory: 134 North Szechuen (always open for inspection). Tel. N. 795.

Town Office: 11 Ningpo Road (Opposite Carlton Cafe), Manager's telephone: North 195 Tel. Central 2726

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

**KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL**

Delivered within the Settlements

**$13.00** per ton (Cash with order).

Orders received at 1 Jinkee Road

9 a.m. to 4 p.m. weekdays

9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays

No. 32 Jinkee Road Telephone Central 317

Don't Risk a Cold or Chill by Going from a Warm Fire to a Cold Bedroom.

**HAVE A GAS FIRE IN YOUR BEDROOM**

**Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.**

OFFICES: 5 Thibet Road

SHOWROOM: 30 Kiangse Road

# US BOYS -:- A Good Scheme Gone Wrong -:- By McNamara

(Registered in U. S. Patent Office)

YOU ALWAYS GET MORE PRESENTS THAN I DO ON CHRISTMAS,- WHY?
GOSH, HOW DO I KNOW?
I WRITE TO 'SANDY' EVERY YEAR AND ASK HIM FOR A LOTTA JUNK, BUT I NEVER GET IT!
I NEVER ASK HIM FOR A BLAMED THING!
I'LL TRY A NEW SYSTEM!- I'LL WRITE AND TELL HIM I DON'T WANT NOTHIN'!
POOR SHRIMP,—HE'S ONE OF THEM GUYS WITH JUST ENOUGH SENSE TO MAKE A FOOL OUTA HIMSELF BUT NOT QUITE ENOUGH SENSE TO KNOW IT!
Copyright 1922, by Int'l Feature Service, Inc.
TOM McNAMARA
12-1

## China In 1922

(Continued from Page 12)

to less than 20 percent of face value. The Canton Government, to make up the loss caused by depreciation of the notes in which all public dues and taxes were paid, ordered a surtax of 50 percent on all payments late in November, and further ordered in December 23 that 80 percent shall be paid in specie and 70 percent in notes. Since the return of the Cantonese to power here 1920, some $27,000,000 worth of notes have been issued, aside from $6,500,000 carried away by the retiring managing-director of the provincial bank amid the fighting in Canton summer of 1922 To redeem the notes, the Canton Government signed a contract with the Anglo-French-China Corporation of London last October 23 for the issue of £2,000,000 bonds by the former through the latter at price of issue of $87.50 for every $100 with an annual interest of 7½ percent, security being the wine and tobacco taxes. On account of a protest by the Consortium, moved by American members, the issue of these bonds will have to be reconsidered. Whether or not the proceeds from the proposed bond issue will be available for the redemption of the outstanding notes, it cannot be said until March 1, 1923, the date fixed for one-fourth of the loan for this purpose to be remitted to Canton. In addition to the foregoing £2,000,000 another issue of £2,000,000 for Canton municipal utilities was contracted for last September. This loan has also been held over for reconsideration.

POLITICAL MUDDLE

The most published but least understood outside Canton during the year just passed was probably the political and military muddle. In the spring of 1922, upon the refusal of General Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of the Canton Army, to move his troops from Kwangsi northward against Peking, he was replaced and dismissed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, then President of the Constitutionalist Government at Canton. The personal followers of General Chen, headed by Yeh Chu, another Waichow Clansman, mutinied in June and finally succeeded in ousting Dr. Sun from Canton August 9. Since then, Canton was in control of militarists with General Chen as the head and Chan Chih-yue as nominal civil governor. To maintain their position, the militarists had to have a large army, and at present, no less than 40,000 men are being kept in Fukien and Kwangsi to prevent possible return of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Kuomintang followers. This army expenditure was responsible for the reckless issue of paper money last year. The present policy of the Canton militarists is to encourage Kwangsi and Fukien militarist to be self-governing and independent from Kuomintang support, offering them financial and military aid, if necessary, as this will prevent these two provinces from being used as a basis of operation by the former Constitutionalist Army for its invasion against Kwangtung. How well this policy will be carried out is being watched.

Opponents to the present regime in Canton, since October 19 last have been terrorising government buildings and pro-government newspaper offices and other public places with light-power bombs. In connection with this form of outrage, a German, Dr. M. M. de Colbert, is being tried in the Canton District Court, and th first hearing took place December 28 last. This is the first German defendant in a criminal case in the local tribunal since the abolition of extraterritoriality to the Germans and Austrians as a result of the World War. (He has since been freed).

The failure of the militarists to maintain their position alone without the aid of others since August last has enabled the citizens in Canton to recover some of their privileges as citizen of a republic. The Kwangtun Provincial Assembly last August elected Chan Chih-yue as provisional civil governor and Chen Chiung-ming, commander-in-chief of Kwangtung. The Assembly also was permitted to act on matters of getting foreign loans and granting franchise. For the first time committee of citizens were permitted to probe into government institutions, when the General Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to audit the note circulating accounts of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, a government concern.

Since the beginning of 1922 in Kwangtung Province, district magistrates have been appointed by the civil governor only upon nomination of the people of the district, except when in war when military rules prevail.

Record of deeds under modern system and judicial settlements of all disputes must be entered before recording were some of the reforms now running smoothly in spite of recent political changes.

Everywhere in Kwangtung as well as Canton City one will see new life. The circulation of Canton newspapers has increased by about 20 percent during the last few months, as more persons nowadays want to know what is going on politically and socially than before. Press censorship has been exceedingly severe and most unreasonable in Canton; but th more interference by censors has prompted more looking into other channels by newspapermen for something to print, and today a Cantonese newspaper is not so dry as before. Very few villages in Kwangtung nowadays do not receive newspapers. The return to the old rates of postage as announced beginning January first will help the newspapers and the villagers immensely.

## CHIN CHIN

### "THE PAGODA OF PIFFLE"

Miss Ima Hoot-Nanny sez she doesn't see why some of these fellows that are always out in front cranking their flivvers don't study up on Dr. Coue and use auto-suggestion.

* * *

As we have said to Little Garlic-san many a-time over the sukiyaki, mebbe ghosts do come back, but, if so, why?

* * *

PA JONGG SEZ:

"Anyhow, prohibition in America has given a lotta fun to the rest of the world."

* * *

Because of the food shortage in Germany the consumption of milk and the use of butter will be forbidden in all Berlin cafes—showing what war will do to a people who once guzzled their suds like men. Yea, more than one book could be writ of the perils of prohibition.

* * *

REMARKABLE REMARKS

"Germany must change her heart before the employment of force will no longer be necessary."—Prof. Jenks.

"The new American Club building will be a credit to American effort in China."—J. Harold Dollar.

"I have no ambition to be King."—Prince Christopher of Greece.

"The jury, passing on the prisoner's life, may in the sworn twelve have a thief or two guiltier than him they try."—Shakespeare.

"A man always starts out to look for the type of woman he admires most; but, before he finds her he is usually waylaid and married by the woman who most admires him."—Helen Rowland.

* * *

Announcement has just been made in the United States of Aridity that sea-weeds contain a large amount of alcohol. Next thing, of course, the dry squads will be raiding Davy Jones' locker!

* * *

*THE BABY'S FUTURE*

*His mother's watching carefully;*
*she says that she can tell*
*What babe will be when he grows*
*up, but hasn't very well.*
*At first it was a minister, the way*
*he held his hands;*
*And then a great musician from the*
*the way he liked the bands.*
*But nothing ever very long that*
*baby seems to do—*
*Tomorrow it's another stunt, and*
*that's another clew.*

*The way he liked to pat-a-cake she*
*thought he'd be a cook;*
*And then he was a novelist because*
*he liked a book.*
*He was an electrician next, because*
*he liked a light;*
*He liked to double up his fists—she*
*hoped he wouldn't fight.*
*But I have noticed only one, one*
*habit really grows:*
*I know he'll be a cannibal, the way*
*he likes his toes.*

—DOUGLAS MALLOCH.

* * *

As the Manila Bulletin exuberates, to produce real harmony Germany's notes will have to be scaled down.

* * *

Ma and Pa Jongg had been battling back and forth all evening over the old, old question of the relative worth of men and women.

"Well," Pa exclaimed at last without a trace of sarcasm, "there's at least one good and perfect sweet thing that a man can have that a woman can't."

"Never!" Ma shouted shooting her coffin nail butts into the fireplace. "I deny it. Emphatically! What do you dare mean?"

"A wife," Pa replied meekly as he slipped out into the hall.

* * *

A woman may, if the occasion demands, talk about books, art and the higher life, but she'd much rather talk about the way her feet hurt in her newest shoes.

* * *

The Efficiency Expert Comes To China

Doer and Company are located at 19 Canton Road.

* * *

A girl may be able to gauge her love by lack of appetite but a man is never so overcome with emotion that he cant stow away a flock of corned beef and cabbage at regular intervals.

* * *

WHO SAYS TIMES CHANGE?

*(From The History of Shanghai)*

"Dancing was not in great favor in the early days of Shanghai because eligible partners were so scarce a waltz had to be divided among four or five gentlemen."

* * *

The peanut, lowly of the low.
Belies his wrinkled hide.
He needs no lovely shell to show
His excellence inside.

How like some folks! Remember that
A face which gives one pain
Is goodness' garb. A derby hat
May mask a peanut brain.

BOB CASEY.

* * *

A woman's tendency to boast about her husband—on the rare occasions they do—is based on the same vanity that causes a man to brag about the fish he hooked.

Larry


JUST RECEIVED A NEW SHIPMENT
of
SWISS GRUYERE CHEESE
"BOUQUET des ALPES" Brand
Preserved in Small Tins

Th's Creamy Gruyere Cheese is prepared from the richest unskimmed milk from Swiss high pastures under the most hygienic conditions, and is warranted pure. Being packed without crust, it is more economical than crusted cheese, every particle being eatable. The manufacturers of the "Bouquet des Alpes" brand, who are also the inventors of this kind of Swiss Cheese, succeeded in packing Gruyere Cheese into small tins, and by their special process are not only able to secure a perfect preservation but also to retain the delicate flavour of the finest Gruyere Cheese.

Sold in tins of 4 and 8 oz. net

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

*Hirsbrunner & Co.*
1 Nanking Road Tel. C 129

DRAWN-WORK
Best Swatow Work—Fine Hand-made Lingerie, Beautiful Brocades, Beaded Bags, Embroideries at Lowest Possible Prices
CHI CHANG Co.
1297 Broadway Phone N. 1979

"Gets-It" Cures Corns

not by painful, dangerous gouging or cutting, not by burning but painlessly—simply by shriveling them up so you can peel them off in one piece. Use
"GETS-IT"
Demand the genuine. Contains no acids. Absolutely harmless to live flesh.
Mfg. by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.
James Hamilton, Ltd., Shanghai, 15 Canton Road, Sole Agents for China.

CHEN CHAN TAI FUR CO.,
No. C. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
(Third door, South of Nanking Road)
Telephone C. 2933
GREAT SALE
FOR SALE all kinds of skins and furs such as: Seal, Sable, Ermine, Otter, Beaver, Musquash, Cat, Fitch, Tiger, Leopard, Wolf, Mink, Raccoon, Skunk, and Natural Black, White, Red, Yellow, and cross Fox skins, etc., suitable for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, cuffs, scarfs, muffs, capes, etc., also various Fox-skin, Wild-cat skin, Leopard-skin, and Wolf-skin rugs, suitable for motor cars and carriages. Our stocks are of superior quality and sold at genuine low st prices.
54015



The Sure Way to Health

"It is impossible to take Hall's Wine without being benefited." *(Doctor's letter).*

Hall's Wine, the great British Tonic for Health and Strength, is the prescription of a doctor, an M.R.C.S., London, England. For nearly thirty years it has been used by doctors with conspicuous success.

No matter how weak you feel, Hall's Wine will quickly restore you to health and strength: indeed, benefit is marked from the first dose. Hall's Wine soothes and tones up the Nerves, improves appetite and digestion, and builds up the entire system.

Hall's Wine
*THE SUPREME RESTORATIVE*

**Striking testimony from doctors:**
EXHAUSTION. "In cases of mental and physical exhaustion, I know of nothing better than Hall's Wine."
NERVES. "I have found Hall's Wine particularly efficacious in general weakness, and have recommended it to hundreds."

*Hall's Wine is obtainable from all first-class Chemists and Wine Merchants, and Wing On Co., Ltd., and Sincere Co., Ltd.*

Sole Proprietors:
STEPHEN SMITH & CO., LTD.,
BOW, LONDON ENGLAND.
232

*Distributing Agents:*
*The British Medical Imports Company,*
*Hankow Road, Shanghai.*

Comfortable heat for shaving and bathing
PERFECTION
*Oil Heaters 1922*
*Standard Oil Co. of New York*

C. 7700-7528
NANYANG GARAGE SERVICE
"Service First—and Always"
UP-TO THE-MINUTE HIRE CAR SERVICE STORAGE SERVICE REPAIR SERVICE MONTHLY SERVICE
And at Moderate Prices Always
Ford Car $1.00 First 20 Minutes $3.00 Per Hour Five Pass. $3.00 Minimum $4.00 Per Hour.
53-55 Avenue Edward VII.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT
THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
INC.
GOODS CLEARED THROUGH CUSTOMS
MARINE INSURANCE EFFECTED
SHIPMENTS FORWARDED
GODOWN SPACE FOR STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS
8B KIUKIANG ROAD, Tel. C. 1977

LYSOL

A powerful but safe Antiseptic.

Manufacturers and Patentees
Schulke & Mayr, Hamburg

*Sole Agents for China*
THE HAN YUNG CO.
Shanghai
7 Ningpo Road and 50 Kiangse Road
Tel. C. 4271-4272

Obtainable from all Dispensaries.

OSRAM

GAS FILLED AND DRAWN WIRE LAMPS
ECONOMICAL AND BRILLIANT

The General Electric Co. (of China) Ltd.
*1 and 2 Ningpo Road* *Shanghai*
Telephones: Central 1606-1608
Cablegrams: "GENLECTRIC"
(and at HONGKONG – HANKOW — TIENTSIN — DAIREN)

Pure Chinese Silk Hosiery

with back seams, fancy stripes or embroidered clox, in two qualities, pure silk throughout or pure silk in the leg and foot with lisle top heel and toe, both for gents and ladies Superior quality, Fast dyes. Latest styles.
Sizes up to Foreign Standard. We also make lisle hosiery and silk scarfs.

"DRAGON BRAND"
*Manufactured by*
The Pioneer Knitting Mill
Wholesale Office, 461 Szechuen Road, (opp. Ningpo Rd.)
*Retailed by*
Ching Tai Cheong
64 Szechuen Road
and at Wing On's and Sincere's

# China's Progress In Health Education -:- By Dr. W. W. Peter

*China has reason to congratulate herself on the progress she is making in the matter of public health. Other countries of the Orient are congratulating her. The congratulations come as a result of the report on what has been and is being done in public health instruction in this country made at the recent conference of Oriental Red Cross Societies, held at Bangkok. The report was made by Dr. W. W. Peter, of Shanghai, representing the Council on Health Education, and has been hailed in the press of Siam and other countries of the East as one of the most interesting, instructive and cheering records of progress tabulated in this part of the world.*

*The "direct," or "intensive," methods put into practise by the Council on Health Education in China were seen by delegates from other Oriental countries to contain much which might be applied with success to their own lands and Dr. Peter, at the end of his address, was accorded the thanks and appreciation of every delegation attending the conclave and was most heartily complimented on the work of the Council and himself by the Chairman of the Conference, Sir Claude Hill, head of the Western Federation of Red Cross Societies. Dr. Peter was invited to go on to India to study the situation there and make recommendations and is at present in that country.*

*A minute of the meeting of December 1, at which Dr. Peter's report was read, has just come to hand and his paper is given in part below, since it contains much which will be new to the average reader and sets forth in graphic style the measures which are being taken to make China a healthier land to live in.*

"WE have this very important question before us this morning, 'Popular Health Instruction.'

"Since I am not a man of very many years of work in this field, perhaps I should not go too far into generalities, but should deal rather with my own rather limited experience in China.

"Since we are all in the beginning stages of popular health instruction in the Orient, it has been suggested that perhaps it will be of interest to you to know how organised public health education began in China. There are about 400 million people in China, who have one set of ideas about disease and its causes and methods of prevention. There are about 300 foreign and Chinese nurses and more than 900 foreign and Chinese doctors who have quite a different set of ideas on the same subject. Many of these are missionaries who have been engaged in the practice of curative medicine. Curative medicine in China is not very many years old, but from the coming of the first physician, the conviction has been developing that not only curative medicine but preventive medicine also was needed and it was generally agreed that the best way to begin was by popular health education. This conviction found expression in 1910, when at a conference of the China Medical Missionary Association at Hankow, a committee was appointed to prepare popular health education material. The committee consisted of three men, and within a year of their appointment two of them died, and the surviving member had to fight his way through a prolonged cholera epidemic. In 1921 the matter was brought up again, but nothing definite was done. However this conviction on the need for popular health instruction was so widespread that those present felt that at the next meeting of the association something must happen. The President of the Medical Association, Dr. Philip B. Cousland, and a number of others came to the conclusion that if they could find some man on whom they could put the responsibility of making a beginning, they would appoint him to go into the question. Having come to China in 1911, I was very glad to have the opportunity and privilege of participating in the initial experiment. The Medical Association leaders in China has a membership fee of 5 dollars Mexican, or 2½ dollars Gold, and the members of the association expect a nice, fat medical journal to come to them six times a year for their five dollars, so that there is nothing left to do anything else. We had an Executive Secretary, but he was not paid by the Medical Association funds.

**SEEK FOR FUNDS**

"In looking about for an organisation with a little money, the Young Men's Christian Association was asked if they were interested in this kind of work. They had a large organisation distributed all over the country in many centers. Besides they had the money. Mr Fletcher S. Brockman, was General Secretary of National Y. M. C. A. at that time. He said 'Yes, if you will select a doctor, we will provide a budget.'

"Two years later, at the medical conference of 1915, another event of great significance took place namely, the formation of the National Medical Association of China, composed of qualified Chinese with modern medical training. The assurance was given that any work undertaken in the field of public health instruction would be supported by them.

"Thus three organisations were concerned. Each appointed a committee to deal with the question of public health education. In 1920 two other organisations came in, Young Women's Christian Association and the China Christian Educational Association. These five organisations now form the Council of Health Education. That roughly is an outline of the organisation from its beginning.

"The first task was to know what to do. We all had the conviction that disease should be prevented, but there was not a trained public health educater among the lot. I knew nothing about public health. I had come out as a surgeon. Other members also knew nothing about it. We looked afield to see if anything was being done in other countries which might have been of assistance to us. We were more or less disappointed because the work done abroad did not suit conditions in China which are not at all like those prevailing in other countries.

"China has no national public health service, no municipal boards of health, no quarantine, nothing in the way of the elaborate health conserving governmental machinery which had been developed over a number of years in other countries.

"I am reminded of the story told about a Turkish official, who was required to answer a questionnaire. He was asked—'What is the death rate in your province?' I suppose he had never been asked a question on public health before. His reply was—'It is the will of Allah that all should die. Some die young and some die old.' The second question, 'What is the birth-rate in your province?' Reply—'God alone knows and I hesitate to inquire.' The third question, 'What can you say of the water supply in your province?' and his reply, 'From time immemorial no one in my province has been known to die of thirst.'

The fourth question—'What else can you say about health condition prevailing your province?' By this time the official was vexed and said—'Man should not bother himself or his neighbors with questions that concern only God.'

**"CIRCUS" IS BEGINNING**

"Our first beginning in popular health instruction was to build up what Sir Claude Hill has seen fit to call a circus, and the use of this material was limited to the conducting of public health educational campaigns. I have here a book published two years ago by the Russell Sage Foundation concerning the public health work in various societies, and the title chosen was "The Health Show Comes to Town." I think a copy is lying on the table and you may see it at your convenience. Now, what was this circus, this health show? Get this contract fixed in your minds. The Chinese people have a certain set of ideas concerning disease not at all conforming to the modern point of view, and our task was to inculcate modern health ideas to this enormous number of people.

"As a first effort, I gave a discourse such as you would expect a doctor to do in a medical society. After five minutes I could see that the audience was not with me at all; this poor foreigner was talking about something away over their heads. They preferred to have their own talk with their tea, or they went to sleep. As this experiment was not a success I had to devise another method to make their minds grasp the ideas strange to them and afterwards to be able to apply them.

"In my first 'paper' I spoke about the death rate. I had great difficulty in getting people to understand what I meant by the term. They said, 'we in China have not got anything like that.' An attempt had to be made to explain what death rate was so that they might understand. It was seen that the only way to convey our meaning was to visualise these new ideas. Gradually grew up a lot of apparatus, which I understand I am to have the privilege of showing you later. With our apparatus we went from city to city, and an account of our experiences may serve as a guide to others undertaking such campaigns.

"In those early years we had many difficulties to contend with as we were only feeling our way. When we reached the cities no one there knew what a popular health campaign was. There was no permanent local organisation of any kind and nowhere to hold meetings. Everyone wondered what is was all about. We gave our demonstrations wherever we could, making changes in our material to suit the conditions in different cities. Our work was begun with the health circus and its value was tested in many ways.

**EMERGENCY WORK**

"Before I describe the largest and most successful health campaign ever held in China, let me make clear that I have in mind two different kinds of popular health instruction work. One, such as I shall describe when I speak of Foochow, relates to emergencies. Epidemics of various kind are constantly recurring in China and for some years we shall have to give a large place to widespread health education campaigns under emergency conditions. Important as this line of work may be, I do not consider it of as great importance as the second, which is health education work in unhurried fashion among the citizens of school age.

"In emergency work I would place anti-epidemic campaigns dealing with cholera, smallpox and plague. In the second category I would place health teaching in the schools, training in home nursing and care for the sick and first aid. First aid has not been mentioned in this conference as a part of the Red Cross program, but somebody will have to do this teaching in China. I have seen a man, knocked unconscious by a street car, bounced up and down by the crew to help to restore consciousness. There is little knowledge of first aid in China.

"Let me describe in some detail an emergency health education campaign.

"In 1919 in the city of Foochow, in the Province of Fukien, there were a large number of cases of cholera. The inhabitants of the city made various estimates as to the number of deaths. Some said that the number was 5,000 and some said that it was 20,000 in a city of about 500,00 inhabitants. Now cholera was not new to Foochow, for every year for many years it had been visited by the disease. It was so common that the very date could be almost fixed; it generally made its appearance on June 15.

**OUTBREAK SEVERE**

"But there had not been such a severe outbreak as occurred in 1919. Business was paralysed, many people fled from the city, ricksha coolies, pulling passengers through the streets, dropped, or coolies carrying coffins to the hills fell by the wayside. The coffin supply was exhausted. Officials were frightened. A Chinese insurance company instructed its branch manager in Foochow to close the doors and take no more policies. After claiming many deaths the epidemic eventually passed. It was in Shanghai some months later that five men told me in detail the story of the 1919 epidemic. They said: 'Dr. Peter having heard about your organisation, we have come to see if anything can be done to prevent the disease. We want to prevent this thing happening every year. We will do everything we can to help you.'

"Here was a test. It was not talking in generalities; there was no talking in generalities under these circumstances. We called a conference of our staff, and we

(Continued on Page 15)

*Charge Your Batteries at Home*

The Rectigon is a simple little device which enables very automobilist to charge his storage batteries at home, at no cost save the very slight cost of current used.

It operates direct from the lamp socket, and requires no technical knowledge or experience to use it efficiently.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai.
Cable Address: WEMCOEXPO, Shanghai, Hankow, Hongkong.

Westinghouse

C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
*Serves U Right—Day & Nght*
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.

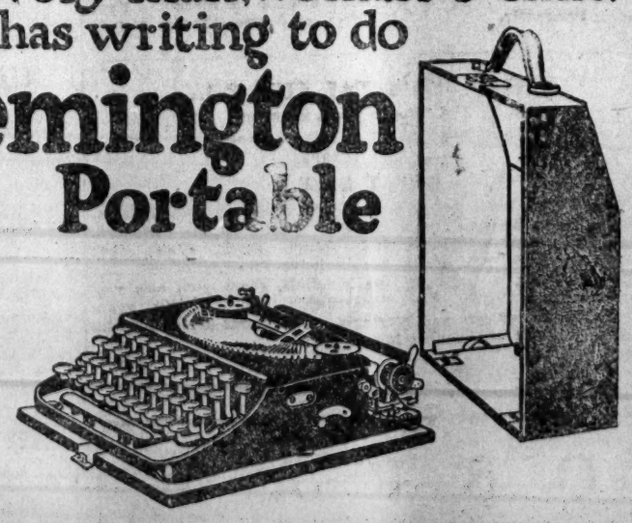
JUST RECEIVED
A
SHIPMENT OF FRESH
WINESAP APPLES

The KEARNY Co., Inc.
*"The House of Satisfaction"*
210-11-12 GLEN LINE BLDG.
Central 5558

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
St. GEORGE'S

At The CHOCOLATE SHOP
Have you tried our Popular Dollar Tiffins ?
Do—You'll be Surprised.
TIFFINS—TEAS
The Chocolate Shop Teas and Tiffins are the Nicest, Cozies, Friendliest in all :: :: Shanghai. :: ::
At The CHOCOLATE SHOP
Nanking Road

For every man, woman & child who has writing to do
Remington Portable



TO you, typewriting is a means to an end, but think of the education it affords your child!

The Remington Portable is a capable, companionable, individual typewriter, built for the use of the man in his business or profession, the woman in her home, the child attending school—in fact, for every man, woman and child who writes.

It is the most compact of all writing machines. Fits in a case only four inches high. Like every Remington, it is strong, speedy, durable and turns out beautiful work.

—and mark this: It has the *Standard Writing Keyboard* with which you are familiar—*no shifting for figures.* Small as it is, the operation of a Remington Portable is exactly like writing on a Standard machine. Just as easy, just as swift, just as simple.

MUSTARD & CO.
22 Museum Road, Shanghai
Exclusive Representatives for China including Hongkong & Macao.
Branches—Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin.

*They're OFF!*

Barney Google

Billy De Beck's famous comic character
AND his hilarious horse

SPARK PLUG

*NOW IN CUBA*

Lovers of a hearty "horse laugh" will enjoy the series of amusing adventures of Barney and his peerless steed at the Havana track.

An endless delight to all readers of The China Press. Get your copy every day for a hearty, wholesome laugh

# China's Progress In Health Education

(Continued from Page 14)

questioned whether we should venture to undertake such a responsibility. We had never had any experience with a problem on such a large scale before. This we explained, but they pressed us, and finally we decided to undertake the work provided certain conditions were met. We wanted a Committee of Chinese, to be composed of the Governor, the Chief of Police, the Minister of Education, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and eight or ten other prominent people, including Protestants, Catholics and other religious faiths. They stated that they would get a Committee, but they must not have the Governor. The Governor was a Northerner and Foochow was in the South, so politics entered into it right away. I explained that it was necessary because of the great responsibilities that rested upon this Committee. They swallowed hard, said, 'we will ask him.' And they did. The governor promised his help.

"One thing that happened was this, and it was not in the plans. Four days before the opening of the campaign someone made an attempt on the life of the Governor and nearly took away the Chairman of our Committee. He had not been out of his official residence for two months prior to this, and everyone said that he would not come out to attend the opening meeting of the campaign upon which hung a great deal But he came. I wish that you might have been there to see him come, and the other officials who came with him. The route was heavily lined with soldiers. We offered up a sigh of relief when that meeting was over.

**PLAN INTENSIVE WEEK**

"We decided to carry out a week's intensive campaign. The campaign was fixed for the week before June 15.

"Another condition was that they bear all expenses, and this was the easiest condition of all I gave them. Another condition was that all schools be closed for half a day or one day that the students might come to see pictures and hear lectures. Another condition was that some of the students in the best schools should be set aside for a period of several weeks and some of them for a longer period, in order to learn how to explain the exhibits, to learn to operate lantern slide and film machines, and in every way possible to assist as volunteers. When told all this they said that that would be so, provided the Minister of Education consented to serve on the Committee. He did consent. Another condition that we imposed was that a group of people spend three to five months in getting ready for the campaign.

"The city was divided into 14 districts. Another medical member of our staff and I arrived there before the campaign was fixed to be opened, and everybody got ready for the great attack. It had been noised abroad in all the cities that Foochow was getting ready to make a fight against cholera, and they were interested.

"The first day of the campaign we gave over to the soldiers and the police. We divided the city into sections, and we visited these four or five nights and we told the people what they must do if they were to win the victory over cholera. We told them not to drink raw water, not to eat cold foods or vegetables. We told them by simple methods that cholera was a preventable disease and that no city need suffer from it in epidemic form.

"During campaign week there were 247 meetings, but I only addressed eleven, trained volunteers handled the rest. We went among the people with our lantern slides and lectured to them. Then, men with moving picture films went down. At these 247 meetings there were 110,000 people present out of a population of 500,000 or more. The organisation knew that it could not attaract all of the people so they would have to take the information to them. We took our circus through the streets and showed our material to those people.

**FLOATS ARE USED**

"We arranged 28 floats, each one about 7 feet long and 3 feet wide. Get this picture of the raw water float, men in front, men behind carrying the float through the streets, written description on everything, but many of the people could not read even the simplest of characters, so on either side men with megaphones shouted, 'do not drink raw water, cholera comes by drinking raw water.' Following this flat came stretchers bearing models of victims sick with cholera—the moving pictures will show you how sick they were. They were sick because they drank raw water. The megaphones shouted 'these men drank raw water out of the kong, they drank raw water out of the river. Do not drink raw water unless you want a free ride.' Then a real coffin accompanied by men with megaphones shouting, 'this man drank raw water, he died of cholera, do not drink raw water.'

"Then another float almost the same. Some kind of a kong into which had been poured raw water, but with a charcoal burning stove in front. A bundle of charcoal, a fire burning in the stove and a vessel on the top. A man pouring water from this into another vessel, megaphones shouting the message, 'we are not afraid of cholera; we do not drink raw water, if you want cholera, drink raw water.'

"I have not given you the whole procession. We had a number of the leading officials of the city, although it was something to get them to take part. One leading man when asked to take part said that he had never heard anything before about cholera parade. So when he came to headquarters when we had manufactured a lot of parade stuff, he looked and said 'I have never seen anything like these things. Do you expect me to walk in front of such a parade?' His friend said, 'You are not going to do that sort of thing! You will lose face. The people will laugh at you.' But this man had been convinced that there might be something in all this; everything else had failed, and he was at least willing to give this a trial. So he came and walked in front of the parade, with others like him.

"Then came the Governor's band playing 'Marching Through Georgia,' 'Yankie Doodle,' 'The Wearing O' The Green,' the idea evidently being that this was an occasion that could not be met by Chinese music. There were dense crowds in the streets. I cannot show you these crowds on the film because the streets were very narrow and it was not practicable to take pictures in them.

**ORGANISATION ALL**

"Organisation is a great thing; it causes a sense of satisfaction afterwards. In the organisation nothing was left to chance and guess work. As an incident I might mention that the two men who had to keep daily records of the parade attendance practiced before the campaign. One by walking round the streets and counting how many people there were in a hundred steps; another to count the number of people he saw in a minute. Evenings these men got together and compared notes. There were models of flies such as those that some of you may have seen on the lantern slides at the exhibit. These flies were very effective soldiers. They would come along and see some place were flies were breeding; then these model flies would halt the parade and make three bows, while the people wondered what it was all about. Up came the men with the megaphones—"These flies are very grateful to the people who provide them such fine breeding places where they may go to lay their eggs later and provide you with additional millions of flies, which will in time spread cholera.' There was a model representing Mr. Cholera. It was a fearful thing. And alongside came one representing Mr. Health—Health and Cholera were always side by side in this parade. Health would talk to Cholera and point out what he had been doing in this city in previous years—he would take Cholera by the nose and lead him through the city.

"We had a hot food float, and on it a very ingenious though simple device consisting of a boiler through which copper pipes ran through holes in the table and through a hole in the dish. There was wire screening, and the vegetables were steamed, with no flies about the float to light on the food, the idea being, of course, to show how life could be protected by taking ordinary precautions.

"Another feature of the parade was the disposal of literature in the houses of the people by boys. These boys at first treated the whole thing more or less as a joke. But one of them hit upon an ingenious thing. When they went into a house to dispose of some literature on cholera they made a mark high up on the door post of that house, in order to make sure that they would not miss a single place. Other boys who came along then would see the sign and would know that the people of that house had had their literature. In this way the ground was very effectively covered by 300,000 pieces of cholera literature.

"I must not dwell longer on this phase of my subject, but summarise and hasten on.

**THE NUMBER REACHED**

"During that week this parade marched through ninety percent of the main streets of the city, the 247 meetings were attended by 110,000 people, 220,000 people saw or heard the cholera message. In the parade there were 3,450 volunteers who worked in 14 districts.

"Six months of preparation and one week's fight! We went back to Shanghai, leaving final instructions that if cholera broke out again they need only send a telegram and we would drop everything else to come back to Foochow and do the same thing all over again. I watched the newspapers closely. I saw that cholera had broken out in Swatow and Amoy, that it had broken out to the north of Foochow and to the West, but Foochow itself was never in the headlines. There was a report which stated that there were a few sporodic cases. There was no such thing as an epidemic. Finally we in Shanghai received a telegram, but it came after the cholera season was over. It stated, 'Foochow was an island of safety in a sea of danger; thanks.'

**BUSINESS GRATEFUL**

"There is an interesting end result to all this, relating to the head office of that insurance company which had instructed the branch manager at Foochow to shut up shop. One day I was in my office when a gentleman called and wanted to know about Public Health Instruction. He did not say who he was. Several days later I received an invitation from the manager of the insurance concern in question to meet other managers of insurance companies. A statement was made by the man who presided. 'Are you surprised that you have been called here to meet us?' he asked. 'We sent a man to you office the other day to look over your organisation and we find that it is one of the greatest assets to life insurance business we have ever come across. We want to express our gratitude, and from now on each one of the four companies will give some little support. Of course, we are small concerns only, so don't expect too much. Each one of us is going to give $25 per month from now on.' That is a testimony by business men that public health instruction does bring results.

"There is, then, a place for emergency health education work. Such work must have a very definite objective. It must be properly organised with a sufficient number of volunteers, both medical and lay. The methods must be varied to meet all conditions. The message must be kept down to fundamentals and simple throughout. The fight should be concentrated into a limited number of days with provision for follow up work through the newspapers and occasional lectures and demonstrations. Mass attack should be employed. Do not hesitate to ask for a large degree of co-operation. Be fearless in the face of opposition and difficulties and yet as tactful and sympathetic as you know how. Know what you are fighting for and fight, demanding unstinted loyalty. Under such conditions you will find that emergency popular health education pays big dividends.

**TRAINING OF NURSES**

"I wish next to dwell briefly on phases of health education work in my estimation more important than dealing with emergencies.

"First regarding the training of nurses. In China there are many of the Nurses' Associations. They work in the various hospitals. Courses may be given in Home Nursing and Care of the Sick. The classes can be attended by school girls. The obtain certificates upon the completion of the course, provided their knowledge reaches the standard required. The same method has been followed in teaching first aid to the injured. We have only made a beginning in these two lines of work.

"Then I should like to say a few words about what is one of the most important features of the peace time program of the League, and that is the systematic health education work in the schools. I am afraid that we shall have to let the old folks alone. I may say this as their are no old folks here. It is rather hard to get new ideas into the heads of old folks, which are set in the old ways. It is to the impressionable young that we must give our best efforts for they are following after new ideas and craving opportunities for new doors to open. There are thousands and thousands of students in China dreaming dreams of China being a more healthy land in which to live.

"One of the functions of any organisation interested in popular

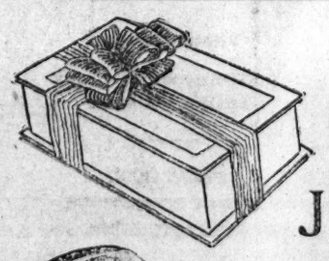
(Continued on Page 16)


TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

THE CREST HOTEL
231 Avenue Haig Shanghai
EXCELLENT CUISINE
All our wines and spirits are purchased from the leading firms of Shanghai, and guaranteed by the proprietor.
COME AND HAVE A GOOD TIME AND WAKE UP WITH A CLEAR HEAD IN THE MORNING.
*Good Food—Good Ball Room—Good Music.*
Frank H. Hyde,
Proprietor.

LIQUITALIS "GEHE"
A cardiac tonic of reliable and quick action in ANGINOUS HEART TROUBLES, DILATION OF THE HEART, DISTURBANCES OF COMPENSATION, etc.
In bottles for application by mouth.
In ampoules of 1 ccm. for subcutaneous intravenous or intramuscular injections.
*Wholesale*
J. LAMBOOY & CO.
14 Hankow Road
*Retailed:* SINE PHARMACY, 6a Broadway.

COLMAN'S
D.S.F.
MUSTARD
IS THE BEST
IT AIDS
DIGESTION.


JUST RECEIVED
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEILSON'S
TORONTO CHOCOLATES
*In the following varieties:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rose Buds, All Milk | per 1 lb Box | $1.50 |
| Home Made Assorted | „ 1 „ „ | 1.75 |
| Passe Temps „ | „ 1 „ „ | 2.25 |
| The Glide „ | „ 1 „ „ | 2.75 |
| The Aristocrats Assorted | „ 1 „ „ | 2.75 |
| The Aristocrats „ | „ 2 „ „ | 5.50 |
| Nuts and Hard Centres | „ 1 „ „ | 2.75 |
| Assorted Hard Centres | „ 1 „ „ | 2.75 |
| Epicurian Fancy Assorted 40 oz. packages | | 8.50 |

*All packed in attractive boxes*
NOTED FOR THEIR HIGH QUALITY, FRESHNESS AND DELICOUS FLAVOUR.
ALSO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Tunis Dates* | *per box* | $ .75 |
| *French Crystallized Fruits* | *„ 1 lb Box* | 2.75 |
| *French Crystallized Fruits* | *„ 2 „ „* | 4.75 |
| *Fine Turkish Figs* | *per box* | 1.20 |

DOMBEY & SON, LTD.
150 Bubbling Well Road 'Phone W. 641

CLEARING SALE
OF LADIES FIRST-QUALITY
SEALSKIN COATS
LATEST MODELS $200.00
RUSSIAN SAMOVARS
NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED
$60.00
Reiss Termann's
2 NANKING ROAD,
PALACE HOTEL BDG.
*Special Discount on Every Article in the Store*

"Falconite" (Regd)
The Enamel that produces a Mirror-like surface
"Falconite" is different to, and better than any other similar speciality on the market. It gives a finish which is unsurpassed for sheer beauty and long wearing qualities. Throughout its preparation it is constantly passed through the most severe tests with the result that the finished product represents the highest possible quality. Use Falconite for your home, for your car or your yacht. Falconite is made in White and a wide range of charming colors: both white and colors can be obtained either glossy or flat. In cans containing ½ and 1 mperial gallons
SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG
6 Kiukiang Road - Arnhold Building 4th Floor
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MANUFACTURER

# Pope, In Encyclical, Deplores Apparent Strife In Europe

Rome, by mail (by the Associated Press).—Pope Pius is considering the possibility of calling an Ecumenical council in Rome during 1925, the next jubilee year of the church, it was announced in the papal encyclical issued recently.

A general meeting of the whole episcopacy in this center of Catholicism, says the encyclical, would be most suitable to the jubilee year, whence immense advantage might come to the cause of peace after so long and so profound an upheaval. But the reassembling of the Ecumenical council at the Vatican would be such a grave event that it is necessary to wait and pray as did the pious leader of God's elect people, "until God gives a clearer sign of his wishes."

The encyclical begins by expressions of regret for the strife and violence which until recently have rent Italy, the pontiff's own country and the seat of the chair of St. Peter. This situation, continues the document, seemed to threaten the very life of the country despite the efforts of the Vatican to abate it.

Proceeding to enumerate the evils of the present, the Pope says that mankind, the social classes and the various peoples have not attained a true peace after the terrors of war. He alludes to the public life of peoples as still surrounded by a deep fog of hatred and mutual difference and offenses.

"If the vanquished nations are suffering gravely from this," the encyclical continues, "the victorious nations are equally afflicted. Small nations complain of being outdone, victimised and exploited by larger ones, while the latter complain of being disliked and plotted against by small ones."

**REGRETS LOOSE SOCIAL TIES**

This situation, the encyclical points out, increases "the anxiety of peoples at the threat of new wars."

Another most deplorable evil is declared to be the lessening of social ties, chiefly through "the class struggles which have become the plague of society, of which they attack all the vital forces, namely, work, industry, art, commerce and agriculture, all of which contribute to the public and private welfare and prosperity. The struggles appear to be forever irreconcilable, being influenced on the one side by the insatiable avidity of obtaining, and on the other by the tenacious selfishness of keeping material things."

Between the lower and directing classes, the Pontiff notes, there is mutual competition to dominate and therefore frequent strikes, with both sides contributing to the cause, together with revolutions and riots, reaction and repression, ending in discontent, with reciprocal offenses and mutual harm.

"In the sweet sanctuary of the family," the document goes on, "the germ of dissolution has also penetrated, fostered by the war and the increased immorality, whence this germ is propagated to all individuals. We deplore the spread of morbid restlessness among the people of all ages and conditions, of insubordination and of unwillingness to labor.

"We deplore that modesty in women and girls is trampled under foot by looseness in dressing, in talking, in dancing unseemly dances, with open insult to the misery of others, often rendered more provoking by the all too frequent ostentation and impudence of those whom sudden gains have enriched but not improved."

The Pontiff claims that in consequence of the war the churches have not all been yet returned to religious services, while the ranks of the clergy are still decimated, and missionaries are obliged to abandon the fields of their apostolic endeavors.

"These great spiritual evils," he continued, "had some precious compensation when they refuted oft-repeated calumnies, it being clearly apparent how high the pure and generous flame of love of country burns in hearts consecrated to God."

**CAUSES OF PRESENT EVIL**

Enumerating the causes of the present evils, the Pontiff says their chief origin was in the "right to do violence which reigned among men, almost annihilating sentiments of mercy, charity and compassion, while the fictitious peace written on paper has not yet reawakened those noble sentiments—indeed has embittered and almost legitimatised the opposite sentiments of rancor and revenge, making men lose the sense of personal dignity and of the statute of human life, owing to the prevalence of brutal force and of overwhelming numbers.

"Love of country incites to many virtues, and even to admirable heroism, when it is guided by Christian law, but it incites to grave injustices when it becomes unchecked nationalism, when it forgets that all peoples are brothers in the great family of humanity; that other nations have the right to live and prosper, and that it is never either wise nor just to separate what is honest from what is useful."

**DENOUNCES ATHEISM**

The encylical denounces atheism as the deepest cause of the evils afflicting the warld, as it separates men from Christ, who said: "Without me, ye can do nothing."

The document continues.

"The atheists proclaim the necessity to have laws and governments without God, and family without God, lowering the great sacrament of marriage to the level of a mere civil contract, thereby undermining not only the domestic, but also the social foundations.

"The atheists want God banished from the schools, which therefore would become incapable of preparing the elements of peace and order for families and for society."

Going on to enumerate the remedies, the Pontiff says the most urgent is pacification of the spirit, so as not to have more apparent peace, but true and cordial peace which can only be the peace of Christ, who said: "We are all brethren," and also, "This is my commandment, that ye love one another as I have loved you." After which, St. Paul wrote to the Galatians: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

**PRAYS FOR ORDER**

In the peace of Christ, continues the papal document, respect for order and authority will return, but only the Catholic church, the united and infallible holder and interpreter of this doctrine of Christ, has the capacity efficaciously to fight that materialism which has already accumulated so many ruins, and to bring back to individuals, families and society the true holy Christian spirituality, as superior to the philosophical as revelation is superior to pure reason; the capacity to teach true democracy, instilling into the masses the spirit of true fraternity.

"Therefore, by restoring Christian reign, we have done efficaciously the work for the present and future pacification of humanity—the work prepared for us with the almost divine instinct which Benedict XV admirably developed. These two programs melt into one:

"Christ in Christ is kingdom."

Before such a vast labor, the encyclican continues, the part of the Holy Father would fail without the help of his faith in God and his episcopacy. Therefore, he was considering the possibility of a general meeting of the episcopacy of this center of Catholicism.

"The meeting," he continues, "would be most suitable to the coming jubilee year, whence immense advantage might come to the course peace after so long and so profound an upheaval. But the reassembling of the Ecumenical Council at the Vatican would be such a grave event that it is necessary to wait and pray, as did the pious leader of God's people, until God gives a clear sign of his wishes."

Referring to "those too numerous groups and masses which, either altogether or in part are ignoring Our Lord, Jesus Christ, and are still outside our church," the Pontiff quotes the text reading: "These also ye must bring back, that there be one fold under one shepherd."

A happy fact, the encyclical continues, encourages this hope, since almost all the States in the world have lately, contrary to human expectations, entered into or renewed their friendship with the apostolic see.

The encyclical says the church does not interfere in purely human things, but also does not permit political powers to make this a pretext to lessen the rights conceded by God. The Pontiff adds, therefore, that he adopts the words of Benedict XV: "We tolerate nothing contrary to the liberty and dignity of the church, the benefits of which are benefits of the highest importance to the progress of civilisation."

**PAINED AT ITALY'S ACTION**

The Pope expresses pain at seeing that Italy, "our mother country where God, who rules the courts of history, has fixed the seat of his vicar on earth" is not among the states represented at the Vatican.

He refers to the "guaranty whereby Divine Providence, which guides human events....with inestimable benefits for Italy herself fixed the sovereignty of the vicar of Christ on earth in this city," and continues:

"This guaranty was, and has remained violated thereby creating abnormal condition of things, which has caused grave sadness to the consciences of Catholics both in Italy and the whole world.

"We are invested of a unique and competent authority in this very grave matter and are responsible before God. We protest, as our venerated and great predecessors protested, against such a condition of things—not for vain, earthly ambition, for which we would blush, but for our sense of duty, remembering that we must die, and not wishing remorse upon our death."

The Pontiff adds that Italy has nothing and will have nothing to fear from the Holy See, as the Pope will be always animated with sentiments of true peace coupled with justice, so that it may be said: "Justice and peace have kissed each other."

Pius ends his encyclical with the peroration:

"May God make this hour strike and may wise men of good will not let it strike in vain. It will be one of the most solemn and fecund hours, both for the restoration of the kingdom of Christ and for the pacification of Italy and the entire world."

# China's Progress In Health Education

(Continued from Page 15)

health instruction is to provide courses on health subjects from the kindergarten right through the various grades up to the university: In the light of our experience, much good has been done in the beginning grade by having teachers teach the children health habits. It is not necessary for the very young children to understand the reasons for doing certain things. But it is essential that they form health habits. I have placed before you a package of papers and added to the many placed before us at this conference showing our attempt at making a presentation of health habits. In the Exhibition you will see large posters dealing with the same subject. The booklet goes into details as to how it is the function of the teacher or Red Cross worker simply to get the children to form healthy habits, and then later on to have a definite course of health instruction as part of the curriculum to teach the why fore. If it is not worth while to put the teaching of health in the curriculum, I would say that it is not worth while to put such important subject as reading and writing there. What is the use of concentrating on the mind and disregarding the body? In China I have often said to educators: 'you folks are spending thousands and thousands of dollars on erecting buildings and maintaining, importing teachers; you have many students. Into their heads you pour a mass of material, yet you let them go through school and come out again no finer specimens of physical manhood and womanhood than when they went in. Their heads are full of learning and their bodies are weak. Few years afterwards many of them get some preventable disease and are incapacitated or killed. Then where is the result of all of your money, and all of your work?' Health education in schools is a wise and paying investment.'

**BEGINNING MADE**

"We have made an attempt at health instruction in the schools, but it is only a beginning. There is a course in preparation now as a result of action taken at the last meeting of the National Educational Association. This association of Government Teachers appointed a committee, of whom two of the teachers are interested and trained in popular health instruction. They are to prepare a regular graded course for the schools. It is hoped their work will be recognised by the government and officially put into the schools. But to make this effective the teachers must be trained first. We have only made a beginning in this direction in China.

"During the last year our Council has sold some 12,000 hand colored health charts dealing with various subjects, such as 'Modes of Infection and Prevention', 'Kill the Fly,' 'Hookworm,' 'Hygiene of the Eye', and 'Baby welfare'. I will demonstrate only 'Modes of Infection and Prevention' and that briefly.

"The doctor in the first picture shown is being asked various questions by these people, such as, 'Why have I no nose?' Why is my face scarred?, 'Why is my baby blind?' 'Why can I not be able to walk?'

"And to these and other questions the modern trained doctor replies. (The rest is his story)

"There are at work in your bodies little things called bacteria (picture) of different sizes and shapes, which you cannot see with the naked eye because they are too small, but you can see them through a microscope. (picture)

"You wonder how these microbes get into the body? Many microbes get into the body through the mouth, others enter the body through the ear or nose. Other microbes are carried by insects, such as malaria (Pictures).

"To illustrate to you how these microbes came in at the mouth, take the case of this little child running across the room with candy in its mouth. The candy falls to the ground, as likely as not in a spot which has been used as a cuspidor, and the candy goes back into the mouth of the child plus something else as well.

"At this point he mentions the methods of prevention.

"Examples are shown of the evils that can result of the promiscuous use of towels in the household for all purposes; in this way trachoma may easily be passed on from one individual to another. The insanitary methods of barbers are visualised and people are told of the dangers of unclean instruments. An explanation is given of the manner in which bactera can enter the body through the ear, and also of the way in which dust can be a very potent factor in the spread of disease. One of these boys is sneezing. He is in the beginning stage of measles. Methods to be followed to prevent the spreading of the disease are mentioned.

"Then come the dangers which can arise from the soil, and the still more serious dahgers arising from the use of unclean water. Water pollution in China is an exceedingly serious matter. The dangers of washing vegetables in dirty water are pointed out, and also the dangers attendant on the pollution of food by flies. Remedies in each case are suggested. With regard to dangers from the soil, the can harbour organisms such as will result in tetanus when entering the body. In a certain part of China over half of the children die of this particular disease within the first year. The dangers of hookwork are shown and methods of prevention. Dr. Barnes will go into this question more fully. Pictures are also shown giving the life story of the mosquito and of the flea, which is a factor in spreading plague, and also pictures about hydrophobia, with methods of prevention."


**The Customer Must Be Satisfied**

We are not merely selling foodstuffs. We are also selling satisfaction. And we, therefore, take especial pleasure in recommending to you some of these tempting and satisfying "Appetisers" which we have made particular efforts to gather for your delectation:

| | |
|---|---|
| Norwegian Anchovies | Pickled Rollmopse |
| Sardellen | Large Salt Salmon |
| Boneless Codfish | Smoked Salmon Back |
| Salt Holland Herrings | Red Caviar |
| Pickled Herrings | Pressed Black Caviar |

*Specially recommended:*

Smoked Tender Holland Herrings
Smoked fresh daily.

Salt Tender Salmon Bellies..
Excellent for breakfast: soak in water over night, then fry or boil.

We are pretty certain that everyone at your table will be satisfied with our offerings, but please remember that should anything fail to please, we are always glad to exchange or refund your money, whichever you prefer.

Our policy is—

**THE CUSTOMER MUST BE SATISFIED**

I. SHAININ & Co.
The Home of Delicacies
100 SZECHUEN ROAD
PHONE C. 1181

**CHOW TZU KONG.**
Bookseller, 111 Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 3510.
Representative of
C. BENSINGER & CO., NEW YORK, U.S.A.
CODE-BOOK PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A B C Code, 5th Edition | Mex. | $25.00 |
| A B C Code, 5th Edition, (Improved.) | „ | $35.00 |
| A B C Code, 6th Edition, Five-Letter Words | „ | $40.00 |
| Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, | „ | $25.00 |
| Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Improved.) | „ | $50.00 |
| Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, (Pocket Edition.) | „ | $20.00 |
| Bentley's Complete Phrase and Table Code | „ | $50.00 |
| Bentley's Table Code | , | $25.00 |

**S. L. L.**
**JAMS & MARMALADE**

Apricot, Orange, Quince, Apple, Blackberry, Peach, Bilberry, Plum, Greengage, Rhubarb and Red Currant—1 lb. jar 80 cents—1 dozen jars $9.

Cherry, Strawberry and Raspberry—1 lb. jar 85 cents—1 dozen jars $9.60.

These JAMS prepared and packed by "Societa Ligure-Lombarda," Genoa, Italy, are guaranteed to be made with FRESH ITALIAN FRUITS AND PURE SUGAR only.

**BIANCHI'S**
Tel. C. 2264. 23 Nanking Road.

Beginning from **22nd January** and Continuing to **10th February, 1923**

We shall hold the

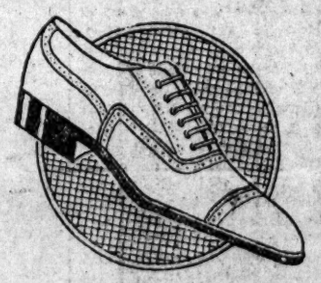
**FIRST WINTER SALE**

since we have been established.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

We shall mark this Event by offering

**20%** and **50%** DISCOUNT



Off all Ladies', Gent's and Children's Boots and Shoes.

All first-class goods and the most advanced styles.

**CHUNG HWA SHOE CO.**
P566 NANKING ROAD - - - - - HEAD SHOP
Y42 N. SZECHUEN ROAD - - - - BRANCH SHOP

**TAXI** PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
77 ROUTE VALLON

**LACTOMALTINE**
AN IDEAL FLESH-FORMING FOOD

Prepared from the
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY
CREAM and MILK

PALATABLE,
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS,
STRENGTHENING.

Suitable for adults and children, all the year round.

*Obtainable at all Chemists.*

**SILK NECKWEAR**
IN A GOOD VARIETY OF ART SHADES.
**MACBETH, GRAY & Co.**
*TAILORS—SHIRTMAKERS—OUTFITTERS*
The Only House In Shanghai Devoted Exclusively To Men's Requirements
*20 NANKING ROAD* *Tel. C. 4247*

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
**St. GEORGE'S**

**MAXIM'S**
IF YOU LIKE
AN EXCELLENT DINNER
A SMOOTH DANCE FLOOR
AND UNBEATABLE MUSIC
**MAXIM'S**
57-59 AVE. EDWARD VII
Tel. Cen. 7592-3. W. A. STEWART, Manager.

**China Cotton & Silk Works**
Manufacturers of "PAGODA" Brand Best Chinese Silk Hosiery
Secured
**The Only Diploma**
Awarded
at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition held in Singapore on 31st. March, 1922 on the occasion of the visit of
**H. R. H. Prince of Wales**

Retail Department 119a Szechuen Road
Shanghai

**Hotel Parisien and Cafe**
HOTEL PARISIEN & CAFE
Bring your friends and enjoy a dinner of excellence surpassed by none. Popular Musical Concert during Dinner by the California Strollers
Orchestra under the personal direction of Eddie Harmon, entertain with songs & eccentric dancing, etc. New and most modern Hotel in Shanghai. Public and Private Dining Rooms.
HOTEL PARISIEN & CAFE
R. A. PETTY, *Manager.*

**You Will Do a Better Day's Work!**

—and you will feel fitter and fresher all day—if you begin the day with Sanatogen.

In these days of keen competition, the man who "wins through" is the man who does a better day's work than his competitors.

When you come to analyse it, the quantity and quality of the work you do depends, to a large extent, on the amount of nerve-energy you possess. It is nerve-energy that enables you to make the most of your brains, and supplies the "driving power" essential to success.

Now, Sanatogen definitely increases nerve-energy—does not merely stimulate or excite, but increases it to a remarkable degree. The result is that when you take Sanatogen you do more and better work than you have been been accustomed to do. Nor is this a temporary effect; it continues day by day, week by week.

Dr. Claude L. Wheeler says:—

"The user of Sanatogen is richly rewarded in freedom from langour, a gain of strength and activity, alertness of mind, and an increased resisting-power to diseases"

**Begin by Taking Sanatogen Regularly Every Morning with or After Breakfast**

This will enable you to acquire that extra nerve-energy which spells success in every business and profession: which gives you a zest and a delight in your work; which makes you keen and concentrated, alert and self confident, and thus gives you the power to realise your ambitions.

Take the first step *today*, not tomorrow:—*now* not presently. Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Dispensaries.

For wholesale supplies write to the agents:

**Melchers China Corporation,**
24 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

*It is as Necessary*

To Keep the proper Amount of Air in your Tyres as it is to Keep Oil in your Engine——
We will do it for you free at our Service Station
H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.
40 BUBBLING WELL

# The China Press
大陸報

WANT-ADS.—
Something to sell? Something to buy? use the best medium of intercommunication between buyer and seller, a—
China Press Want—Ad.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923

## Business and Official Notices

**THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH**
**Material Supply Department**
of the
**Ministry of Communications**
Shanghai.

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of Telegraph Materials. Conditions governing tenders, specifications with diagrams, requisition sheets and other particulars may be obtained from the General Secretary's Office, of the Chinese Government Telegraph Material Supply Department, 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of Mexican Dollars ten ($10.00) which shall not be returnable.

All Tenders shall close on the 10th March, 1923.

K. Y. YAO,
General Manager.
The Chinese Government Telegraph Material Supply Department,
27 Markham Road, Shanghai.
55263 J 24

**Shanghai Race Club**

Notice re Stables.

Applications for Stabling accomodation in the Club's Stables must be made on forms provided, and must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 24th January, 1923. Applications received after this time and date will not be considered.

Members who have not received application forms and who desire same, can obtain forms at the Grand Stand or by applying to the undersigned.

Members are reminded that all Stable leases expire on 31st instant and that new leases come into force on 1st February, 1923.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
17th January, 1923.
55554

**Notice of Removal**

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., has moved from corner of Kiukiang and Szechuen Roads, to new offices on ground floor of the Kungping Building, 21 Jinkee Road.

Telephones: Central 4773 & 6313.
55337 J 31

**THE QUEST SOCIETY'S**

Next meeting will be held at the Lecture Hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road on Monday, the 22nd inst., at 5.30 p.m., sharp when Mr. George B. Fryer will give an address on "THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN CHINA"

Mr. A. J. Hughes will take the chair Admission free.
55536 J 21

**Customs Notification**
No. 1011

In continuation of Notification No. 1009, notice is hereby given that all shipments of the prohibited kinds of Kwangtung inferior silver coins will henceforward be treated as clandestine. Such coins will be seized and melted into silver, and after deduction of the cost of melting, a fine of two-tenths of the value of the silver obtained will be inflicted, the balance being returned to the owners.

L. A. Lyall,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 19th January, 1923.
55535 J 21

The January 20th issue of the
**Russian Economic Review**

Taxes in Soviet Russia
Concerning Foreign Trade in the Russian Far East with Soviet Rule Established
Auction of Furs at Chita
Wholesale Prices at Kalgan, Harbin, Hailar, and Manchuli
You may also find other valuable information concerning economic conditions in Siberia and Russia.

RUSSIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW
1C Kiukiang Road
Shanghai.
53518

**Attention of Foreigners**

I, Russian inventor of the electrical apparatus "TELEPHOT," have to state as follows:

Gentlemen: Many years I have been working to invent an electrical apparatus, the "TELEPHOT," i. e. an apparatus which allows to very remote objects in their natural size, colours and movements. I have spent more than thirty years in this work but only lately have I attained a practical result, with the help of God, and have constructed two models, the scientific basis as well as the sketches and description of which will be published by me in time. At present I only state that the "TELEPHOT" is of a very simple construction. It even does not have any mechanism No special ability is required to manage it and the average price of it is about fifty to seventy dollars. It is as useful as the telephone. The spherical shape of the earth does by no means hinder the transmission of the pictures because that transmission is effected by conductors. This apparatus is useful for state, social and commercial purposes, and the honour of its invention belongs to Russia With the invention of the "TELEPHOT" humanity enters a new era of mutual intercourse. We shall be able to see remote objects in their natural colours and movements notwithstanding distances of many thousands of versts. We shall be able to observe any region of the world, cities, nature, etc., staying at home or sitting in a special place we shall be able to see our friends and relatives and even to direct some business which may be going on many thousands of versts from us For instance being in Paris we can see our friends living in New York. So far as telegraphic purposes are concerned the "TELEPHOT" makes unnecessary any hand or mechanical manipulations and completly annihilates all the systems of similar devices.

Finishing my statement I request, in the name of culture and progress, to give me the hand of help here in a foreign land, where I could work in the technical region. I hope also that with the help of the Press I will attract the attention of electrical engineers and of everybody interested in the question. I kindly request everybody who cherishes the cause of science to pay attention to this statement and to address possible offerings to THE CHINA PRESS. for Mr. Federoff. P. S.—I have absolutely no means of existance, even no flat to live in. We are located in an attic and it is absolutely impossible to work under such conditions.

I kindly request the other papers to reprint this statement.

Very truly yours,
**FEDOROFF**
c-o Box 528 The China Press.

**NOTICE**

SIN WAN PAO CO.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the Company's Offices, 19 Hankow Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, February 21st, 1923, at 5 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. L. Cowen,
Secretary.
55555

**S.S. "WEST O'ROWA from Portland**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of broken and shipdamaged cargo will be held at Chang Kah Pang Wharf on Monday, January 22nd, 1923 at 2.30 p.m., when Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, Marine Surveyors, will be in attendance.

The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Agents Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.
55488 J 21

**Corsets & Brassiers:**

Just arrived per s.s. CLEVELAND a large variety of corsets and girdelettes—brassiers and brasselettes—also diaphragm belts, etc., etc.—All in latest styles.

WE CAN FIT ANY FIGURE AND SIZE, while our Prices are moderate—from $3.50 to $15.00.

**I. Cantorovich,**
28 Broadway.
55495 J 21

**Sandy Macdonald**

Special Liqueur Scotch Whisky as supplied to the HOUSE OF LORDS

With a reputation of fifty years to uphold, the Distillers of "SANDY MAC" will continue to produce the same excellent quality which gained for them their enviable reputation. "SANDY MAC" is in a class by itself.

**GARNER, QUELCH & Co.**
73, 73A Szechuen Road.
Tel. C. 2021.

**GOOD PAINT CHEAP**

Until recently the Du Pont paints were the most expensive in the market. The entire stock is now being liquidated at prices far the lowest—at prices below the factory cost at home—regardless of duty, shipping and other expenses.

H. B. CAMPBELL
45 Szechuen Road
Central 1892

**NOTICE**

Notice is hereby given that the Shanghai office of this company will be closed on January 27th, 1923. All persons or firms having claims against the undersigned are therefore requested to present them for payment on or before January 25th, 1923.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to pay their accounts in full on or before the above mentioned date.

A. F. THANE & CO.
No. 3, Canton Road.
55463 J 23

**Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.**
*German University*

Specialist in female diseases, confinements, surgical, internal, uninary diseases, veneral and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.
50790

**Dr. FURSTENBERG, M.D.**
8B Kiukiang Road.

Specialist in urinary, skin and internal diseases.

Hours: 11 to 1 and 4.30 to 6.30 or by appointment. Tel. C. 838.
T.F. 106

**THE BRITISH FLOWER SHOP**
for the latest European Designs
IN
**WEDDING BOUQUETS, SHEATHS, SPRAYS, FLORAL BASKETS, WREATHS, CROSSES, ETC.**
by our
**EUROPEAN FLORISTS**
Telephone C. 4777

**DR. DALBEY, (D.D.S.)**
AMERICAN
**DENTAL SURGEON**
(NORTHWESTERN UNIV., TENNESSEE UNIV.)
Phone C. 5071.
Opposite AMERICAN CLUB.
34 NANKING ROAD.

# ORDER NOW

**Rosenstock's Directory of Shanghai**
for
**1923**
**Price . . . . . $2.00**

THIS PUBLICATION gives (inter alia) List of Firms and personel, Public Offices, Churches, Missions, Clubs and other Associations, together with an alphabetical List of Foreign Residents and a Classified Business Directory.

All information is AUTHENTIC and is compiled from information gathered by PERSONAL CANVAS.

Orders for this Book must be sent in during the month of January.

A copy of the above Directory will be presented gratis to all Shanghai subscribers to our larger Editions.

**Rosenstock's Directory of China and Manila**
22 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

**Sound Investments**

For TEN years the I.S.S. has had as its chief slogan the three words

**SAFETY—PROFIT—CONVENIENCE**

We believe that the three things that interest Savings depositors most are just these:

First—**SAFETY.**
Second—**PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.**
Third—**CONVENIENCE OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

**I.S.S. Premium Bonds provide all these.**

International Savings Society
7 Avenue Edouard VII
*Shanghai*

**Don't Be A Wall-Flower**

Dancing Classes resumed. Learn all the latest dances quickly and correctly.

MRS. J. FOSTER
SAVOY HOTEL
North 2510.
55424 A 5

**NOTICE**

The public is hereby notified that we have taken over the agency in China of Messrs. De-No-Fa. (The Northern Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd., of Christiania Norway), as from today's date.

A. H. HASLUND & Co., Ltd.
55414 J. 21.

**The Office of Finance, Kiangsi Notification**

The office of Finance, Kiangsi, wants to notify that owing to the local unrest and mutinies of this province during the last few months, some of the holders of the Kiangsi Provincial Bonds of the 10th year of the Chinese Republic reported to this office that they had lost the following numbers of the said bonds:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (Yuan Class 元字) | No. 00038—00044 | ($1,000 per bond) |
| ,, ,, | No. 01374—01382 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 01414—01453 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 01608—01840 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 02058 ($1,000) | |
| ,, ,, | No. 02061—02068 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 02948—02958 | ,, ,, ,, |
| (Hen Class 享字) | No. 00450 ($100) | |
| ,, ,, | No. 02542—02554 | ($100 per bond) |
| ,, ,, | No. 02580—02594 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 02699—02801 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 03155—03160 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 03311—03436 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 07346—07371 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 07373—07378 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 07747—07756 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 07944—07947 | ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, ,, | No. 03043 (100) | |
| ,, ,, | No. 08095—08099 | ,, ,, ,, |

Since these lost numbers have been verified and also replaced with new ones by the Office of Finance, therefore they (the lost numbers) are *valueless.*
55375

## Business and Official Notices

**H. WYATT**
(Late Chief Examiner, Appraising Department C. M. Customs)
Cargo Surveyor and Assessor, etc.
60 Kiangse Road.
(New Hong Yue Building)
Agent, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Tel. C. 4782.
55355 F. 13

**Dr. Med. Alex. Renner**
GENERAL PRACTITIONER AND SPECIALIST IN WOMEN'S AND INTERNAL DISEASES
**11B Nanking Road**
Tel. C. 6980
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence, Kalee Hotel
Tel. C. 666

**A Beverage of Exceptional Value**

"ALLENBURY'S" MILK-COCOA

For children it forms a complet light nourishment particularly before retiring to rest. It is very easily prepared for use, the addition of boiling water only being necessary.

**Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.**
Shanghai.

**Free! Free!**

We hereby give to each customer a highly desired and beautifully engraved wall picture free for every three dollars worth of goods purchased from us.

**Sean You Zoo & Co., Ltd.**
P425 Nanking Rd. Tel. C. 7485.
Y16 A N. Szechuen Rd. Tel. N. 1036.
47639

**NOTICE**

Dr. Fred M. Gensburger, Eye specialist, wishes to announce that he has re-opened his consulting rooms at No. 11B Nanking Road (above the Chinese American Bank of Commerce).

Consulting hours: 10-12 a.m., 2-5 p.m. 55400

**DR. JAMES YUKING**
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles,
**73 Nanking Road**
Between Honan & Shantung Rds.

Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-12 & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
Tel. C. 2127.

**CREDIT**
Our System Will Prevent
CREDIT LOSSES,
WEEKLY REPORTS
ON BAD ACCOUNTS
CREDIT
IN FORMATION
ON FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS
Investigations of all kinds except divorce cases.

CHINA DETECTIVE & MERCANTILE BUREAU, INC.
(5th floor) Laidlaw Bldg.
95 Szechuen Road.
Phone C. 6740 & 7140.
Cable Address. "KEARBISH."

**Frederick's Hotel**

First class accomodation with excellent service and superior cuisine.

Large Dining-Hall just completed and several private dining-rooms. Houseboat, shooting parties, weddings and special dinners, etc., etc., catered for at shortest notice.

Dinner concert every evening. Situated N. Szechuen Road Extension, off Jukong Road.

**In The International Mixed Court of Shanghai**

Chinese Civil Case No. 8714.
Re: THE SHANGHAI & HAIMEN INDUSTRIAL BANK
(棧理清行銀業實海滬)
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of creditors in the above matter will be held at the offices of the undersigned on Tuesday, 23rd January, 1923, at 2.30 p.m.

SETH, MANCELL & McLURE,
Official Court Accountants.
7 Avenue Edouard VII,
Shanghai, 10th January, 1923.
55253

**ASTOR HOUSE**
**BEAUTY PARLOR**
**C. Capelli—Proprietor**
**Hair Dresser**
Specialist in
**Marcel Wave**

Facial Massage, Henna and Inecto Hair Dyeing, Shampooing, Manicuring and Vibratory Scalp Treatment.

Orders for Special Work solicited.
**MODERATE CHARGES**
Hours 9 a.m. to 12 and 1.30 p.m. to 7.
55199

**Dr. Med. F. Reiss**
General Practice.
SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SKIN AND SEXUAL DISEASES.
Office, Res. Phone: C. 1151.
11 to 1, 4 to 6.
14 Kiukiang Road
(Opposite Kalee Hotel).
55105

**Preliminary Announcement**

The undersigned favoured with instructions from MRS. R. S. F. MCBAIN
Will sell by Public Auction
THE WHOLE OF THE CURIOS previously in CECILE COURT
95 Avenue Road
Full Particulars, place, and date of Sale will be notified later.
**Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd.**
**Auctioneers**
T. F. 101

**Steam Launch For Sale**

STEAM launch. Built 1915, 27 gross tons, 13 net tons, length 66 feet, beam 12 feet, depth 5 feet 2 inches. Compound condensing 38 H.P. engine, 7½ x 15 cylinders, 11" stroke. Wood hull. Recently overhauled and in perfect condition. No reasonable offer refused. Communicate with
THE ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE.
T. F. 80

**POH YUEN TSAR**
Curio Store.
Proprietor; Mr. Seaouke Yue

Dealers in All Kinds of Chinese Antique Curios, Pictures, Jades, Porcelains, Potteries, and Furnitures, etc.

J. 966 Avenue Edward VII.
Phone C. 4595.
54052 J 27

**Chinese Government Railways.**
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line

On and from the 1st February, 1923, the passenger fares will be increased as shown on the fare lists which will soon be exhibited at the stations.

By order,
TRAFFIC MANAGER.
55286

**NOTICE**

The public is hereby notified that we have appointed A. H. Haslund and Co., Ltd., our agents as from today.

**DE-NO-FA**
(CHINA)
The Northern Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd.
A. H. RASMUSSEN,
*Manager.*
55398 J. 21.

**OFFICES TO LET**
IN THE
GLEN LINE BUILDING
Corner of Peking Road and The Bund

For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD., 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
54801

**JUST ARRIVED FROM HOME**

HALIBUT
SILVER SALMON
RED CHINOOK SALMON
SMOKED PINK CHINOOK SALMON
BLACK COD
LING COD
RED SNAPPERS
BLOATERS
CARROTS (LARGE)
ONIONS
GRAPE FRUIT
SHAD ROES

**C. EDDIE & CO.**
'Phone North 139, 140
Broadway and Minghong Road corner

**The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory**
No. 20 Nanking Road
*3rd Floor*

Is Your Complexion of Interest to You?
*Ask your druggist to tell you about*
**VENUS BEAUTY PACK**
The Liberty Toiletries Company, Limited

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India Australia and China

Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £700,000
Reserve Liabilities ...£3,000,000

*Head Office:*
*32 Bishopsgate London, E. C,*
*Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund*

*Court of Directors:*
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
Sir John Newall Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

*Bankers:*
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

*Agencies and Branches:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alor Star (Kedah) | Haiphong | Peking |
| | Hongkong | Penang |
| Amritsar | Iloilo | Puket |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Karachi | Saigon |
| Bombay | Klang | Seremban |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | Kuala-Lumpur | Singapore |
| Cawnpore | | Sourabaya |
| Cebu | Madras | Tatping |
| Colombo | Manila | Tavoy |
| Delhi | Medan | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Yokohama |

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travellers' Letter of Credit issued and every description of Banking business undertaken.

E. J. SCOTT,
Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

(Affiliated to the Societe Generale de Belgique.)

| | Frs. |
|---|---|
| Capital (subscribed) | 100,000,000 |
| Capital (paid up) | 75,000,000 |
| Reserves | 21,852,280 |

Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAILA, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, TANTAH, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
ALLIED BANKS:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO.
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERC7GOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

## The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. ..... $10,000,000
Paid up Capital U.S. $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

*Branches:*
HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, G$, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling ..... £4,500,000
Silver ..... $23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
*Court of Directors:*
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
A. M. Bowes Smith, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
H. P. White, Esq.
*Chief Manager,*
Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Iloilo | Penang |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Batavia | Johore | Saigon |
| Bombay | Kobe | S. Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kuala-Lumpur | Shanghai |
| Canton | | Singapore |
| Chefoo | London | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Lyons | Sungei-Patani |
| Dairen | Malacca | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Manila | Vladivostock |
| Haiphong | Nagasaki | Tsingtao |
| Hamburg | Peking | Yokohama |
| Hankow | New York | |
| Harbin | | |

*London Bankers:*
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 The Bund.
*Sub-Agency:* 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

| | Roubles. |
|---|---|
| Capital (fully-paid) | 55,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 26,960,000 |
| | Kup. Tls. |
| Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government | 8,500,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1,750,000 |

*Head Office:*
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
*London Office:*
64 Old Broad Street, E. C, 2.

*Bankers:*
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: The Irving National Bank.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chanchun | Harbin | Shanghai |
| Chefoo | Hongkong | Peking |
| Dairen | Manchouli | Tientsin. |
| Hailar | Kashgar | Urumtchi |
| Hankow | Newchwang | Yokohama |

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jesierski,
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bieuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

## Bank of Communications,

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914, and October 31, 1915.
Capital Dollars 15,000,000.00

*Head Office: Peking.*
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokio (Japan).
Shanghai Branch: 14 The Bund.
Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
SHEN CHU-HSU, Manager.
T. S. WONG Sub-Manager.
T. D. WOO, " "
S. T. HUANG, " "

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.00 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

## The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised £1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up ..£1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Honolulu | San Francisco | Kobe |
| London | Sourabaya | Batavia |
| Manila | Singapore | Canada |
| Yokohama | Samarang | etc, |

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

WONG WEN-KUANG,
Manager.

## The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

C. 1941.
Telephone: C. 1946
C. 5651

Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

Y. KATADA, Manager.
M. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager

## SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars, 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $100,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
*Branches:*
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin
*Bankers:*
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ld., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belga
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de la Baie
Len & Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U.S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Rd
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5091,
C. MARMONT,
Chief Manager,
General Managers.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits .....U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

*Head Office:*
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
*London Office:* 36 Bishopsgate, E.C
*Lyons Office:* 27 Place Tolozan.

*San Francisco Office:*
232 Montgomery Street.

*BRANCHES:*

| | |
|---|---|
| CHINA | PHILIPPINES |
| Shanghai | Manila |
| Peking | Cebu |
| Tientsin | |
| Hankow | SPAIN |
| Harbin | Barcelona |
| Hongkong | Madrid |
| Canton | |
| | STRAITS |
| INDIA | Singapore |
| Bombay | |
| Calcutta | DOMINICA |
| Rangoon | Santo Domingo |
| | Sanchez |
| JAPAN | San Francisco |
| Tokyo | San Pedro |
| Yokohama | Santiago |
| Kobe | Puerto Plata |
| | Barahona |
| JAVA | La Vega |
| Batavia | |
| Soerabaya | PANAMA |
| | Panama |
| | Colon |

We are also able to offer our customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. Gulland, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $60,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | $12,279,800.00 |
| Reserve Fund | $2,443,700.00 |
| Special Reserve Fund | $3,534,600.00 |

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peking | Taiyuan | Shanghai |
| Tientsin | Kaifeng | Hankow |
| Chanchun | Wuhu | Ichang |
| Antung | Anking | Changsha |
| Dalny | Hangchow | Nanchang |
| Moukden | Ningpo | Kiukiang |
| Newchwang | Nanking | Foochow |
| Harbin | Chinkiang | Amoy |
| Kirin | Hsuchow | Canton |
| Tsinan | Soochow | Hongkong |
| Chefoo | Wusieh | Swatow |
| Tsingtao | Yangchow | Chungking |

*Foreign Correspondents:*
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.

## Kincheng Banking Corporation 金城銀行

Sanctioned by Ministry of Finance and registered in Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in accordance with Banking and Company Laws.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | $5,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | $5,000,000 |
| Reserved Fun | $ 600,000 |

Head Office: Tientsin.
Branches and Sub-Branches:
Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking and Peng-pu.
Correspondents in all important places of the world.
President: Chow Tso Ming.
Manager, Shanghai Branch: S. Y. Tien.
Sub-Manager, Shanghai Branch: C. C. Woo.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Savings Accounts kept in Tientsin and Shanghai Offices.
Cable Address. "Kincheng" Shanghai.
Tel. Nos.
General Office: C. 1300
Foreign Dept. C. 1448

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
*Established 1824*

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434.)
Special Reserve: Guilders 23,660,600 (about £1,838,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
*Agencies in Holland:*
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

*Branches*

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandjermasin | Pekalongen |
| Bandoeng | Palembang |
| Bombay | Penang |
| Calcutta | Pontianak |
| Cheribon | Rangoon |
| Djember | Semarang |
| Djokjakarta | Singapore |
| Hongkong | Soerabaya |
| Kobe | Soerakarta |
| Kota-Radja | Tegal |
| Makassar | Tjilatjap |
| Medan | Weltevreden |
| Padang | |

*London Bankers*
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

## 行 銀 亞 東
## The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 10, Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital.. $.5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund .. $200,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

## The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd

Established 1908

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,000,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | $206,400.00 |
| Undivided Profits | $120,751.00 |

*Head Office and Branches:*
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, Hankow, and Lanchi.
*Domestic Agencies:*
Throughout CHINA'S principal Cities.
*Foreign Correspondents:*
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Saving Accounts at 4% compound interest.
Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

LI MING, Manager.
*SHANGHAI BRANCH:*
14 Hankow Road.
Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office.
C. 7121, 7122, 7123 and 7124, General Office.
*Cable Address:*
"CHINDUBANK" Shanghai.

## Banque De L'Indo-Chine

| | Francs. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 72,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 68,400,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund (1-6-20) | 69,500,000.00 |

*Head Offices:*
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

*Branches and Agencies:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saigon | Pnom-Penh | Battambang |
| Haiphong | Hanoi | Tourane |
| Peking | Hankow | Tientsin |
| Hongkong | Canton | Mengtze |
| Singapore | Pondichery | Bangkok |
| Papeete | Shanghai | Noumea |
| | Djibouti | Yunnanfu |

*London Bankers:*
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

## Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1918
Head Office: TIENTSIN

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | $2,000,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | $1,500,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | $ 180,000.00 |

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tientsin | Chinking | Ichang | Yokohama |
| Shanghai | Soochow | Changsha | Chicago |
| Peking | Wusieh | Shasi | Philadelphia |
| Hankow | Hsuchow | Wuhu | Seattle |
| Nanking | Ningpo | London | Baltimore |
| Yangchow | Shaoshing | New York | Cleveland |
| Hangchow | Canton | San Francisco | Detroit |
| Pengpu | Hongkong | Boston | Buffalo |
| Changchun | Chengteh | Tokio | Pittsburgh |
| Antung | Chengchow | Osaka | Montreal |
| Kiukiang | Tsinkiangpu | Kobe | St. Louis |
| | | | Cincinnati |

## Shanghai Branch:

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.
S 441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

Head Offices 9 Ningpo Road

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $2,500,000.00 |
| Reserve | $420,000.00 |

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | New York | Yokohama |
| Paris | Chicago | Tokyo |
| Marseilles | Seattle | Osaka |
| Amsterdam | San Francisco | Manila |
| Berlin | Singapore | |

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"
K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Paid Up | $2,500,000.00 |
| Reserved Fund | $750,000.00 |

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
*Branches:* Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
*Foreign Correspondents:* London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVING ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

## Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenyo Maru | Dec. 21 |
| President Lincoln | Jan. 5 |
| Korea Maru | Jan. 7 |
| President Taft | Jan. 8 |
| Nanking | Jan. 9 |
| Standard Arrow | Jan. 10 |
| Ihukisan Maru | Jan. 10 |
| Shinyo Maru | Jan. 18 |

FOR VANCOUVER

| | |
|---|---|
| Empress of Australia | Dec. 25 |

FOR SEATTLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Shidzuoka Maru | Dec. 24 |
| President Jefferson | Jan. 1 |
| Arabia Maru | Jan. 10 |
| President Grant | Jan. 13 |
| Yokohama Maru | Jan. 20 |

FOR PORTLAND

| | |
|---|---|
| Bratsberg | Dec. 31 |
| West O'Rowa | Jan. 19 |

FOR NEW YORK

| | |
|---|---|
| Cokesit | Dec. 27 |
| Jadden | Jan. 6 |
| Erle | Jan. 6 |
| Gothic Prince | Jan. 8 |
| Laconia | Jan. 14 |
| Durban Maru | Jan. 19 |
| City of Dunkirk | Jan. 20 |

FOR LONDON

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Pekin | Dec. 21 |
| Kashgar | Dec. 23 |
| Haruna Maru | Jan. 2 |
| Glaucus | Jan. 2 |
| Plassy | Jan. 6 |
| Eumaeus | Jan. 6 |
| Gleniffer | Jan. 7 |
| Theseus | Jan. 10 |
| Kamo Maru | Jan. 13 |
| Elpenor | Jan. 17 |
| Sardinia | Jan. 20 |

FOR LIVERPOOL

| | |
|---|---|
| Neleus | Dec. 24 |
| Oanfa | Dec. 25 |

FOR COPENHAGEN

| | |
|---|---|
| Panama | Jan. 4 |

FOR ROTTERDAM

| | |
|---|---|
| Oldekerk | Jan. 13 |

FOR HAMBURG

| | |
|---|---|
| Atlas Maru | Jan. 5 |
| Schlesien | Jan. 9 |
| Carnarvonshire | Jan. 13 |

FOR MARSEILLES

| | |
|---|---|
| Andre Lebon | Jan. 5 |
| Com. Dorise | Jan. 12 |

FOR TRIESTE

| | |
|---|---|
| Nippon | Dec. 21 |

FOR INDIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Tanda | Dec. 28 |
| Kochi Maru | Jan. 6 |
| Gregory Apcar | Jan. 10 |

## Steamers Departed

Jan. 19—Meinan for Ningpo
Jan. 20—Tehhsing for Hankow
Jan. 20—Loongwo for Hankow
Jan. 20—Changsha for Hankow
Jan. 20—Tafoo M. for Hankow
Jan. 20—Kumano M. for Japan
Jan. 20—C. of Glasgow for C'tao
Jan. 20—City of Dunkirk for New York
Jan. 20—Hsinfung for Wenchow
Jan. 20—Ningchow for Japan
Jan. 20—Yokohama M. for S'tle
Jan. 20—Hopsang for Tsingtao
Jan. 20—Sardinia for London
Jan. 20—Soochow for S. H. C'ton
Jan. 20—Saikio M. for T. Dairen
Jan. 20—Shantung for Tsingtao
Jan. 20—Kienhsin for N. C'toms
Jan. 20—Chojun M. for Dairen
Jan. 20—Kirishima Maru 10 for Dairen
Jan. 20—Shinlee for Wenchow
Jan. 20—Yungshin for Ningpo
Jan. 20—H. K'teen for Ningpo

## Weather Report

Jan. 19.—The anticyclone advances at Sea, between Kiangsu and Korea; general divergence of the breezes all round the maximum; fresh monsoon in the South. Very mild day in our neighborhood. A few drops of rain, hardly measurable, during the afternoon; they are the first ones observed at Zikawei since the morning of December 14th.
Jan. 20.—Cloudy and very mild weather. Continuous decrease of pressure. The breeze continues to veer to SSE. Mist at sunrise.

## Commercial Bank of China

*Head Office:* SHANGHAI

| | Sh. Tls. |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 5,000,000 |
| Paid-Up Capital | 2,500,000 |

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3%, per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

## THE SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL BANKING CORPORATION

Head Office: SHANGHAI.
Branch: 17 & 18 Kiukiang Road
Capital ..... $1,000,000
Paid-up ..... $ 250,000
Fixed Deposit Capital.... $ 500,000
Domestic Agencies
In principal commercial centers in China.
Foreign Correspondence
In all important places of the world.
General Banking, Business of every description transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Savings Accounts at 5% compound interest.
Special Saving Accounts for Laborers.
ROBERT LEE, Gen. Manager.
K. L. SUNG, Manager.
S. Y. FONG, Sub-Manager.
Cable Address: "BANKSIBCO"
Tel. C. 7207, Manager's Office,
C. 6415, Foreign Dept.
C. 6414, General Office.

## Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 16, 1923.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Butcher's Meat** | | |
| Beef | per lb. | 15-22 |
| Mutton | " | 17-22 |
| Pork | " | 25-30 |
| Veal | " | 25-32 |
| **Fish** | | |
| Bream | per lb. | 16-18 |
| Cod | " | 20-25 |
| Mandarin | " | 25-30 |
| Mackerel | " | 15-20 |
| Pomfret | " | 25-30 |
| Salmon | " | 20-25 |
| Samli | " | none |
| Soles | " | 16-20 |
| Whitebait | " | 20-25 |
| **Game, Poultry And Eggs** | | |
| Deer | each | $1.20-$1.6 |
| Eggs | per doz. | 25-30 |
| Fowl | per lb. | 25-30 |
| Geese | each | $1.40-$1.6 |
| Hare | " | 30-35 |
| Partridge | " | 35-40 |
| Pheasant | " | 80-90 |
| Pigeons | " | 20-25 |
| Plover | " | none |
| Quail | " | 20-22 |
| Snipe | " | 18-20 |
| Teal | " | 16-18 |
| Turkey | per lb. | 35-40 |
| Woodcock | each | 50-60 |
| Wild Duck | " | 30-35 |
| Wild Geese | " | 50-60 |
| Duck | " | 70-90 |
| Wild Pigeon | " | 10-12 |
| **Fruit** | | |
| Apricots | per lb. | none |
| Apples | " | 20-25 |
| Bananas | " | 5-6 |
| Chestnuts | " | 14-15 |
| Melons | each | none |
| Cherries | " | none |
| Cocoanuts | each | 18-20 |
| Figs | per lb. | none |
| Grapes | " | none |
| Grape fruit | each | none |
| Lemons | " | 17-15 |
| Lichees | per lb. | none |
| Mangoes | each | none |
| Mangosteenr | per dos. | none |
| Oranges | per lb. | 10-12 |
| Peaches | " | none |
| Pears | " | 10-12 |
| Persimmons | " | none |
| Peeboes | " | none |
| Plums | " | none |
| Pumeloes | each | 15-20 |
| Pineapples | " | 8-10 |
| Strawberries | per lb. | none |
| Walnuts | " | 18-20 |
| **Vegetables** | | |
| Artichokes | per lb. | 3-4 |
| Asparagus | per doz. | none |
| Bamboo Shoots | per lb. | none |
| Beetroot | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Broad Beans | " | 12-15 |
| Cabbage | each | 8-10 |
| Carrots | per bunch | 3-4 |
| Cauliflower | each | 15-30 |
| Celery | per bunch | 10-15 |
| Cucumber | per lb. | 14-16 |
| Egg plant | " | 12-14 |
| French Beans | " | 25-30 |
| Peas | per lb. | 12-15 |
| Green Corn | each | none |
| Leeks | per bunch | 2-3 |
| Mushrooms | per lb. | none |
| Onions | " | 3-4 |
| Parsnips | per bunch | 5-6 |
| Radishes | " | none |
| Spinach | per lb. | 4-5 |
| Tomatoes | " | 10-12 |
| Turnips | per bunch | 2-3 |
| **Grain And Flour** | | |
| Flour American | 50 lbs. | $4. |
| Flour Shanghai | per 50 lbs. | $3. |
| Bran | per 114 lbs. | $3. |
| Barley | " | $4.80 |
| Rice | per 200 lbs. | $12. |
| **Milk** | | |
| Chinese dairies | per bottle | $0.1 |
| Foreign dairies | " | $0.2 |
| **Fuel** | | |
| Firewood | per 40 bundles | $1. |
| Stove Coal | per ton | Tls. 19. |
| House Coal | " | 17. |

E. Mollinari
Chief Instector

# Financial And Commercial News The World's Markets

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS

8, JINKEE ROAD

## SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

| Stock | Closing Quotations |
|---|---|
| **Banks** | |
| H. K. and S. B. . | $1000 |
| Chartered ..... | £18 B. |
| Russo-Asiatic .. | Nom |
| **Marine Insurance** | |
| Canton ..... | H. 480 B. |
| North China ... | Tls. 138 |
| Union of Canton | H. 214 S. |
| Yangtsze ..... | $25½ S. |
| Far Eastern Ins. | Tls. 21¼ |
| **Fine Insurance** | |
| China Fire .... | H. 116 B. |
| Hongkong Fire . | H. 440 B. |
| **Shipping** | |
| Indo-China Def. | H. 245 |
| Indo-China Pref. | H. 40 B. |
| "Shell" ..... | 82/6 |
| Shanghai Tug ord. | Tls. 83 |
| S'hai Tug Pref. | Tls. 48 B. |
| **Mining** | |
| Kalping ..... | Tls. 18 |
| Oriental Cons. .. | 13/- |
| Raub ..... | Tls. 5½ S. |
| **Docks** | |
| Hongkong Dock | H. 184 S. |
| Shanghai Dock.. | Tls. 93 |
| New Eng. Works | Tls. 8.10 |
| ,, Pref. .. | Tls. 5¼ B. |
| **Wharves** | |
| Shanghai Wharf | Tls. 199 B. |
| Hongkong Wharf | Tls. 164 S. |
| **Lands and Hotels** | |
| S'hai Hotel, Ltd. | $40 |
| China Realty ord. | Tls. 50 |
| China Realty Pref. | Tls. 50 |
| A.-French Land . | Tls. 104 B. |
| Shanghai Land.. | Tls. 105 |
| Carlton Ltd. ... | Tls. 53 |
| **Cotton Mills** | |
| E-wo (ord.) .... | Tls. 13½ B. |
| E-wo (pref.) ... | Tls. 110 B. |
| Laou-kung-mow. | Tls. 23 |
| Oriental ..... | Tls. 8½ B. |
| Shanghai Cotton. | Tls. 110 B. |
| **Industrials** | |
| Butler Tiles .... | Tls. 25 |
| China Sugar .... | H. 151 |
| Green Island ... | Tls. 21¼ S. |
| Langkats ..... | Tls. 23 S. |
| Major Bros. .... | Tls. 5 |
| S'hai Sumatra .. | Tls. 80 B. |
| **Stores** | |
| Hall and Holtz.. | Tls. 6 B. |
| Llewelyn ..... | $12½ |
| Lane Crawford.. | Tls. 102½ B. |
| Moutrie ..... | $45 B. |
| Watson ..... | H. 13¾ B. |
| Weeks ..... | Tls. 13¼ B. |
| **Rubbers (local)** | |
| Alma ..... | Tls. 8½ B. |
| Amherst ..... | Tls. 0.50 |
| Anglo-Java .... | Tls. 0.60 B. |
| Anglo-Dutch ... | Tls. 3.40 B. |
| Ayer Tawah.... | Tls. 16 |
| Batu Anam 1918 | Tls. 1.07 B. |
| Bute ..... | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Bukit Toh Alang | Tls. 3¼ B. |
| Chemor United.. | Tls. 1.10 B. |
| Chempedak .... | Tls. 7 B. |
| Cheng ..... | Tls. 2.05 B. |
| Consolidated ... | Tls. 2 B. |
| Dominion ..... | Tls. 1.95 B. |
| Gula Kalumpong | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Java Consolidated | Tls. 12 B. |
| Kapayang ..... | Tls. 8¼ B. |
| Karan ..... | Tls. 5½ B. |
| Kedah ..... | Tls. 1.15 B. |
| Kota Bahroe .... | Tls. 1.45 B. |
| Kroewoek Java . | Tls. 12 B. |
| Padang ..... | Tls. 5 B. |
| Pengkalan Durian | Tls. 1 B. |
| Permata ..... | Tls. 1.85 B. |
| Repah ..... | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Samagagas .... | Tls. 0.90 B. |
| Seekees ..... | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Semambu ..... | Tls. 1.45 B. |
| Senawang ..... | Tls. 1½ B. |
| S'hai Klebang .. | Tls. 0.70 B. |
| Shanghai Malay. | Tls. 1¼ B. |
| S'hai Malay pref. | Tls. 10 S. |
| Shanghai Pahang | Tls. 1 B. |
| Sungala ..... | Tls. 0.80 B. |
| Sungei Durl .... | Tls. 9½ B. |
| Sua Manggis ... | Tls. 4 |
| S'hai Seremban . | Tls. 0.75 B. |
| Taiping ..... | Tls. 0.65 B. |
| Tanah Merah .. | Tls. 0.95 B. |
| Tebong ..... | Tls. 1.70 B. |
| Ziangbes ..... | Tls. 3.90 B. |
| **Miscellaneous** | |
| C. I. & E. Lumber | Tls. 325 |
| Culty Dairy .... | Tls. 13½ B. |
| Shanghai Trams. | Tls. 120 B. |
| Shanghai Gas .. | Tls. 30 B. |
| Horse Bazaar .. | Tls. 50 |
| S'hai Mercury .. | Tls. 20 |
| S'hai Telephone . | Tls. 73 |
| S'hai Waterworks | Tls. 155 |

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

*The Small Investors' Co.*

Shanghai, January 20, 1923
**BUSINESS REPORTED**
Telephones Tls. 73.00
Culty Dairy Tls. 14.00
New Engineering (Pref.) Tls. 5.25

**Do You Cough?**

Don't overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it.

*Sold Everywhere*

## Money Exchange

Shanghai, January 20, 1923
**Mexican Dollars**
Market ..... 72.075
Native Interest ..... 08
**Shanghai Gold Bars 978**
Touch ..... 329½
Copper Cash ..... 240,000
Bar Silver ..... 31⅞
**Bar London rate**
Paris on London ..... 69.75
New York on London.. 465¾
**Banks Opening Selling Rates**
**London**
Telepgraphic Transfer 3s. 0½d.
Demand ..... 3s. 0⅝d.
**New York**
Telegraphic Transfer ..... 71
Demand ..... 71¼

**OPENING RATES**
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.
**BANKS SELLING RATES**
London (T.T.) ..... 3/0½
London (Demand) .... 3/0⅝
London 4 m-s ..... 3/0¼
India (T.T.) ..... 224½
France (T.T.) ..... 1060
America (T.T.) ..... 71
Hongkogn (T.T.) ..... 74¼
Japan (T.T.) ..... 69¼
Batavia (T.T.) ..... 181½
Straits (T.T.) ..... 77¼

**BANKS BUYING RATE**
London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/2
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/2¼
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/2½
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s .....1110
America 4 m-s L/c .... 74½
Docs .....75

**PARIS QUOTATIONS**
*(French Wireless)*
Paris, Jan. 19.—Exchange:
London ..... 69.735
New York ..... 15.00
Germany ..... 0.0875
Belgium ..... 91.80
Spain ..... 233.50
Netherland ..... 576.00
Italy ..... 71.70
Switzerland ..... 279.25
French War Loans:
3 percent ..... 58.75
4 percent 1918 ..... 61.10
5 percent 1915-1916 ... 75.75
6 percent 1920 ..... 87.75
Credit National 1919 .... 465.00
Credit National 1920 .... 471.25
Banque ottomane ..... 730.00
Tabacs ottamane ..... 353.00
Banque de l'Indo-Chine ..manque

**FRENCH MARKETS**
*(French Wireless)*
Marseilles, Jan. 19:
Rice ..... non cote
Le Havre, Jan. 19:
Cotton..... Jan. .... 524.00
Feb. .... 521.00
Mar. .... 516.00
Paris, Jan. 19:
Sugar ..... 210.50
Le Havre, Jan. 19:
Coffee ..... Jan. 223.00
Feb. .... 219.00
Mar. .... 215.00
London, Jan. 19:
Gold ..... 89.6
Silver ..... 31.7.8
Rubber ..... crepe .... 17.25
fume .... 17.25
para .... 15.50
Copper ..... 64.25
Lead ..... 26.2.6
Zinc ..... 33.00

**Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates**
@ 73=Tls. 136.99
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $189.47
**Sovereign Bank Buying Rate**
@ 3s. 1¾d.=Tls. 6.36
@ exch. 72.3=Mex. $8.79

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY**
Hk. Tls. 5.80 @ 3s. 1⅛d. £1
,, 1.26 @ 71⅛ Gold $1
,, 1 @ 980½ Fr. 10.92
,, 1 @ — Marks —
,, 1 @ 69 Yen 1.61
,, 1 @ 230½ Rupees 2.57
,, 1 @ — Roubles —
,, 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
,, 1 @ 13.90 Ltal. Lire 15.48

*International Banking Corporation*
**CLOSING COUNTER RATES**
Demand selling on America 72⅛
Demand buying on America 73
Demand selling on London 3s. 1d.
Demand buying on London 3s. 1¾d.

**GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS**
Morning

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 328.60 open | 328.30 | 328.00 |
| 328.80 | 328.10 | 328.20 |
| 329.00 | 327.60 | 328.40 |
| 329.40 | 327.30 | 328.60 |
| 328.90 | 327.70 | 328.30 |
| 328.60 | 327.50 | 328.60 |
| 328.80 | 327.80 | 328.80 |
| 329.00 | 328.10 | 329.00 |
| 328.60 | 327.80 | 329.20 |
| 328.30 | 327.50 | 328.70 |
| 327.90 | 327.70 | 329.00 closed |

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
**SAVOY HOTEL**
MODERATE RATES
A SATISFACTORY HOME WITH EXCELLENT SERVICE AND SUPERIOR CUISINE
SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY GUESTS

## Exchange Fluctuations

**Asia Banking Corporation**

January 20, 1923

Spot bar silver was down 9-16d and forward 3-8 in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 65⅝ and the London-New York cross rate advanced to 466½.

The only changes in our official quotations here today were a rise in the Gold Dollar rate to 71 and a drop in the Franc rate to 1060. Our market here was easy at the opening, steadied up in the course of the morning but eased up again at the close.

The highest rates at which business was done were 3-1⅝ for January Sterling, 3-1 3-16 February and 3-1 March. The highest rates for Gold Dollars were 72¾ January, 72½ February and 72¼ March. There were however, good buyers at these rates and little business was done at this level.

At the close there were no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-1 3-16 January, 3-1 February and 3-0 13-16 March. The best sellers of Gold Dollars were offering 72½ January, 72¼ February and 72 for forward delivery.

There were sellers of Yen at the close at 67¼ for January and buyers at 67⅛. There were sellers for March at 67⅝ and buyers at 67⅝.

Banks were quoting 3-2 and 74 for Sterling and Gold Dollar bills for delivery prior to China New Year and 3-1⅝ and 73¾ for subsequent deliveries. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1110.

India and China both sold silver in London yesterday and speculators bought, the market closed steady. There was nothing doing in the New York market.

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

**TODAY'S QUOTATIONS**
Shanghai, January 20, 1923
**OFFICIAL**
Ewo Mills Ord. Tls. 14.00 March
Semambus Tls. 1.50, 1.52½
Tanah Merah Tlc. 0.95, 0.97½, Tls. 1.00
Repah Tls. 0.95
Pengkalans Tls. 1.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 1.30, 1.60
Butes Tls. 0.90
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
Consolidated Tls. 2.00
Dominions Tls. 2.00
Batu Anams Tls. 1.15
Tebongs Tls. 1.75
Anglo Dutch Tls. 3.50
**UNOFFICIAL**
Repah Tls. 0.97½
Klebangs Tls. 0.75, 0.90
Chemors Tls. 1.15, 1.10
Semambus Tls. 1.52½
Semagagas Tls. 0.95
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.97½
Consolidated Tls. 2.05
Almas Tls. 8.50
Padangs Tls. 5.50

**ROUBLE EXCHANGE**
**BANK'S BUYING RATE**
Roubles 200,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.07

**SINO-ITALIAN BANK**
**BANK'S SELLING RATE**
It. Lire 14.50=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.77½=1 Tael
Marks 9000=1 Tael
**Equivalent Foreign Quotations**
It. Lire 97.00=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 20.75=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 138.50=100 Fr. Francs
**LONDON-PARIS RATE**
*(French Wireless through Reuter)*
Paris, Jan. 19.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1—69.73½ Francs.

**The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**
Registered in England and Hongkong.
A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
TAELS TEN MILLIONS
HEAD OFFICE
10 Canton Road, Shanghai

## China Loses Silk Supremacy

BY DAVID ARAKIE
*(Financial Editor)*

That the silk industry in China, which half a century ago represented fifty percent of the world's silk trade, has since steadily lost its supremacy is no secret, Japan now heading the list of silk-producing countries. The European silk crops, on the other hand, have been stationary for the last twenty years or so, but this is due to the fact that the business requires a large supply of cheap and careful labor, and this only for a short period in the year.

In China, however, as is well-known, labor is plentiful and cheap. The decline in the Chinese silk industry is not due to economic factors but principally to the diseases from which the Chinese silkworm suffers, and which it is estimated carry off nearly 75 percent of the worms before they reach the spinning stage.

During the past five years the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China has been combating the disease, and has achieved considerable results by means of it Pasteur methods in the selection of eggs and in the education o the Chinese farmer in breeding the silkworm by means of model breeding in nurseries constructed for the purpose, also the improvement and development of mulberry plantations, wherever possible.

What is needed most at the present stage is Chinese legislative assistance, such as the reduction of taxes and the payment of premiums, based on the ares planted, similar to what is being done for cotton plantations. The enactment of laws, modelled on those in force in European silk-producing countries, would help greatly in the elimination of unhealthy eggs. The Chinese Government are apparently recognising the importance of the work undertaken by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China and have increased their financial subsidy since July last, from Tls. 4,000 to Tls. 8,000 per month. It demonstrates the desire of the Chinese Government to support the good work that is being undertaken at the present moment in the interests of such an important Chinese industry.

**SUBSIDY TO NANKING**

It might be mentioned in passing, that apart from the work done in its own stations, the Sericultural Improvement Committee is subsidising the University of Nanking where sericulture is taught. The subsidy consists in paying for all expenses incurred in the breeding of silkworms and the selection of eggs.

Such steps as already taken to encourage the improvement and increase of China's raw silk supply have been undertaken in a manner purely characteristic of the way of doing business in this country. Foreigners trading in the East who come in contact with the Oriental mind, particularly the Chinese, have found that progress is made slowly. It has been said that Japan could produce almost twice as much raw silk if she could increase her production of cocoons to that point, but the small area of land available for cultivation in Japan is needed for the growing of foodstuffs as well as the production of cocoons, and, therefore, Japan has very near reached its limit in the amount of cocoons it can produce. China can develop and increase its cocoon production much faster than it can increase its filature production. Increased world production of raw silk could be secured more quickly by the encouragement of Chinese farmers in increasing and improving their crops of cocoons. Excess cocoons will also find a ready market in Japan and the China filature industry can be developed along well-advised lines, provided the cocoon supply item is provided for. A sericultural system similar to that of Japan's established in China would increase the world supply of cocoons fifty percent to a hundred percent in ten years time.

The present silk season has been a remarkable one in more than one respect. It not only procured record prices for the different grades but the season was a very short one, supplies being almost consumed by the end of December last. In June last medium grade was being sold on the Shanghai market at Tls. 1,180 per bale, while today the same grade is fetching Tls. 1,500 per bale. Last season—in June, 1921—the price of medium grade was Tls. 1,050 per picul, and at the close of the same season somewhere near Tls. 1,100. In fairly good seasons the export of silk ranges between 70,000 to 90,000 piculs, but in 1921 the crop was so short that the export dropped to 60,000 piculs. On account of the shortage last season, the Chinese silk merchants secured high prices for their stocks, but this year with increased production still higher prices have been obtained. During the past two years the Chinese sericulturists have amassed a fortune. They had made very large profits, but rather than increase production and meet competition they have held out for higher profits and have speculated in the commodity.

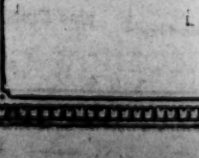
**FORCED JAPAN BUYING**

Many people will argue that it is good and profitable for holders to stick out for high prices for their commodities, but this has compelled the American buyers to make larger purchases in the Yokohama market. More of that anon. In the 1921-1922 season there were exported from Shanghai 56,000 bales of all kinds of silk, of which 24,000 bales comprised white steam filatures, 7,250 bales yellow filature, 7,800 bales native whites, 13,200 native yellows and 13,500 tussah.

The exports for this season up to now, with five months more to wind it, have reached 54,628 bales, and this figure is expected to reach 70,000 bales by the end of May next as a number of contracts have already been closed with European and American buyers and this cargo will come on the market later on. That there should have been no carry-over from previous season's crop is seldom witnessed. As a general rule we carry over from the previous season a certain amount of stock. It is hardly necessary to mention that the reason for the non-carry-over was the poor crop of the last season. Some filatures

(Continued on Page 2 4)

**KINGMAN & BROS.**



Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
TEL. CENTRAL 515.
40 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

**EVERY NIGHT**
Dinners and Dancing
at
**St. GEORGE'S**

工業銀行
Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.
**THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.**
Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in Chin and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552. CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

**EQUITABLE**
**Eastern Banking Corporation**
Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U. S. $ 800,000
HEAD OFFICE:—No 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
CORRESPONDENTS:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
大通銀行
Shanghai Branch: 1 Kiukiang Road { Central 1164—Manager / Central 2012—General / Central 1140 (T.T. Dept.)
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold
JAS. J. ROGERS, E. C. FUNCK } Managers.

ABC
CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $2,000,000
**ASIA BANKING CORPORATION**
an American Institution
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST
Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI
*Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in U. S. Gold, Sterling, Francs, Taels and Local Currency.*
*Drafts Bought, Sold and Entered for Collection,*
*Commercial and Travelers Letters of Credit.*
*Telegraphic Transfers to All Parts of The World,*
*Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.*
*Credit and Commercial Information or Advice,*
*Through Our Correspondents in All Parts of The World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is Economical, Accurate and Prompt.*
BRANCH OFFICES
PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, SINGAPORE, MANILA
SAN FRANCISCO
HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

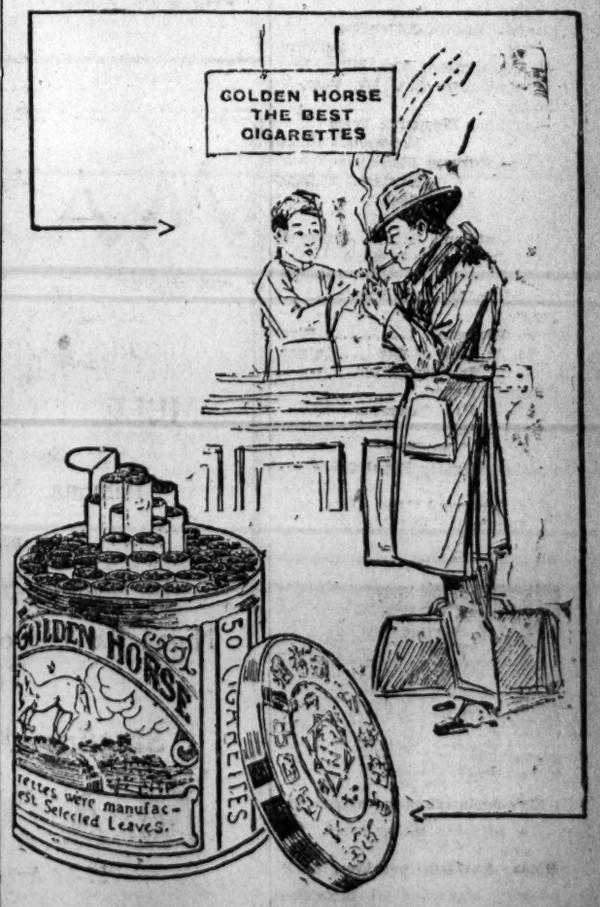
**Hang Shun Tai Fur Co.**
407 Henan Road SHANGHAI Tel. C. 4319
**GREAT SALE**
For sale, all kinds of Furs and Skins, including a large newly arrived stock of superior Russian Sables. All goods are of best selection and suitable for any purchasers.
Export, Wholesale and Retail at moderate prices.
84101

**C. ISMER & CO.**
44 NANKING ROAD.
Have Received New Stock of
Carriage and Ships Clocks, Watchman's Clocks
A fine assortment of latest style
French Binoculars and Telescopes
Hygrometers, Hydrometers, Chemical Thermometers, etc.
Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

**Latest Fall and Winter Styles.**
NOW is the time to select your Fall and Winter suits, overcoats, dinner and evening clothes, from a large assortment of English woolen materials just received.
I also make excellent shirts.
**THOM SHING**
American Style Tailor.
G-20 Tiendong Road
(Only a few steps from Broadway)

**A New Shipment of Coloured Cross-Stitch Sets Has Just Arrived**
PRICE GREATLY REDUCED
**$6.50 for 1 Tea Set**
(One 40 inches cloth and 6 napkins to match)
**ONE PRICE LACE CO.**
88 Broadway, Shanghai

**WARNING !**
THEFTS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED FROM TIME TO TIME, BY MEN GAINING ENTRY TO PREMISES UPON THE PRETENCE OF BEING EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT.
ALL EMPLOYEES HAVING BUSINESS UPON PRIVATE PREMISES ARE PROVIDED EITHER WITH NUMBERED UNIFORM CAPS OR ALTERNATIVELY HOLD A SIGNED PERMIT ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT.
THE PUBLIC ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO INSIST UPON SEEING SUCH MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION BEFORE GIVING ENTRY.
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Offices: 17 Foochow Road. Showroom: 26 Nanking Road.
Telephone: Central 283 (All Departments)



SHOW ROOMS:
390, NANKING ROAD & 1996 N. SZECHUEN ROAD
Agents:
ALL OVER THE CITY.

# CHURCHES HERE URGING "THRIFT;" EXHIBIT AT "Y"

"Have you made a budget?"

"Have you opened a saving account?"

"Have you a life insurance account?"

"Do you pay your bills promptly?"

"Are you sharing with others?"

These are questions which are being asked the 4,500 members of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. this week for this week is being observed as Thrift Week.

A week given to the subject of thrift is widely celebrated in Canada and the United States where the Y.M.C.A.'s have taken an active part in the promotion of the idea. The week chosen in America includes the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, the wise pioneer of the thrifty. This is the first attempt of the kind in China where many of the Associations are joining in what it is hoped will in future years be a general observance of the week.

The Shanghai Y.M.C.A. has this year confined its efforts largely to the members in preparation for a city-wide effort in co-operation with other organisations in the years to come. The lobby of the building on Szechuen Road is given over to a thrift exhibit with a display of posters in color which have been issued by the National Committee and are attracting wide attention. In addition there are charts showing the proper distribution of income, some proposed family budgets based on experience in China and some large cards displaying the sayings of the sages of the East and West on the subject of thrift.

The students of the Association High School have been engaged in a contest as to who can prepare the best essay in English and in Chinese on the general subject of thrift. In order to assist in this a series of lectures on the subject has been given by members of the faculty at the morning assembly. The student who writes the best essay will be given a prize and the essay will be widely published in preparation for the campaign next year.

Lectures on savings, life insurance, personal budgets are being given to many groups within the Association this year. It was the subject at the Wednesday night lecture, at the English Literary Society on Thursday evening, and again at the assembly exercises of the Day and Evening Schools.

Today will be observed in the Churches as "Share with Others" day. This will be the subject of addresses in 30 of the leading churches of the city. The pastors are giving their co-operation to emphasise this aspect of the thrift week.

## *Music Section Of B.W.A. Will Give Program Thursday*

The next program to be given by the Musical Section of the B.W.A. takes place Thursday, January 25, at the Old Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road at 5.15 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the American Woman's Club, Music Department.

The following are the items to be given:—

Quartet Strange Adventure
Sullivan.
Mrs. Isherwood. Mrs. Mills. Mr. Dumbarton and Mr. Butt.

Songs:
(a) Lilac Flowering Trees
Montague Phillips
(b) Laburnam Flowering Trees
Montague Phillips
Mrs. Godby.

Piano:
(a) Autumn .....McDowell
(b) Jardin sous la pluie
Debussy.
Miss M. A. D'Almeida.

Songs:
(a) Romanza .....Bizet
(b) At close of day ....Quilter.
Mr. Dumbarton.

Recital: Selected.
Mrs. Cockrane.

Songs: Selected.
Mr. Butt.

Quartet: Regular Royal Queen
Sullivan.
Mrs. Isherwood. Mrs. Mills. Mr. Dumbarton and Mr. Butt.

I have again taken up my practise of rejuvenating faces.

Moles, freckles, wrinkles, S. P. pittings, scars and all blemishes removed forever. Consultation free. Hours 2 to 4. Room 62.

55438


# Borah Advises Europe

A statement issued by Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho makes clear that the contingent of irreconcilable senators whose views Mr. Borah represents will oppose American governmental participation in the effort to adjust the German reparations question unless the European Allied nations materially change their present attitude toward Germany.

More than that, Mr. Borah would have the Allies put their own houses in order before anything toward saving Europe from chaos is attempted. In fact, he holds that these things—which involve reduction of land forces and other measures—must be done before any basis can be established for the return of Europe to normal economic and political conditions.

Senator Borah has considerable influence in the Senate, particularly with regard to international affairs. While he could not count on the general following of the so-called irreconcilables if there were a prospect of ending the political and economic uncertainty in Europe, the views he expresses are certain to find an echo among those senators who are still clinging to a policy of strict aloofness from European affairs.

Mr. Borah also expresses a growing opinion among senators that the trouble with Europe is not found in Germany, but in the militaristic and selfish sentiments of some of the Allied government. Until these sentiments change and policies in accord with the change are put in operation, it is contended, Europe will continue to suffer and be constantly confronted by the danger of hostile clashes.

As the situation is now viewed here, it is seen that any definite action taken by the United States in the interest of restoring European stability may require some form of Congressional sanction. Should an international bankers loan be in prospect, the administration might find it necessary to give assurances of governmental support to the American bankers participating. Such a course would be sure to arouse criticism among certain elements in Congress, and for that reason the administration might feel that wisdom required that Congress should be asked to support the administration in the steps it contemplated taking.

Washington is full of speculation as to what the United States may or may not do as a result of current negotiations by President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes.

The chief "probabilities" are listed as follows:

Participation in general economic conference at Brussels or elsewhere.

Convene general conference in Washington or New York of business men from principal European nations.

Accept invitation of Allies and Germany to undertake arbitration of reparations question.

Approve appointment of non-government commission, headed by J. Pierpont Morgan and Elihu Root to investigate Germany's ability to pay.

Agree to recommend to Congress general moratorium on war debts and interest owing to the United States, Great Britain taking similar action.

Sanction private loans to Germany only after a genuine adjustment of the reparations problem shall have been agreed to in Europe.

From two sources there has been obtained official reasons for the current activity of the Harding administration in seeking a formula for economic readjustment in Europe. Both are business reasons, for the White House has sought to make clear from the outset that "misguided altruism," seeking to have the United States take over the political management of the world, was not the root of the program.

Pressure from farm and factory for American participation in any effort to promote a European economic adjustment has become so vigorous it may not longer be denied by any administration in Washington. The President and Secretary Hughes have been aware for some time the pressure was certain to become greater as farmers and merchants came to realise their fundamental problem lay in finding an outlet for the surplus products instead of government or private credit extensions, if farm price were to be stabilised and factory chimneys kept smoking.

It is with those American interests the administration is concerned. The President is known to believe they have an inseparable connection with the state of things in Europe. The present purposes of the government are to determine whether some influences may not be brought to bear to terminate the inverted spiral trend of European affairs. It is the farmer and merchant and manufacturer for whom the government is at work, not merely to enable New York, London or Paris banking houses to make money through restored investment conditions.

## *Differences On Debt Issue Down To £5,000,000*

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Jan. 19.—It is reported that the British and American differences with regard to debt-funding have narrowed down to about £5,000,000 a year to be spread over 60 years. Britain is at present paying America interest at the rate of 5 percent. America proposed 3 percent interest for the first ten years and after that 3½ percent with a half percent sinking fund. Britain proposes 3 percent during the whole period with a half percent sinking fund.

According to the political correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, if Mr. Stanley Baldwin were given a free hand, an arrangement would soon be reached but some British Cabinet Ministers think that better terms can be obtained.

*(Reuter's Service)*

Washington, Jan. 19.—It was announced at the conclusion of the joint session of the British and American Debt-funding Commissioners that the negotiations would be conducted through the British Embassy after Mr. Stanley Baldwin's return to London.

The American Commissioners declare that nothing should stand in the way of a complete understanding and state that there is reason to hope that an arrangement in principle will be reached in time for submission to the present session of Congress.


# OLYMPIC THEATRE

To-night at 9.15 p.m.

**Bandman's Eastern Circuit, Ltd.**

Presents

KAAI'S

# ROYAL HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS

To-night at 9.15 p.m.

"HAWAIIAN DREAMS"

LAST ONE NIGHT

Monday, January 22nd at 9.15 p.m.

"A HAWAIIAN PHANTASY"

**Prices $3, 2 and 1.** **Booking at Moutrie's**

# MAXIM'S

Announces an Added Attraction

MLLE. OLGA LEBEDEFF

Specializing in all
Famous National Dances

and also

M. W. GROMOKOVSKY

Noted Baritone of the Imperial Court Theatre

*Starting Monday Night*

# MAXIM'S

57-59 Avenue Edward VII

W. A. STEWART, *Manager*

Friday, January 26, 1923.

# CARLTON, LIMITED

BUBBLING WELL ROAD

## CONCERT—BALL

For the benefit of the Union of Russian Army and Navy Men

Folk Songs (Russian Chorus)
Ballet
Loobok (sketch) comical quintette
and other different attractions

Two bands of the RUSSIAN CADET'S SCHOOLS
Programme will be performed in between dances

**Admission $3** **Commencing 9.30 p.m.**

Booking and tables reservation at The CARLTON, LTD.

# BENEFIT

IN AID OF

## THE RELIEF FUND

FOR THE

RUSSIAN ORPHANS OF THE GREAT WAR

## CADET CORPS BANDS

Two Brass Bands of Twenty-five Pieces under Direction of Chef-de-Music M. Souvorova

AT

# ST. GEORGE'S

217 Bubbling Well Road, W. 802 and 2279

## SUNDAY EVENING

January 21.

MENU

Solianka Moskovsky Rastigay

Ryaptchik Smetanna

Filet Mignon Champignons

Special Russian Zakouska

**Assisted by St. George's Famed Jazz Band**

The Cadet Bands will alternate Classical Numbers with St. George's Jazz Band Dance Numbers from 9 to 12 p.m. After 12 Jazz Band only

**Admission: One Dollar**

No Collection or Bazaar on the Premises. Special Dinner with Special Russian Zakouska prepared by a Russian Chef, also Russian Wines and Liqueurs.

25% OF THE RECEIPTS GO TO THE FUND

# ISIS THEATRE

*Commencing To-morrow and For 3 Nights*

A SIMPLE STORY OF LIFE

## "IN QUEST OF HAPPINESS"

A Swedish Biograph Top-Notcher. Contains a well-developed story in which the sense of beauty predominates over all. Wonderful acting. 6 parts.

Added Attraction

WILLIAM DUNCAN

in

## "FIGHTING FATE"

Episode 13: "Mystery Mountain"
Episode 14: "Thieves Fall Out."

**Box Seat $1, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.**

*Commencing Thursday and For 4 Nights*

A Universal Pictures Corp.
Latest Special Attraction

Is Circumstantial Evidence Ground For Divorce?

See

## Gladys Brockwell

Mahlon Hamilton
Stuart Holmes

AND AN ALL STAR CAST IN

## "PAID BACK"

Caught in another man's arm on the first night of her honeymoon and then she forced the other man with her to live in the hell he had created.

Romance Where Romance Belongs—In the Tropical Quiet of a Mid Pacific Island—Is the Keynote of "Paid Back". But It Isn't Soft Romance—It Is Dramatic to the 'Nth Degree.

See The Beautiful Scenery of The

## SOUTH SEAS

*SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY at 3 P.M.*

GEORGE ARLISS

in

## "THE RULING PASSION"

He proved that you can be rich and still be a mark, but Alden wouldn't stay licked. He goes after the bunco man and runs him to earth—just like that! Here is real, rich entertainment for you.

*TO-NIGHT ONLY, AT 7 and 9:15 P.M.*

A Great Renaissance Drama and Spectacle

JENNY HASSELQUIST

in

## "LOVE'S CRUCIBLE"

A Masterpiece of Pictorial And Dramatic Art. in 9 reels.

**Box Seat $1.50. Dress Circle $1. Stall 60 cts.**

# The League Of Nations Library

In a room at the northern end of the Hotel National in Geneva there is the nucleus of a collection of documents which in scope and historical significance is impressive.

Here in the building of the League of Nations is the first international library for research into every phase of government. Into these archives come original documents from all nations, official gazettes, reports from individual departments of each State—army, navy, treasury, commerce Complete records are to be found in book or pamphlet of what recognised students in economics, finance and all subjects in political science have contributed to the problems of human progress. In the last two years 40,000 volumes have been received.

These documents are in constant demand by all branches of the League. The three hundred or more members of the Secretariat, statesmen, economists, scientists, sociologists, statisticians, writers, must have at hand reference material for immediate use. The various commissions or commissions of the League have found there the equipment for a workshop suited to their needs. Indeed, one reason why meetings of both council and commission are now regularly held in Geneva is the advantage of this increasing reference library. The resulting safety to the collection itself is obvious. Delays and losses are almost inevitable when such papers are sent out for the use of commissions meeting in different cities.

Technical papers were compiled for the International Financial Conference at Brussels—summaries of Government measures for relief credits to replace the relief system organised temporarily by Herbert C. Hoover, summaries of decrees regulating exchange, of schemes to improve the trade and financial situation of the world, and a report on "Budget Expenditure for National Defense" just presented to the Assembly by the Commission on Reduction of Armaments. Special information needed for help in transit problems, in questions coming before the Mandates Commission, in the humanitarian and scientific problems awaiting settlement; files of all the League's publications, of newspapers from the ends of the earth, and special current publications of value on legal, social, scientific questions, are all assembled in the new library at Geneva.

The library serves, in addition to the Secretariat and the commissions, the Assembly representatives from fifty-two countries, as well as the train of inquirers, scholars and writers who are seeking illumination on old familiar problems from the revealing angle of international values. For these groups nothing less than such a collection of technical, original and official documents would be of any use. The library is needed for emergency reference as well as routine study.

"The delegates bring in new material. Much of what they will report is now in fact as in form and in interpretation," says Miss Florence Wilson, the American librarian. "But they depend upon what they know is here for their verification, upon our statistical collections, especially. And this is all but the logical parallel to the equipment of national Governments. The upper house has its references; the lower, its own also. Look at the publications of the Foreign Office, for example, of Great Britain alone, those 200 or so pamphlets of triply condensed information for use during the Peace Conference! And other bureaus have their publications as in every national Government. We need them all, and are bringing them together here in Geneva."

The American woman is one of two women to have the status of Chef de Service. The other is an Englishwoman, Rachel Crowdy, who carried heavy responsibilities during the early days of organisation in the field of "Health and Social Problems." These subjects were later separated, and Miss Crowdy became chief of the section on social problems, including care of deported women and children in Asia Minor and suppression of the traffic in women and children. Miss Wilson was for nine years librarian of Columbia University. She then went to the Peace Conference as liaison officer of the American Library Association and Library of Congress. Later, upon her election to the Peace Commission, she resigned this liaison position, and devoted her time to confidential documentary and historical work for the commission, and also to planning and organising the library of the new League of Nations.

# The Electoral College

*(San Francisco Chronicle)*

Among the measures proposed by the so-called "farm bloc," which is really a convocation of radicals, is the abolition of the electoral college and the employment of a national direct primary for the nomination of Presidential candidates.

The direct primary operates to the destruction of responsible parties by reason of the personal enmities which result, keeps the public in political turmoil for months, and so prodigiously adds to the cost of political campaigns as to restrict important office to the possession of the very rich or the impassioned orators. Its effect on our National Government has been a great deterioration in the moral and intellectual character of Congressmen, and especially Senators. To apply it to the nomination of President would be monstrous. No one can foretell the consequences.

But the proposal to abolish the electoral college, which a direct primary would involve, is a direct breach of faith with the smaller States of this Union. Those who have the most superficial knowledge of our early history know that the welding of thirteen independent sovereignities—as jealous of each other as the Balkan states are today—into our present Union was only barely accomplished without a vote to spare and only succeeded by assuring to the States as such equal representation in the Senate and a more potent voice than they would have on the basis of population alone in the choice of President. Without that concession Union would have been impossible. The electoral college is part of the protection which the smaller States believed that they needed. To abolish that college would certainly result in giving the choice of the President to the great industrial States, in which the most extreme radicalism is rampant. That it should be proposed in the name of the "farmers" is a fair indication of what the direct primary has already done to the Senate.

The original conception that the electoral colleges should assemble and themselves deliberate and determine whom they would nominate, of course, did not work. The Presidential electors have become mere delegates to formally record the decisions reached independently of themselves. But the decisions which they record and transmit are the decisons of the States as such, which they make in pursuance of the compact, without which the United States of America as we know it would not exist.

And, moreover, the plan has worked well. It has given us an unbroken succession of able and patriotic Presidents. While it is wholly improbable that any Congress will submit such a constitutional amendment as the farm bloc proposes, it is well to remind the public of the danger of forgetting the obligations of the compact which made our Union possible.


Features to be Presented at the
## VICTORIA THEATRE
during the Week Jan. 22nd to 28th, 1923

On Mon., Tues. and Wednes., Jan. 22nd, 23rd & 24th
At 9.15 p.m.

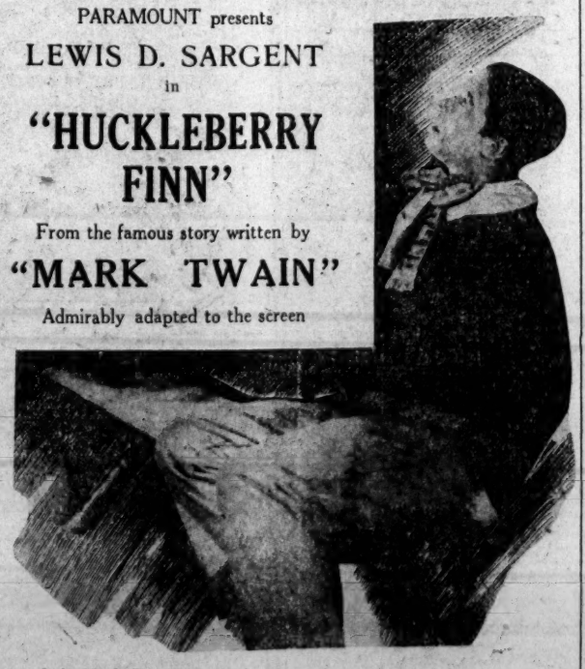
It is not often that a motion picture has in its cast two recognized stars.

In "Hawthorne of the U.S.A." the hero-role is played by Wallace Reid and the chief feminine part by Lila Lee.

Unusually wonderful, romantic comedy drama picture.

On Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Sun., Jan. 25th, 26th, 27th & 28th
At 9.15 p.m.

IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
PARAMOUNT presents
LEWIS D. SARGENT
in
"HUCKLEBERRY FINN"
From the famous story written by
"MARK TWAIN"
Admirably adapted to the screen



Only Mark Twain can write a "HUCKLEBERRY FINN"

It is a universal heart appeal and it is a picture the whole family ought to see again and again.

Come and bring your children and show them the best vivid sample! See the supreme sacrifice of a son! See the story that made MARK TWAIN famous!

A drama of tears and laughs!

On Saturday, Jan. 27th at 3.15 p.m.
"HAWTHORNE of the U.S.A."

On Sunday, Jan. 28th at 3.15 p.m.
"BRIDE'S CONFESSION"



## Empire Theatre
TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7 p.m.
LOUISE LOVE, FRANCIS FORD AND EDDIE POLO IN
Two New Episodes
"BROKEN COIN"
In 4 Parts
At 9.15 Sharp
JESSE L. LASKY
Presents
WALLACE REID
in
"THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS"

A picture of the lumber camps and the clash of giant woodsman. Throbbing with red blood and physical strength. Warm with a romance sweet as any ever told.

From the famous Red Book story by Peter B. Kyne. Come!

MATINEE
Today at 3.30 p.m.
"BROKEN COIN"
ADMISSION:
Box $1.00, Dress Circle .60, 1st Class .40 2nd Class .20 Children Half Price



## Olympic Theatre
TODAY
At 3.15 p.m.
J. STUART BLACKTON
Presents
"WILD YOUTH"
From the novel of Sir Gilbert Parker.



## OLYMPIC THEATRE
SHOWING
*On January 23rd, 24th and 25th*

DOROTHY DALTON
IN
"BLACK AND WHITE"

From the Celebrated Novel by George Barr McCutcheon

**A Thomas H. Ince Production**

Again she was in his arms: the wife he had loved and lost and given up for dead. But he thought she was another woman!

A strange and alluring tale of devotion, jealousy, mistaken identity, and sensational scenes in New York and Paris. Beautiful Dorothy Dalton in three fascinating roles.



## What Law Demands A Bride's Confession?

Her past was a dead thing.

Her charm and culture had won for her the love and respect of an ideal husband.

Why crumble the ideals which her husband had built about her?

Yet she was finally confronted with the question she had feared.

The question of a past. Did she answer? And did he understand the principle behind her acts?

See it at the **VICTORIA THEATRE**
*Tonight* *Tonight*

Matinee Today at 3.15 p.m.
WALLACE REID in
"THE DUB"
and "BRIDE 13" Final Episode



AT THE
# APOLLO THEATRE
*Monday and Tuesday, January 22nd and 23rd.*

## ALICE BRADY
IN
A film drama in which a rich girl sides with *Justice* and *Right* against the arbitrary *Power* of *Money*.

Alice Brady
Realart Pictures.

## "HUSH MONEY"
Supported by an excellent cast including
GEORGE FAWCETT
*Booking at Robinson's*

*Wednesday to Sunday, January 24th to 28th.*
THE POPULAR EMOTIONAL ACTRESS
## MABEL JULIENNE SCOTT
IN THE MOST HUMAN PICTURE EVER SCREENED
Carl Laemmle presents
7 REELS 7
## "No WoMAN KNOWS"

*Plunged into the game of life, no woman knows which road will lead to happiness Here's the story of a woman who thought she knew what she wanted and went after it, only to find that it wasn't what she wanted after all*

Universal has added a positive success to its Jewel release program. Colloquially speaking, "NO WOMAN KNOWS" is sure-fire sob stuff

(*Moving Picture World*)

Wonderful entertainment in this human heart drama.
(*Motion Picture News*)

Is a page from the book of life. Its appeal is certain. (*Herald*)

It grips and tugs at the heart strings, and is presented in such a way as to be one of the most interesting and entertaining photoplays of the season.

(*Exhibitor's Trade Review*)

Characterization development marks Browning's first special.

## "NO WOMAN KNOWS"
*Booking at Robinson's*

TO-DAY, at 3 p.m.
## H. B. WARNER
in
## "THE WHITE DOVE"
At 5.30 p.m.
## OTIS SKINNER in "KISMET"

*The Last Night* *TO-NIGHT* *The Last Night*
## OTIS SKINNER in "KISMET"

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Vessels Loading

### For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 22, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Str. KIANGAN, Captain Ross, will leave on Monday, January 22, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 23, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, January 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. PINGWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Pellew, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Saturday, January 27, at about midnight. For Freight apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. Central 241. Extension to Freight Department.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,664 Tons, Captain Christie, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, January 29, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, January 30, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

### For Southern Ports

**NINGPO.**—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. HAEAN Capt. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**SWATOW, HONGKONG AND CANTON.**—The str. HSINCHANG Captain Newburgh, will leave on Tuesday morning, January 23. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

### For Northern Ports

**CHINWANGTAO** direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN.**—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the Steamer KAIPING, on Tuesday, Jan. 23. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 32. (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

**TSINGTAU & DAIREN.**—The O.S.K.'s Cargo and Passenger Steamer FUKUKEN MARU, 5,000 Tons, Captain H. Egusa, will be despatched from No. 8 Berth on Tuesday, January 23, at ——— For Freight or Passage, apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 2 Canton Road, Phone C. 4234.

### Shipping Items

**YANGTSZE PORTS**

The I.-C. s.s. Kungwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

Per C.N. s.s. Nganking will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The I-C. s.s. Pingwo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

**SOUTHERN PORTS**

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kaho left Amoy on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Liangchow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Fukuken Maru, from Formosa, left Foochow on Friday and is due in Shanghai this afternoon. The vessel will dock at the Yhangtszepoo Wharf and is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen on Tuesday.

**NORTHERN PORTS**

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Tsingtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Dairen on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Dairen on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao this morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The O.S.K. s.s. Seikyo Maru, from Dairen, left Tsingtao on Friday morning and is due in Shanghai this morning. The vessel will sail for Formosa via Foochow on Tuesday, and is to dock at the Yangtszepoo Wharf upon its arrival.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

**JAPAN PORTS**

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is to dock at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

**INDIAN LINES**

The P. & O. s.s. Alipore is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on January 26.

The B.I. s.s. Torilla left Calcutta on Thursday, January 11, and is due in Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong about February 8.

The P. & O. s.s. Lahore, from Bombay, is expected to leave Colombo for Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow morning.

The P. and O. s.s. Sicilia is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Wednesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan will leave Shanghai for Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Bombay tomorrow, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

**EUROPEAN LINES**

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left London at 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, January 5, and is due to arrive in Shanghai about February 15.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line m.s. Teneriffa, from Christiania and ports, left Singapore on Tuesday, January 9 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Saigon and Hongkong about Tuesday.

The Ner. Lloyd s.s. Weser left Colombo on January 5 and is due in Shanghai next Thursday. It will leave this port for Hamburg on February 16.

The Shire Line s.s. Radnorshire, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on Friday afternoon, January 12.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola was due to leave London on Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about March 1.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru is due in Shanghai from London and ports today and will sail for Kobe and Yokohama tomorrow afternoon.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenbeg, homebound for London, Hull and ports, left Vladivostok on Wednesday afternoon and is due to arrive in Shanghai this morning.

The Ben Line s.s. Benledi, from London, left Hongkong on Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai today. The vessel is also bringing forward the cargo from the steamer Benavon which sailed from London on Nov. 25.

The P. & O. s.s. Morea, from London on December 22, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor, from Marseilles on December 15 with mail, arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.E. m.s. Canton, from Shanghai for Gothenburg, left Port Said on November 29.

The S.E. s.s. Sumatra, from Shanghai for Gothenburg, left Kobe on December 4.

The S.E. s.s. Ceylon, from Shanghai for Gothenburg, left Madras on November 29.

The S.E. s.s. Japan, from Gothenburg for Shanghai, left Antwerp on January 6.

The M.M. s.s. Angers, from Marseilles on December 29 with mail, will arrive at Saigon next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on Tuesday, February 6.

The P. & O. s.s. Sardinia left Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in London on March 5.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta which arrived in Shanghai from London yesterday, will sail for the same port on February 3.

The M.M. s.s. Amboise left Kobe at 8 o'clock Friday night and is due in Shanghai about 10 a.m. or 2 p.m. tomorrow. The vessel will sail for Marseilles next Wednesday and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French mail jetty at 10:30 o'clock that morning. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Companies office before Tuesday noon.

**AMERICAN LINES**

The Dollar s.s. Diana Dollar is due to leave New York for the Orient on February 4.

The Dollar s.s. Margaret Dollar left Singapore for New York on January 6.

The A. & M. s.s. City of Bagdad is due to arrive in Shanghai from New York on January 30.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia was due to leave Vancouver last Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Japan ports on February 5.

The S. & B. s.s. Dewey is expected to arrive in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on February 8.

The O.S.K. s.s. Borneo Maru, from New Orleans, left Moji on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today. The steamer will dock at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf.

The Dollar s.s. Grace Dollar was due to leave New York for Vancouver on Monday, January 15.

The P.M. s.s. Dryden is due in Shanghai from New York via Panama on January 28.

The P.M. s.s. President Wilson, from San Francisco on January 11, was due to leave Honolulu last Wednesday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 31.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru arrived in Shanghai from Seattle and Japan ports yesterday and will sail for Hongkong early this afternoon.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant is due to leave Seattle next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on February 12.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on February 14.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley which is docked at the China Merchants' Central Wharf Friday afternoon, will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce is due at Woosung from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan ports early this morning, and will sail for Hongkong and Manila at daybreak tomorrow. The tender with incoming passengers is expected at the Customs jetty between 9 to 9:30 o'clock this morning, and the outgoing tender with passengers and baggage will leave at 5 p.m.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson which sail from Seattle on January 14, is due at Yokohama next Friday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on January 31.

### Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Col. Ford.

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow for Hongkong: Messrs. A. T. J. Pike, C. W. Glass, Lu F. Parsons, Ross.

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. Devens.

Per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia for London: Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Stubbings and infant, Mrs. Sandys, Master G. and Miss M. Sandys, Miss Marit Staurseth, Rev. and Mrs. Even Staurseth, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Parker, Misses M. E. Dunbar, S. Jarvis, Capt. G. Wallace, Mr and Mrs. J. T. Asquth, Masters C. and E. Asquith, Messrs. J. E. Mayze, S. F. Newsam, R. Empleby, G. Tinker, W. W. Brown, W. M. Birch, A. H. Blagden, G. Crank, A. N. Smith, J. W. Matthews, H. H. King, J. G. Warren, A. G. Young, P. H. Berry, Milligan; for Marseilles: Miss M. E. Breithaupt, Messrs. J. Jones, G. Sutton, Miss F. N. Brown, Mrs. H. A. and Miss E. Wilbur; for Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. J. Abraham, Miss S. Moses, Capt. I. J. V. Scott, Messrs. Fock Ying-ming, Cheak Sengdoke, Cheak Sen-soon; for Hongkong: Mrs. M. A. and Miss M. O. Abbott, Miss C. Rinaker, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Messrs. J. Bradley, D. E. Ellsworth, L. T. Preston, Wagstaff, F. Sireygol, H. Waglund, D. O. Russell, J. J. Gutton, M. Lyberly, R. J. Goodyear; from Hongkong to Singapore: Capt. E. G. Stevenson, Mr. M. Van Thal, Misses C. Andrews, Donnelly; from Colombo for Port Said: Mr. C. Woodworth, Rev. and Mrs. Ewing.


**NOTICE TO MARINERS**

Captains—Navigators—Pilots—

**Are your charts up-to-date?**

We are the authorized agents for the U. S. Hydrographic Office publications.

Charts and Pilot Books with latest changes.

**CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.**

*Booksellers and Stationers*

52 Nanking Road Shanghai

**CHINA MAIL S.S. Co. LTD**

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to change)

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN and HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Feb. 9

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 17

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" ..... Jan. 28

S.S. "NANKING" ..... Mar. 5

The above steamers connect at Hongkong with the Steamer "GORJISTAN" (Passengers and Freight), in service between Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

Bills of Lading issued to all ports of call, United States and Canadian Overland Points, Mexico, Central and South America, Panama, Cuba and Atlantic Coast Ports of the United States.

For information regarding Passenger Fares, Freight Rates and further particulars as to sailings, apply to

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

Ground Floor—Kungping Building,

21 Jinkee Road.

Telegraphic Address "CHIMAIL"

Telephones: General Office Central 4773

Agent Central 6313

**ADMIRAL LINE**

**FREIGHT & PASSENGER**

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

**"THE SHORT ROUTE"**

16 Days Shanghai to Seattle

**TO SEATTLE, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA**

| | Departure Shanghai | Arrival Seattle |
|---|---|---|
| "PRESIDENT MADISON" | Jan. 25 | Feb. 10 |
| "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" | Feb. 6 | Feb. 22 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | Feb. 18 | Mar. 6 |
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | Mar. 2 | Mar. 18 |
| "PRESIDENT GRANT" | Mar. 14 | Mar. 30 |

Through Bills of Lading to all United States and Canadian overland points; also via Panama Canal Lines to Atlantic Ports

**REDUCED RATE TO EUROPE**

**£112**

Any Trans-Continental Railway from Seattle to Atlantic Sea-board or any Canadian Railway from Vancouver via Victoria.

Railway Agents Meet all Steamers at Victoria, arranging Tickets and Sleeping Car accommodations en route to Seattle.

Through passengers may go direct from Steamer to Railway depot.

Atlantic reservations made at Shanghai on all Lines, and to all Ports of Europe.

**FIRST CLASS**

Trans Pacific and Trans-continental with your Choice of the fast comfortable one class Trans Atlantic Liners.

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

| | Leave Shanghai |
|---|---|
| "PRESIDENT McKINLEY" | Jan. 21 |
| "PRESIDENT JACKSON" | Feb. 2 |
| "PRESIDENT JEFFERSON" | Feb. 14 |
| "PRESIDENT GRANT" | Feb. 26 |

FIRST-CLASS FARES

Shanghai to Hongkong ..... M. $ 80.00

Shanghai to Manila ..... M. $120.00

**ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE,**

Managing Agents U. S. Shipping Board,

CORNER NANKING AND KIANGSE ROADS.

Tel. C. 5971-2-3. Tel. Address "Admiral Line"

**NEW YORK and BOSTON**

THE M. S. "WM. PENN"

Loads for New York and Boston about January 25th.

Via Japan Ports and Panama Canal.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

**BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.**

Admiral Oriental Line, Agents.

Corner Nanking and Kiangse Roads. Tel. C. 5971-2—5075.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED**

Fares to Europe Reduced

**£120. £112. £80**

| | Leave Shanghai. | Arrive Vancouver. | | Leave Shanghai. | Arrive Vancouver. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E/Asia | Jan. 27 | Feb. 12 | E/Australia | May 7 | May 24 |
| E/Canada | Feb. 12 | Feb. 26 | E/Asia | May 19 | June 4 |
| E/Russia | Feb. 24 | Mar. 12 | E/Canada | June 4 | June 19 |
| E/Asia | Mar. 24 | Apr. 9 | E/Russia | June 16 | July 2 |
| E/Canada | Apr. 9 | Apr. 23 | E/Australia | July 2 | July 19 |
| E/Russia | Apr. 21 | May 7 | E/Asia | July 14 | July 30 |

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

| TO HONGKONG via MANILA | | TO HONGKONG DIRECT | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Asia | Mar. 10 | Empress of Australia | Feb. 5 |
| Empress of Russia | April 6 | Empress of Canada | Mar. 24 |

Sailings Every 28 Days Thereafter

**Large Display Advertisements**

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.**

"SUNSHINE BELT"

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND | Jan. 25 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE | Feb. 8 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON | Feb. 17 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN | Mar. 9 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT | Mar. 17 |

FOR MANILA, via HONGKONG

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. PRESIDENT PIERCE | Jan. 21 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT WILSON | Feb. 1 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN | Feb. 15 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT TAFT | Mar. 1 |
| S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND | Mar. 15 |

Through tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States, Mexico, Central America, South America and Cuba.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Managing Agents

**U.S. SHIPPING BOARD**

1 B, Nanking Road

Palace Hotel Building, Telephones: C, 5056 and 5057,

Cable Address: SOLANO.

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

"SUNSHINE BELT"

**S** SHANGHAI £120 — 1st Class Pacific Rail Atlantic

**E** EUROPE £112 — 1st Class Pacific Rail Monoclass Atlantic

Via HONOLULU and CALIFORNIA

WITH CHOICE OF RAIL ROUTE SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK AND OF

STEAMSHIP LINE NEW YORK TO EUROPE

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Lake Tahoe, Salt Lake.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Southern California, Texas, New Orleans.

SANTA FE RAILWAY: Southern California, Grand Canon.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY: Central California, Salt Lake and Rocky Mountains.

Railway representatives meet all steamers to arrange tickets, routing, sleeping accommodations and all necessary details.

Atlantic reservations made here for all European Ports and all steamship lines.

Apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

*Managing Agents*

**U. S. SHIPPING BOARD**

1a Nanking Road Telephones: Cent. 5056 and 5057

Cable Address: "SOLANO"

**STRUTHERS & BARRY**

OPERATING U. S GOVERNMENT SHIPS

CARGO ONLY

From San Francisco And Los Angeles via Japan Ports!

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT" | Jan. 15 |
| U.S.S.B. "DEWEY" | Feb. 8 |

For Hongkong, Philippine Islands and Singapore:

| | |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.B. "BEARPORT" | Jan. 18 |
| U.S.S.B. "DEWEY" | Feb. 10 |

L. EVERETT — SHANGHAI OFFICE

GENERAL AGENT — Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo China, Straits Settlements.

H. E. CASE AGENT, No. 16 Jinkee Road, TEL: C. 5017.

TELEGRAMS-"DIXSTRUTH"

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA**

Shanghai to Europe £120, £112, £80

Through Connection along the Pathway of the Sun

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

| | |
|---|---|
| Siberia Maru, vi. Dairen | January 29 |
| Taiyo Maru, via Nagasaki | February 15 |
| Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki | March 12 |

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG

| | |
|---|---|
| Taiyo Maru direct | January 27 |
| Tenyo Maru direct | February 17 |

Frequent sailings thereafter.

Representatives of American Railroads meet our steamers in San Francisco Bay and exchange Rail orders, make sleeping car reservations, transfer baggage, etc.

Numerous trans-continental trains leave daily for New York and all Eastern points.

Phones Central 3229 and 3230

S. Kinno, Acting Manager

71 Szechuen Road.

# GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## N. Y. K. LINE

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

**FOR EUROPE**

*Mito Maru .....Jan. 24 *Matsuye Maru .....Feb. 3
Katori Maru .....Jan. 27 Atsuta Maru .....Feb. 10
*For Cargo

**FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE and VANCOUVER**

Kaga Maru .....Feb. 11

**FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA**

*Tsuyama Maru .....Feb. 9

**FOR JAPAN**

Wakasa Maru .....Jan. 21 Nikko Maru .....Jan. 27
Kashima Maru .....Jan. 22 Omi Maru .....Jan. 29
Yamashiro Maru .....Jan. 23 Kosai Maru .....Jan. 31
Yawata Maru .....Jan. 24 Kumano Maru .....Feb. 3

**FOR HONGKONG DIRECT**

Kaga Maru .....Jan. 22

**FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong**

Aki Maru .....Feb. 14

**FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban and Cape Town From Kobe**

For freight, passage and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA 5. North Yangtsze Road, Shanghai.

Phones: Passenger Dept., North 1159, 2729; Freight Dept., (Ocean) North 1155 167, (Local) North 1154, 1157,

Tel. Add.: "Yusen Shanghai."

## M. M.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS.

| Mail Steamers | Next sailing from Marseilles | Probable arrival at Shanghai | Probable sailing from Shanghai |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMBOISE | | | 24th January |
| CORDILLERE | | | 3rd February |
| ANGKOR | 15th December | 23rd January | 17th February |
| ANGERS | 29th December | 6th February | 3rd March |
| AZAY LE RIDEAU | 12th Jan. | 20th February | 17th March |
| PORTHOS | 26th January | 6th March | 31st March |

Rates of passage money to Marseilles
(including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

A. Class Steamers: 1st Class £120, 2nd Class £ 86
B. Class Steamers: 1st Class £110, 2nd Class £ 80

Through Tickets to LONDON and leading towns of Europe
Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)

COMMANDANT DORISE will leave Shanghai for Pondichery, Colombo, Port-Said, Valencia, Havre, Dunkirk, Hamburg and Antwerp on the 29th January.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice.

Tel. 3260 Shipping Department. Tel. 987 Passenger Department.

Offices: 9 French Bund.

CONSIGNATION TRANSIT REPRESENTATION

## North and South China Line

For Portland via Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 16th

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... January 12th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 23rd
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... January 25th

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "HANNAWA" ..... January 27th
U.S.S.B. S.S. "PAWLET" ..... January 30th

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

## COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

"Operating United States Government Ships."

**The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.,**
Agents.

Tel. C. 1464, 1465, 1466,
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

## O. S. K.

**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI**

**FOR EUROPE.** For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam and Antwerp via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo and Port Said.
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... Feb. 10

**FOR NEW YORK.** Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "ALASKA MARU" ..... Jan. 29

**FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE.** Via Dairen, Japan Ports.
Victoria, & Vancouver.
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... Jan. 21
S.S. "MANILA MARU" (Via Dairen) ..... Jan. 24
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" (Direct to Kobe) ..... Feb. 20
(Passenger can be accommodated).

**FOR HONGKONG DIRECT**
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... Feb. 2

**FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS.** Dairen via Tsingtau
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..... Jan. 23

**FOR FORMOSA.** For Keelung and Takao via Foochow,
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... Jan. 23

**FOR JAPAN**
S.S. "LONDON MARU" (Via Dairen) ..... Jan. 30
S.S. "BORNEO MARU" (Direct to Kobe) ..... Feb. 2

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**

Shipping Office. 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office. 78 Yangtszepoo Road, ..... Phone East 208 and 213.

"Socner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

## Men-Of-War In Port

| Section | Date | Name | Flag and Rating |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S.N.B. | Jan. 2 | Asheville | Am. Gun-boat |
| B N B | Dec. 31 | Cockchafer | Br. Gun-boat |
| 1 C | —— | Calabria | Ital. Cruiser |
| Mc.W. | —— | Cricket | Br. Gun-boat |
| B. J. | Oct. 26 | E. Carlotto | Ital. Gun-boat |
| McW. | Nov. 30 | Mantis | Br. Gun-boat |
| VIII.B. | Dec. 29 | Tsuhima | Jap. Cruiser |

## P. & O.

**British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines**

| Future Sailings for | Steamship | Sailing about |
|---|---|---|
| Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay. | SARDINIA | Jan. 20 |
| | NELLORE | Feb. 3 |
| | DELTA | Feb. 3 |
| | *MOREA | Feb. 3 |
| | KHIVA | Feb. 17 |
| Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo. | SOUDAN | Jan. 22 |
| | SICILIA | Feb. 12 |
| | MOREA | March 3 |
| Calcutta—via Kobe. | TORILLA | Feb. 10 |
| Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang. | ORE. APCAR | Jan. 25 |
| | TAKADA | Feb. 3 |
| Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong. | ST. ALBANS | Jan. 31 |
| | EASTERN | March 3 |
| | ARAFURA | April 7 |

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, Union Building, 1 Canton Rd.

Telephones: General: Central 169, Passage: Central 2510, Freight: Central 2069

## DOLLAR LINE

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC and NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

**FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO & NEW YORK**
VIA PANAMA

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" Last half February

**FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO and VANCOUVER**

S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" First Half March

**FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and SUEZ CANAL**

S.S. "ROBERT DOLLAR" about January 29th
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" February/March
CALLING AT GENOA AND MARSEILLES

**FOR HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE**

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" January 23rd
S.S. "BESSIE DOLLAR" about February 10th

Cargo accepted for local ports of call. Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING.
3 Canton Road, Telephone Central Nos. 6372, 6373 and 6374

## SERVICE

Courteous employees who take personal interest in passengers, look after their welfare and assist in every way to make travel a pleasure.

## EQUIPMENT

All steel train, electric lighted compartment Library and Drawing Room. Observation Cars, Tourist Sleepers, Dining Cars.

Canadian National Railways

## ROUTE

From Vancouver through Fraser River valley, Mount Robson and Jasper Parks, principal cities of Prairies and Eastern Canada.

## FEATURES

Speed, Safety, Unexcelled Rocky Mountain Scenery. Snow Capped Highest Peaks-Good roadbed.

## THE NEW WAY ACROSS CANADA

VIA

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

(Separate and distinct from The Canadian Pacific)

Rates, booklets and all information

**GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFICES**
Glen Lines Bldg. Phone C. 6973 Shanghai

## The China Press Mail Schedule

**TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE**

| DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER | DUE AT | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 24 | 9 p.m. | P. Madison | Seattle | Feb. 10 |
| Jan. 25 | 9 p.m. | P. Cleveland | S. Francisco | Feb. 13 |
| Jan. 27 | 3 p.m. | E. of Asia | Vancouver | Feb. 12 |

**TO STRAITS, INDIA & EUROPE VIA SUEZ**

| DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER | DUE AT | DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 22 | 9 a.m. | Soudan | London | Mar. 2 |
| Jan. 24 | 10.30 a.m. | Amboise | Marseilles | |
| Jan. 26 | 8 p.m. | Katori M. | London | Mar. 10 |

**TO NORTHERN PORTS**

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Shuntien |
| Tsingtao | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Szechuen |
| V'tok and Siberia | Jan. 22 | 5 p.m. | via Train |
| Chefoo & Dairen | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Wuhn |
| W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Waishing |
| Tsingtao and Dalny | Jan. 23 | 1.30 p.m. | Sakaki Maru |
| Tsingtao | Jan. 23 | 9 p.m. | Hangsang |
| Tientsin | Jan. 24 | 9 p.m. | Chekiang |
| W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Jan. 27 | 9 p.m. | Fengtien |
| W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin | Jan. 30 | 8.30 a.m. | Tungchow |

**TO SOUTHERN PORTS**

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy, S'tow | Today | 11.30 a.m. | Chungking |
| Hongkong & Canton | Today | 10.30 a.m. | P. McKinley |
| Foochow | Jan. 23 | 9 p.m. | Haean |
| S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Hsinchang |
| S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Kanchow |
| Hongkong & Canton | Jan. 22 | 9 a.m. | Soudan |
| Hongkong & Canton | Jan. 22 | 11.30 a.m. | Kaga Maru |
| S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Taisang |
| Amoy | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | Paoting |
| Amoy, Hkong, C'ton | Jan. 24 | 9 p.m. | Suiyang |
| S'tow, H'kong, C'ton | Jan. 26 | 9 p.m. | Shantung |
| Amoy, Hkong, C'ton | Jan. 27 | 9 p.m. | Yingchow |

**MISCELLANOUS PORTS**

| TO | DATE | CLOSING | STEAMER |
|---|---|---|---|
| River ports | Today | 9 p.m. | via Train |
| Japan ports | Today | 10.30 a.m. | Wakasa M. |
| Manila | Today | 10.30 a.m. | P. McKinley |
| Japan ports | Jan. 22 | 1.30 p.m. | Kashima M. |
| River ports | Jan. 22 | 9 p.m. | via Train |
| Japan ports | Jan. 23 | 10 a.m. | Yamashiro M. |
| Japan ports | Jan. 23 | 7 p.m. | Yawata M. |
| Japan ports | Jan. 26 | 7 p.m. | Nikko M. |

## Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JAN. 21, 1923

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 3 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

| Time | Range | Time | Range |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2h. 40m. | 7ft. 0in. | 2h. 58m. | 7ft. 11in. |

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The day tides are higher than the night tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

| A.M. | | P.M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. | M. | H. | M. |
| 1 | 42 | 2 | 0 |

Time of Moonrise, Moon set, Sunrise, Sunset

| Moon | | Sun | | Daylight | Dark |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rises | Sets | Rises | Sets | | |
| 9.21 a.m. | 9.22 p.m. | 7h. 0m. | 5h. 23m. | 6h. 15m. | 6h. 8m. |

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai.
For January 30.30 in.
769.8 mm.

### Vessels Due

Amboise, *Japan* .....Jan. 22
Angkor, *Marseilles* ..... Jan. 23
Benledi, *London* .....Jan. 21
Borneo Maru, *New Orleans*, Jan. 21
Changsha, *Hankow* .... Jan. 28
China, *San Francisco*, ....Jan. 27
Chohei Maru, *Dairen* .... Jan. 25
Dryden, *New York* .....Jan. 28
E. of Asia, *Hongkong* ....Jan. 27
Fukuken Maru, *Formosa* ..Jan. 21
Glenbeg, *Vladivostok* .....Jan. 21
Hannawa, *Portland* .....Jan. 23
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo* ...Jan. 23
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo* ....Jan. 21
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo* .....Jan. 21
Hsinkong, *Dairen* .....Jan. 21
Kaho, *Ewatow* .....Jan. 21
Kanchow, *Tsingtao* ..... Jan. 21
Kashima Maru, *London* ....Jan. 21
Katori Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 25
Kiangfoo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 22
Kiangan, *Hankow* .....Jan. 20
Kianghsin, *Hankow* .....Jan. 23
Kiangshun, *Hankow* .....Jan. 27
Kiangwah, *Hankow* .....Jan. 25
Kiangyung, *Hankow* .....Jan. 26
Kosai Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 28
Kungwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 21
Kutwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 27
Liangchow, *Hongkong* .. Jan. 28
Loongwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 28
Luenyi, *Hankow* ..... Jan. 21
Luchow, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 25
Newchwang, *Hongkong* ....Jan. 29
Nikko Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 24
Ngankin, *Hankow* ..... Jan. 24
Omi Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 26
Pawlet, *Portland* ..... Jan. 25
Pingwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 26
Pres. Cleveland, *Manila* ....Jan. 25
Pres. Madison, *Hongkong* .Jan. 24
Pres. Pierce, *S. Francisco*. Jan. 21
Saikio Maru, *Dairen* .....Jan. 28
Seikyo Maru, *Dairen* .....Jan. 21
Shantung, *Tsingtao* .....Jan. 25
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen* .....Jan. 21
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong* .Jan. 29
Sinkiang, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 24
Suiyang, *Hongkong* .....Jan. 22
Szechuen, *Tsingtao* .... Jan. 28
Taiyo Maru, *S. Francisco* Jan. 27
Tatung, *Hankow* .....Jan. 27
Teneriffa, *Christiana* .....Jan. 23
Tuckwo, *Hankow* .....Jan. 25
Tungting, *Hankow* .....Jan. 25
Tungwah, *Dairen* .....Jan. 21
Whangpu, *Hankow* .....Jan. 26
Woosung, *Hankow* .....Jan. 29
Wuchang, *Hankow* .....Jan. 22
Yawata Maru, *Japan* .....Jan. 21
Yungshin, *Ningpo* .....Jan. 23

### Steamers Arrived

Jan. 20—Yungshin from Ningpo
Jan. 20—H. K'teen from Ningpo
Jan. 20—Australien from D'mark
Jan. 20—Delta from London
Jan. 20—Stuart Dollar from A'lca
Jan. 20—Kaiping from C'tao
Jan. 20—Wakasa Maru from Cruise
Jan. 20—Kaiko M. from Japan
Jan. 20—Kaga M. from Seattle
Jan. 20—Fooshing from T'tao
Jan. 20—Arizona M. from H'kong
Jan. 20—Kiangan from Hanokw
Jan. 20—Ningshao from Hankow
Jan. 20—Poyang from Hankow
Jan. 20—Luenho from Hankow
Jan. 20-Siangyang M. from H'kow
Jan. 20—Talee M. from Hankow
Jan. 20—Hsinchang from H'kong
Jan. 20—Hwahting from C'tao
Jan. 20—Shuntien from Tientsin
Jan. 20—Shunchong from Dairen

### Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the Pacific Mail s.s. President Pierce, for Hongkong and Manila will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Gutzlaff conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Soudan, for Bombay will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday, January 24, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the M.M. s.s. Amboise, for Marseilles will leave the Customs Jetty at 10:30 a.m.

### Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. S. Starling.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. E. K. Seyer, C. L. Peacock, H. S. Ahenshdew.

Per P. and O. s.s. Delta from Hongkong: Mr. Cock, Mrs. Brandon.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping from Chinwangtao: Mr. T. Kishinoto.

## Future Sailings

**FOR AMERICA AND CANADA**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 21 | D.L. | Seattle | Arizona Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| Jan. 22 | — | Vancouver | Can. Inventor | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 25 | — | Boston, New York | Wm. Penn | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Jan. 25 | — | San Francisco | †P. Cleveland | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. 25 | — | Seattle | †P. Madison | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Jan. 27 | — | Portland | Hannawa | Nor. Lumber Co. |
| Jan. 27 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Asia | Br. C.P.S. |
| Jan. 29 | — | New York via P'ma | Dryden | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. 29 | — | New York via Suez | Robert Dollar | Am. Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 29 | — | New York | Alaska Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| Jan. 29 | — | San Francisco | Siberia Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Jan. 30 | — | New York via Suez | Ningchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 30 | — | Portland | Pawlet | Am. Lumber Co. |
| Jan. 30 | — | New York via Suez | Moorish Prince | Br. Furness |
| Feb. 3 | — | San Francisco | †P. Pierce | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 6 | — | Seattle | †P. McKinley | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Feb. 9 | — | San Francisco | †China | Am. China Mail |
| Feb. 9 | — | New York | Tsuyama Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Feb. 10 | — | New York via Suez | E. of Bagdad | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Feb. 11 | — | Seattle | Kaga Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Feb. 12 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Canada | Br. C.P.S. |
| Feb. 15 | — | San Francisco | †Taiyo Maru | Jan. T.K.K. |
| Feb. 17 | — | San Francisco | †P. Wilson | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 18 | — | Seattle | †P. Jackson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Feb. 20 | — | New York via Suez | Hyson | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 24 | — | Vancouver | †E. of Russia | Br. C. P. S. |
| Mar. 2 | — | Seattle | P. Jefferson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Mar. 9 | — | San Francisco | †P. Lincoln | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Mar. 12 | — | San Francisco | Tenyo Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Mar. 14 | — | Seattle | P. Grant | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Mar. 17 | — | San Francisco | †P. Taft | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |

**FOR JAPAN PORTS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 21 | — | Kobe | Wakasa Maru | Jan. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 22 | — | Kobe, Y'hama | Kashima Maru | Jan. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 23 | — | N. M. Y. Yokohama | Yamashiro Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 24 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Yawata Maru | Jan. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 27 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Nikko Maru | Jan. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 29 | — | N'saki, N. Y'hama | Omi Maru | Jan. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 30 | — | Kobe | London Maru | Jan. O. S. K. |
| Jan. 31 | — | Moji, Kobe, Osaka | Kosai Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Feb. 2 | — | Kobe | Borneo Maru | Jan. O.S.K. |
| Feb. 3 | — | M. Kobe, Osaka | Kumano Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |

**FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 22 | 10.30* | Bombay | †Soudan | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Jan. 22 | — | Rotterdam, etc. | Roepat | Dut. H.C.T. Co. |
| Jan. 23 | — | London | C. of Glasgow | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 23 | — | Singapore, etc. | Stuart Dollar | Br. Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 24 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Mito Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Jan. 24 | 10.30* | Marseilles | †Amboise | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Jan. 24 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Diomed | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 25 | — | Hamburg | E. Kirdorf | Ger. H. S. Linie |
| Jan. 25 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Glenbeg | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Jan. 27 | — | London | Katori M. | Jan. N. Y. K |
| Jan. 27 | — | Liverpool, etc. | Cyclops | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 27 | — | London | Katori Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Jan. 29 | — | Antwerp | Com. Dorise | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Jan. 29 | — | Calcutta | Kutsang | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Feb. 3 | — | Marseilles | ‡Cordillere | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Feb. 3 | — | London | †Nellore | Br. M.M. & Co. |
| Feb. 3 | — | Hamburg, | Weser | Ger. Mel. & Co. |
| Feb. 3 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Matsuye Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Feb. 7 | — | Antwerp, ect. | Teiresias | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 8 | — | London, etc. | Rhesus | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 10 | — | Singapore, etc. | Dewey | Am. S. & B. |
| Feb. 10 | — | London | Atsuta Maru | Jap. N. Y. K. |
| Feb. 10 | — | Singapore | Bessie Dollar | Br. Dollar Co. |
| Feb. 11 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Glensanda | Br. G.L.E.A. |
| Feb. 12 | — | Bombay | †Sicilia | Br. M. M. & Co. |
| Feb. 14 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Troilus | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 15 | — | Liverpool, etc. | Peleus | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 17 | — | Marseilles | ‡Angkor | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Feb. 17 | — | London | †Khiva | Br M. M. & Co |
| Feb. 21 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Laomedon | Br. B & S |
| Feb. 23 | — | Rotterdam, etc. | Schiedyke | Dut. H.C.T. Co. |
| Feb. 28 | — | Liverpool, | Titan | Br. B. & S. |
| Feb. 28 | — | Hamburg, etc. | Helenus | Br. B. & S. |
| Mar. 3 | — | London, etc. | †Morea | Br. M M & Co |
| Mar. 3 | — | Marseilles | †Angers | Fr. M.M. Cie. |
| Mar. 17 | — | Marseilles | †A. le Rideau | Fr. M. M. Cie |
| Mar. 31 | — | Marseilles | †Porthos | Fr. M. M. Cie |

**FOR SOUTHERN PORTS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 21 | 5.00 | Hongkong, Manila | P. Pierce | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Jan. 21 | 1.00 | Amoy, Swatow | Chungking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 21 | — | Hongkong, Manila | P. McKinley | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Jan. 22 | — | Hongkong | Kaga Maru | Jap. N.Y.K. |
| Jan. 22 | 5.00 | Ningpo | Hsin Ningshao | Chi. N.S.S.N. Co |
| Jan. 22 | 4.45 | Ningpo | Hsin Peking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 23 | 5.30 | Ningpoo | Yungshin | Chi. N.S.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 23 | 5.30 | Ningpoo | Hsin Kiangteen | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 23 | — | Foochow | Haean | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 23 | — | S. H'kong, C'ton | Hsinchang | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 23 | D.L. | Amoy | Paoting | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 23 | — | Keelung, etc. | Seikyo Maru | Jap. O.S.K. |
| Jan. 23 | D.L. | S. H'kong, C'ton | Kanchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 23 | — | Hongkong | Stuart Dollar | Br. Dollar Co. |
| Jan. 25 | D.L. | A. H'kong, C'ton | Suiyang | Br. B & S |
| Jan. 27 | D.L. | S. H'kong, C'ton | Shantung | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 27 | — | Hongkong, Manila | Hannawa | Nor. Lumber Co. |
| Jan. 27 | — | Hongkong | Taiyo Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Jan. 28 | 7.00* | A. H'kong, C'ton | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 28 | — | Hongkong | China | Am. China Mail |
| Jan. 30 | — | Hongkong, Manila | Pawlet | Am. Lumber Co. |
| Feb. 1 | — | Hongkong, Manila | P. Wilson | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 2 | — | Hongkong | Africa Maru | Jan. O.S.K. |
| Feb. 2 | — | Hongkong, Manila | †P. Jackson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Feb. 5 | — | Hongkong | E. of Australi | Br. C.P.S. |
| Feb. 10 | — | Hongkong | Bessie Dollar | Br. Dollar Co. |
| Feb. 10 | — | Hongkong | Dewey | Am. S. & B. |
| Feb. 14 | — | Hongkong, Manila | P. Jefferson | Am. Adl. O. Line |
| Feb. 15 | — | Hongkong, Manila | P. Lincoln | Am. P.M.S.S. Co. |
| Feb. 17 | — | Hongkong | Tenyo Maru | Jap. T. K. K. |
| Feb. 26 | — | Hongkong, Manila | P. Grant | Am. Adl. O. Line |

**FOR NORTHERN PORTS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 23 | D.L. | W. C'foo, T'tsin | Shuntien | Br. B & S |
| Jan. 23 | — | Chinwangtao | Kaiping | Br. K. M. A. |
| Jan. 23 | D.L. | Tsingtao | Szechuen | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 23 | 3.00 | Tsingtao, Dairen | Sakaki M. | Jap. D.K.K. |
| Jan. 23 | — | Tsingtao, Dairen | Fukuen M. | Jan. O. S. K. |
| Jan. 23 | D.L. | Chefoo, Dairen | Wuhu | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 25 | D.L. | Tientsin | Chekiang | Am. B. & S. |
| Jan. 27 | 9.00* | Tsingtao, Dairen | Chohei M. | Jan. D. K. K. |
| Jan. 28 | 7.00* | W. C'foo, T'tsin | Fengtien | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 30 | 10.00* | W. C'foo, T'tsin | Tungchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 30 | 9.00* | Tsingtao, Dairen | Saikio Maru | Jap. D.K.K. |
| Jan. 30 | — | Dairen | London M. | Jap. O.S.K. |

**FOR RIVER PORTS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 22 | D.L. | Pukow | Yingchow | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangan | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenho | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 22 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Poyang | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 23 | M.N. | Hankow, ets. | Kungwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 23 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Luenyi | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangfoo | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Wuchang | Br. B & S |
| Jan. 24 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Suiwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 25 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kianghsin | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 25 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Ngankin | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tuckwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangwah | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 26 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Shengking | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 27 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Pingwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 27 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Whangpu | Br. B. & S. |
| Jan. 28 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kiangyung | Chi. C.M.S.N. Co. |
| Jan. 29 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Kutwo | Br. J. M. & Co. |
| Jan. 29 | M.N. | Hankow, etc. | Tatung | Br. B & S |

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT A. M.
†CARRYING MAIL.

## AUCTION SALES

Also "MOORE" Shanghai — ESTABLISHED 1874 — Codes A1, ABC 5th Ed. & Bentley

# L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED

Auctioneers, Valuers, Land Brokers
45 Kiangse Road Shanghai
103 Rue de France, Tientsin

Phone { Fire Loss Adjusting Dept. Cent. 153
Auction Dept. Cent. 6123

# AUCTIONS

### REAR SALESROOM
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC. TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Tuesday, 23rd January, 1923.
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Including

New cotton socks, Oil stove, LARGE OAK STAINED MIRROR BACK SIDEBOARD, OAKWOOD CELLARETTE, OAK WOOD DINING TABLE WITH EXTRA LEAVES, DINING CHAIRS WITH ARM, Chest of drawers, Coat & hat stand, Square table with drawers, Mahogany stained sideboard, NEW DINNER SETS, Kitchen Utensils, Books, Water pump with pulley, Hall seat, Drawing instruments, Pictures, Frames, Typewriter desk, Camphor wood trunk, New roullette wheel, Trouser press, Tennis racket, German sight finder, Field glass with leather case, New leather suit cases, Waste paper baskets, New water buckets, Woollen blankets, Glass ware, Cruet stands, American cloth covered arm chairs, Lace curtains, Large wardrobe, Child's perambulator, Child's go-cart, Standard clock, Large chest of drawers, Piano stool, "WILTON" CARPET, New rubber collar boxes, Music stand, 1 Sword, etc., etc.,

also

A large assortment of ladies & gent's clothing, Boots & shoes, hats, etc., etc.

### FRONT SALESROOM
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Wednesday the 24th. January 1923
Commencing at 10 a.m.
Comprising:—

1 Suite Mahogany stained Bedroom furniture (9 Pieces), 2 Mahogany stained single bedsteads with spring & other mattresses, 1 Teakwood black polish sideboard, Dinner wagon, Dining table with 2 leaves, 6 dining chairs, 1 silver ware cabinet, Flower stand, Small table (all of the same design), 1 Brown polished wardrobe, 1 white enamelled bevelled mirror wardrobe, 1 white enamelled marble top washstand, white enamelled screen, chairs, 1 double glass door book case, mirror back teak dressing table, teak carved writing table, square table, wood coal scuttle, Brass rail fenders, Sofa, 1 Bassinette, 1 Teak ice chest, Oil heating stove and coal heating stove, carpet cleaner, Pictures, 3 white enamelled medicine cabinets, 1 Copper coal box, Wall papers, 2 show cases, Silk Embroidered pictures, Axminster carpets, Oil cooking stove, Meat slicing machine, 1 Perambulator, &c., &c.

also

1 Enamelled iron bath,
1 Large collection of Chinese Curios and Mandarin Necklaces.
1 New German square heating stove,
1 12 Bore Remington Automatic
1 12 Bore single barrel shot gun
1 Gramophone,
New ladies Raincoats.
Large selection of new E. P. Ware specially imported from Vienna.
New Electric Fittings and Lamps.

### CARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday 24th, January at 2.30 p.m.

69 cases pocket knives, Table spoons, Razors, Iron Hooks, Bone Buttons, Hair pins, 2 Cases Octagon soap, 1 case Perfume, 9 drums Tropical paint, 60 pieces silver plated glass, Silk sleeve lining, Kid leather, Leather belting, Leather bags, 2 Ford Attachments 115" Navy Picks, 20 Gross Mother of pearl buttons, Wedges, Piston Rings, Cam-shafts, Valve Repair tools, Ford time gears, Front Piston Menbers, Ford Piston Complete. Ford drive shafts pinions, Piston pins, pipes, pans, photo frames, photograph paper, Typewriter ribbons, Pincers, Files, Emery cloth, Emery powder, Magento, American apple, Salmon, Fish paste, Tomato Soup, Tea, Sardine, Biscuits, Oatmeal. Kerosene oil lamps.

also

65 Cases electric fittings:—Extension bells, inter communicating phone, desk & Wall set phone, stationery desk fans, Flat-irons, stoves & foot heaters, Bowl globes & Shades with Chain drop, Desk lamps, Rubber wire, Lamp cords, Machinel Movement, Small Keyless socket screws, Key swan sockets, Nozzles, Switch, Cotton Capes, Ceiling rosette, Plugs, Light Chandeliers, wood base & case, Neck lace, Necktie pins, Ear rings, Storm lanterns, 3 Rolls Overcoatings, woollen mufflers, etc., etc.

Now on view.

L. MOORE & CO., LTD.
No. 45 Kiangse Road.


## Hotel Parisien and Cafe

Wishes to announce they are Making special rates for meals by the month.

| | |
|---|---|
| Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner | $65.00 |
| Tiffin and Dinner | 60.00 |
| Dinner | 40.00 |
| Tiffin | 30.00 |

Phone C 1824 & 1825 R. A. PETTY, Manager

# HENRY
THE
# TAILOR
"NUFF SED"

7-9 SEWARD ROAD


## W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 49 KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, the 23rd January 1923.
At 10 a.m.
Excellent Household Furniture & Carpets, etc., etc.
Comprising:—

Oak bevel-edged mirror back hat and umbrella stands, heavy carved cherrywood hall table, seats, jardiniere stands, satin and plush covered drawing room furniture in cherrywood frames, bevel-edge consol mirror with table, cretonne and red leather covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, carved cherrywood square table, pedestal, Chinese carved redwood long and side tables, high flower stands, set teapoys, jardiniere and curio stands, mahogany stained teak escritoire, chairs, 4-fold high screen, oakwood bevel-edged mirror back dining room suites, mahogany stained silverware cabinet, blackwood low and half stools, taffeta covered double spring couch and easy chairs, mahogany stained teakwood rocking Morris chair with cushions, oak mahogany stained and grey painted bevel-edged mirror back bed room suites, solid brass square post double and Simmon's bedsteads, white lace curtains, photogravure, engraving, large bevel-edged wall mirrors in fancy gilt frames, electric reading lamps, Chinese ancient porcelain curios, brass vases, and ornaments, superior E. P., glass, and crockery ware.

also

One Fine toned iron frame cottage piano (By Robinson)
Four salmandre stoves
One horniess gramophone with record cabinet combined
One grand-father clock with cupboard.
One "Indian" motor cycle

On view Sunday

### Auction of Sundry Cargo

## Noel, Murray & Co.,
LIMITED

Will sell at Salesroom
On Monday, the 22nd January, 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
A LARGE QUANTITY OF.

"Merveille" Peppermint, "A. Magnier & Co." and "R. Savart" Cognac, "Veteran" E. Martin "Old Mar" "Royal Sovereign" "Sutherland" Whisky, "Clapot Fils" Sparkling Extra Dry Selected Wine, "S. F. & Soeurs" and "Clapot Fils" Epernay, "Cinzano" Vermouth, French Vermouth, "Cinzano" Sparkling Moscato, "Armond Lacroix" Absinthe, Fernet-Branca, Hock, Haut Sauternes, Barsac, Sparkling Burgundy, "Slowe" and "Dry" Gin, Sherry, Blackberry Cordial, Cherry Brandy, Peppermint Spirit, Bittall Tonic wine,
etc., etc., etc.
also
New Towels, Enamelled Iron Dishes, Blue Serge, Milk Jugs, Syrup, Pippermint, Margarine, Ladies' Hand Mirrors, Span Web Saws, Cross Cut Saws, Mennen's Cream Dentifrice, Eau de Cologne, Writing Ink, Soft Soap, Vanishing Cream, etc., etc.
and
16 Cases Men's Shoes and Boots, Ladies' Lace Shoes, Children's Boots and Shoes
100 Electric Flat Irons, 110 Volts.
7 Bales Green Silk Wrapping Paper
192 Bags "Conqueror" tobacco
100 Mild Steel Angles 4" x 3" and ⅜ " x 30" Long

On View Morning of Sale.

## W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
On Tuesday, the 24th January 1923.
At 2.30 p.m.
SUNDRY CARGO
Comprising:—

Sardines, salmon, tinned fruits, mushroom, sweets, salad oil rolled oat, biscuits, Turkish cigarettes, fork and spoons, Bristol Board paper, printing machine, slates, face cream, electric lights, medicine, office chairs, scales, bicycle, lamp shades and chimney and sundries, etc., etc.
also
A quantity of Italian Provisions
On view Morning of Sale


# C 2240
UNIVERSAL HIRE SERVICE
Serves U Right—Day & Night
$1 First 20 Min. $3 per Hr.


## China Loses Silk Supremacy

(Continued from Page 19)

sold out before the season was over.

A parallel to the supplies running out much before the end of the season may be found in the year 1918-1919. Contracts for the new season's crop was made as early as February, although the season did not open before June, some orders coming here then as early as January, and prices continued to go up on account of speculation in the United States. The buyers in America piled up large stocks of several thousand bales, and, when the slump set in, the speculative contracted cargo began to arrive in New York. The local firms that tried to sell their holdings in the States had to accept sacrificing prices.

FRANCE AND U. S. BUY

This season has witnessed a very large consumption on the part of the United States and Lyons, France, which markets have been buying persistently since the opening of the season. Lyons has taken most of the steam filature, whereas the United States has resorted to Japanese silk. Buying was very brisk on the part of Lyons at the opening of the season when she obtained cargo at cheaper rates than are prevailing at present, but aside from that the French manufacturers seemingly have a certain use for Chinese filature, to which the American manufacturers do not seem to give as much importance as Japanese filature. France makes higher specialities to a greater extent than America, and this is one of the reasons why Lyons buys so largely in the Chinese market and not in Japan, where prices are cheaper. Highest grade Chinese steam filature commands about G$9 per pound on the New York market, whereas the highest grade Japanese will probably be sold in New York at between G.$8.15 to G$8.50 per pound.

Chinese steam filature silk is of a harder nature than Japanese silks. It has certain qualities which the Japanese silk has not, and until the American manufacturer realises the advantages of these qualities he is not willing to pay the difference in prices. On account of the rapid development of the silk industry in recent years, Japanese silk men are naturally much interested in promoting by recent statements the moting the demand for their product. Their concern, as evidenced by recent statements by leaders line of reducing the cost of production, improving the quality of the product and increasing it, and the exportation of manufactured silk goods, though evidence is not altogether lacking of the realisation of the detrimental affects of violent fluctuations in price such ng are brought about by the highly speculative character of the Yokohama Silk Exchange.

LACK OF FORESIGHT

The closing up of a great many of the Shanghai silk filatures is merely the result of a lack of foresight on the part of the filature men to lay in stocks of cocoons. The reduction in the supply of filature silk has been more than offset by the increase in the shipments of native silk. Cocoons at the opening of a season are bought by the filatures to manufacture their silk and the Chinese dealer who buys and stores his supplies to cater to the requirements of the filatures. This time both the filatures and the dealers did not lay in sufficient stocks, not even as large as the previous season, which has now resulted in the shortage of production in the filatures.

Then, again, the Japanese have been buying cocoons. To Japan from June 1 last till the end of November Shanghai shipped 9,224 piculs of cocoons out of a total shipment of 10,195 piculs. This is not a huge quantity especially as all this cocoon can only yield about 2,000 bales of silk, but the exportation is significant. The Japanese are trying to improve their cocoons by the hybrid process with Chinese cocoons. They have succeeded to a certain extent, and the quality of Japanese silk is certainly better today than it was twenty years ago. The Japanese know that the best silk in the world is Shanghai silk, so they have been for the past few years purchasing cocoons here to breed them in Japan. The Government in Japan is rendering great assistance to the farmers, and this is quite wise, for a great deal of the Japanese revenue is derived from the silk industry. If only the Chinese Government could be made to realise fully the importance of adopting the same methods wholeheartedly!

CROP WAS LARGE

Few merchants have been able to understand why the supply of cocoons should have become so scarce, long before the wind-up of the season. The state of the cocoon crop at the opening of the season was an excellent one, and no fear was entertained of any shortage. We had a larger cocoon crop this season than we had last, but, strange to say, the production of the steam filatures will be much less. Why so? Simply because the Shanghai steam filatures failed to lay in stocks far ahead, reposing in the belief that these could easily be secured and probably at cheaper rates as the season progressed. A large quantity of the cocoons were spun this season into native cargo by the farmers in the interior. This native silk is spun on the old Chinese methods and has been finding a very easy and growing market. This season the export of native non-filatured silk totalled from June 1, 1922 to this date to 27,631 bales while during the same period a year ago the export of native silk came up to only 22,797 bales.

This native silk that is not spun by the filatures goes principally to India, the Straits Settlements and the African ports, while this season even the United States and Europe have increased their takings. There were shipped of native white silk to the United States 6,896 bales up till this week, against 2,703 bales for a similar period in the previous season, while Europe took 4,581 bales, against 1,613 bales, and India and the Straits 1,196 bales, against 663 bales. In yellow native silk the exports have practically been maintained at previous level, the taking of India totalling 6,626 bales against 6,038 bales, the total exports so far amounting to 9,396 bales.

PRODUCTION GROWS

For the past two years the production of silk goods in Shanghai and elsewhere in China has grown enormously, and the Chinese manufacturer is becoming a big factor to be reckoned with on the Shanghai silk market. A good portion of the silk that in previous years used to find an outlet abroad is going into the hands of the manufacturers, who pay better prices, thus coming in direct competition with the importing countries. These Chinese manufacturers have so far contended themselves with buying cheap filatures, but there is no knowing where the line of development will end.

The export of all kinds of raw silk from Shanghai this season is expected to reach about 75,000 bales, against 55,000 bales of last season. Shipments of steam filature silk will amount to about 30,000 bales, while the remainder will be re-reeled silk, which is native cargo, and tussah. So far we have exported steam filatures to the extent of 26,997 piculs, so that there is an expected supply in the districts of some 3,000 bales.

The excellence of the tussah crop has naturally reacted on the tussah market, and has served to bring values down. It is feared that the demand for pongees or tussah from the United States is likely to fall off in the near future as the fashions of the hour in America are not calling for its popular use. This is already perceptible in the volume of shipments made up till last week, the United States taking from June 1 till then 2,091 piculs against 3,941 piculs. The entire crop of silk in the Shanghai district, it might be mentioned, was contracted for at the opening of the season. The first crop was estimated at 30,000 bales and the second at 4,000.

## Masterpieces of Russian Jewelry

Latest novelties in Silverware from Europe—Precious Stones, Siberian and Ural—Longines and Tavanes Wristlets and Pocket Watches—all await your inspection.

*We buy Diamonds, Platinum, Pearls and Silverware; and we sell stones and jewelry on commission.*

*Prices Beyond Competition.*

THE
# SIBERIAN
JEWELRY STORE
96 Szechuen Road

EVERY NIGHT
Dinners and Dancing
at
## St. GEORGE'S

# FINEST BELFAST LINENS
For sale at half their usual price, at
## THE JADE TREE
*On MONDAY and TUESDAY, January 22nd and 23rd*

Best quality handkerchief linen 36 in. wide, usual $6.00 quality, $3.00 per yard.

Best quality linen suitable for frocks, or embroidered table linen.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36 in. wide, | ... ... | $2.00 |
| 45 „ „ | ... ... | 2.50 |
| 54 „ „ | ... ... | 3.00 |

This is the high grade linen imported by us for the wholesale trade and left over after the season is finished.

All the embroidered goods and hand-made laces left from the year's wholesale business will also be offered at cost prices on these days.

## M. S. CROW, INC.,
171 Nanking Road, at Lloyd Road Corner.


### Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, January 20, 1923
OFFICIAL
January 19
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.50 Cash
Tls. 6.75 March
Tebongs Tls. 1.67½
Semambus Tls. 1.50
Tls. 1.50 Jan.
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.95 Jan.
Padangs Tls. 5.60 Cash
Chemors Tls. 1.07½ Cash
Kotas Tls. 1.40 Cash
Kedah Tls. 1.25 Cash
January 20
Tanah Merah Tls. 0.97½, 1.00
Ziangbus Tls. 4.00
Repahs Tls. 0.92½
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.75
Kotas Tls. 1.50
Langkats Comb. Tls. 23.00 Jan.
UNOFFICIAL
January 19
Semambus Tls. 1.52½
Java Consolidated Tls. 11.75
Chemors Tls. 1.10
Tebongs Tls. 1.67½
January 20
S. M. C. 7% Debs. 1922
Tls. 105.00
Ziangbes Tls. 4.15
Klebangs Tls. 0.75, 0.77½
Almas Tls. 8.40
Taipings Tls. 0.85
Orientals Tls. 9.00
Kedahs Tls. 1.25


**Cure That Cough**

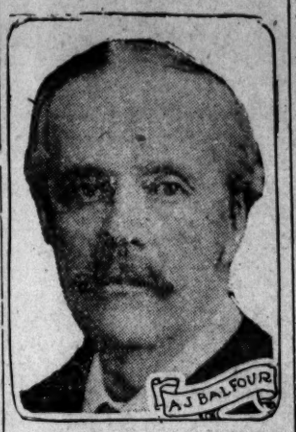
When you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late.

Sold Everywhere


# Lord Balfour Real Veteran Of British Party Struggles

## *Displayed Ambassadorial Ability At Washington Disarmament Conference*

Lord Balfour is one of the veterans of British politics. He entered the House of Commons in 1874 as member for Hertford, which is in the neighborhood of the historic home of the Cecil family at Hatfield. His mother was the sister of Lord Salisbury, one of the great leaders of the Conservative Party, and through her Mr. Balfour is descended from William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's famous statesman. Rooted in




the Tory tradition, and belonging to one of the ruling families, Arthur Balfour was not, however, regarded as a serious politician when he first entered the House. Slim and elegant, with rather a disdainful manner, he appeared to be a little too precious for the rough and tumble of political life.

Winston Churchill, in his life of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, gives a description of Mr. Balfour at this time, as an affable and rather idle young gentleman who had delicately toyed with philosophy and diplomacy, was earnest in the cause of popular concerts, and brought to the House of Commons something of Lord Melbourne's air of languid and well-bred indifference.

In the early days of the "Fourth Party" (Lord Randolph's little group which so sharply criticised the than Conservative leader in the House of Commons, Lord Stafford Northcote) no one regarded him as a serious politician. Lord Randolph, who delighted in nicknames, used to call him "Postlethwaite," and made him the object of much harmless and friendly chaff.

STEERS DEVIOUS COURSE

He steers a devious, rather than direct course, in his effort to get round difficulties. When he was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland he proved a capable administrator and showed a firm hand in putting down crime. But his great idea in dealing with the Irish question was to kill Home Rule with kindness, and he poured money into that country in the hope that if the people could be made contented they would give up their demand for self-government.

In the same way he refused to face the fiscal question which Mr. Chamberlain raised, to his great annoyance, in 1903. Mr. Balfour tried to head off protection; tried by every art of the politician to prevent a party split on the question, and for three years he hid his real opinions on the great question of the day in a cloud of verbal obscurities.

WORKS FOR PARTY

Mr. Balfour's first aim has always been to keep his party together. His second has been to disarm and capture the Radicals who entered the Conservative fold. This is why he has followed Mr. Lloyd George for the time being into exile, for he considers it most important that Conservatives should not lose their hold on this statesman. We may be certain that it is for no love of Mr. Lloyd George, with whom he has little in common. He has never forgotten Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the House of Lords which resulted in the passing of the Parliament Act, which did so much to weaken that Tory bulwark. When it becomes clear that the Conservative Party is able to go its own way, Lord Balfour will return to his spiritual home and become an orthodox Conservative again.

The 1918 election with its cries of "Hang the Kaiser" and "Search the German's pockets," was, we can well imagine not to his taste. He was rarely seen in the House and gradually faded out of active political life. He startled his friends by taking a peerage. The public still thinks of him as Mr. Balfour, for it is difficult to drop the title by which he has been known so long.

Recently he has found a new sphere of activity in his mission to Washington, where he represented his country in the conference on naval disarmament. It was then seen what a great ambassador he would have made had he adopted a diplomatic career, and perhaps he will still be seen in this role.

On the question of disarmament and the League of Nations Lord Balfour feels deeply. He has surprised his friends by the passionate conviction with which he has spoken on the League. He is rarely carried away. But on the League he has struck a higher and more eloquent note.

## *Premier's Aide To Go To Washington*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Lausanne, by mail.—Mlle. Nadyda Stancioff, who is the chief advisor of Premier Stamboulisky, of Bulgaria, in his negotiations at Lausanne, was named secretary to the Bulgarian legation at Washington several months ago, but the premier has been unwilling to release her from her duties as assistant in his office, and it probably will be many months before she undertakes her responsible work in the United States.

Premier Stamboulisky knows only Bulgarian. Mademoiselle Stancioff speaks her native tongue, English, French, German and Italian equally well, and her familiarity with the political affairs of Central and Southern Europe make her indispensable to the premier. She is the daughter of the Bulgarian minister in London, and her mother is French.

At the Genoa conference Mademoiselle Stancioff acted as Stamboulisky's interpreter and translated his Bulgarian addresses into whatever language was required. She shared fame there with Madame Agresti, the Italian woman who converted the addresses of David Lloyd George and other English-speaking delegates into Italian with great oratorical effect.

## *France Expected To Ratify Pacts*

*(Reuter's Service)*

London, Jan. 19.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post says that there appears to be good prospects of the French Parliament ratifying the whole of the Washington Treaty with reservations, which are not expected to be important.

They will be with regard to France's right to protect her coasts and insure communications with her colonies by means other than capital ships and also with regard to the definition of merchantmen in time of war and certain unimportant classes in the agreement relating to China.

It is hoped that the Agreements will be ratified by February 15.

## *Egyptian Students Will Study Abroad*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Cairo, by mail.—Thirty-three Egyptian students have been selected by the Minister of Communications to be sent abroad to complete their technical studies. Ten of them will go to the United States.

These young men will study the latest developments in manufacturing processes. Following an agreement between the American Department of Commerce and the Egyptian government, one of them will be assigned, for two years' training, to the locomotive department of some American railroad. Another will spend two years studying internal combustion engines. It has been arranged that a third will pass four years' apprenticeship in the naval shipbuilding yards, and another will spend two years in the telephone service. The other six will spend three years in automobile factories. All the expenses incurred by these students will be met by the Egyptian government. It is felt here that this program will aid in bringing about economic and industrial relations between Egypt and the United States.

### FREIGHTER FLOATED

*(Reuter's Pacific Service)*

Manila, Jan. 19.—The United States Shipping Board freighter, Patrick Henry, which beached off Sibay Island on January 15, is expected here at Midnight tonight, coming under her own power and convoyed by the transport, Merritt.

After repairs at Olongapo the ship will proceed to Atlantic coast ports.

### PREMIER ILL

*(China Press Service)*

Rome, Jan. 19.—Premier Mussolini is ill with influenza. His condition, according to information given out by his secretaries, is not serious.

MAGAZINE

# The China Press

大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923

# Pasted-on Clothes, the Latest Gasp in Gowning

## *"How Does She Keep It On?" Exclaimed Society When the Club Beauty Appeared, Her Clothes Clinging "With No Visible Means of Support"*

No Longer Is It Necessary for the Masquerader to Be Sewn Into Her Costume. The Gown Is Pasted On and Artistic Designs Are Pasted On Her Legs.

Miss Boardman's Gown Stunned the Sixty Club Members and Prompted the Question "How does she keep it on?"

This Photograph of Miss Eleanor Boardman, Society Beauty, Reveals the Secret of How Her Gown Was Pasted On—to Be Steamed Off Later.

Miss Boardman's Membership Card in the Exclusive Sixty Club.

UP went the eyebrows, up went the lorgnettes, up sizzled the "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" of every member of New York's very smart Sixty Club. A hundred curious glances followed Miss Eleanor Boardman, society girl and beauty, as she wafted across the ballroom floor of the Ritz in her partner's arms.

Her gown stunned even the Sixty Club, which is used to stunning gowns. Not just because it was low in front, not just because it had no back, not just because it lacked shoulder-straps and the bodice rippled as though it were a very part of her, but because all these things caused the one burning question, "How does she keep it on?"

The answer, which the Sixty Club learned from Miss Boardman herself, was even more amazing than the enigma. With a gurgling laugh she admitted to a chum bold enough to inquire that the gown was PASTED on her! And now New York's belles, buds and bohemians have a new fad—no dressing table is complete without a paste pot.

When Miss Boardman startled the Sixty Club with the new style in gowning she was attending one of the club's regular weekly dances, held Sunday nights on the mezzanine floor of the Ritz-Carlton. They are patronized by the smart set, with a liberal sprinkling of famous stage beauties and their devoteds.

Miss Boardman, one of the most charming of the girls who dance at the Sixty hops and a member in her own right, made her appearance when the evening was well advanced. She clicked up one of the twin marble stairways leading to the mezzanine floor, followed by her escort, and paused at the entrance, fumbling for the clasp to her cloak.

The orchestra was playing a fox-trot, and as couple after couple swung past there were many smiles and nods and cries of "Hello, Eleanor!" Thus far there was nothing very dramatic or exciting about her arrival.

Then, as Miss Boardman and her escort joined the other dancers, she began to attract more attention. Puzzled eyes trailed her; or, rather, trailed her gown. It was a very beautiful gown of gauzy black, extremely decollete in the neck and with the "U" back open to the waistline.

Extremely decollete gowns and "U" backs are no novelty at swagger dances. Most of them, however, either have shoulder straps or are made so that the gown itself forms loops over either shoulder.

The peculiarity about Miss Boardman's gown was that it had neither straps nor loops—no "visible means of support" at all.

"Did she use sticking plaster, I wonder?" murmured one of the watchers.

Another suggested that Miss Boardman may have taken a tip from the stage; in many musical shows where the shoulders are bare the chorus girls' bodices are fashioned out of stiff spring stays, on the order of corsets, which remain "put" so long as the wearer stands or moves stiff and upright.

Yet it was evident Miss Boardman's gown was not of that type. The bodice clung to her figure too closely. When she walked, danced or sat down the sleazy black seemed to fit her as a glove fits the fingers.

"What IS the answer?" whispered and rustled the Sixty Club members, by this time in a frank fit of interest.

"I'm going to ask her!" declared one of Miss Boardman's chums, and a few minutes later, buzzing from individual to individual, from couple to couple, and from group to group, came the story of the new "stunt."

The kind of paste Miss Boardman used, it was discovered, is a new chemical mixture which is transparent in texture and does not injure the skin. It is, briefly, an improved type of what the trade knows as "milliners' paste," used by milliners on delicate fabrics impossible to sew.

It is put on with a little paint brush, and afterward the clothes can only be removed by steaming them off. The process may sound long and difficult, but in reality, according to those who have tried it—and no small number are following Miss Boardman's example—it takes but little time and, once applied, gives a welcome freedom of movement.

One advantage of "pasting on your clothes," say devotees of the fad, is the fact that the method can be used for almost any garment. It is particularly neat for stockings, they declare. No longer is it necessary to "roll your own"—a cumbrous business at best. A dab of paste does the trick for the flapper who likes to have her knees bare Winter and Summer.

"Milliners' paste" probably will be used extensively this Winter in New York when the open season on fancy dress balls begins. Last year the Kit-Kat ball, the Fakirs' ball, the many "pagan routs" and "artists' revels" in Greenwich Village were distinguished for their daring costumes.

But it was the wail of many a fair gypsy, Columbine, sailor lass, Hawaiian dancer, Pierrette and Cleopatra that it was more trouble to "climb into a costume" than the dance was worth.

Some of the creations had to be sewn onto the wearer, or, to reverse the description, the wearers had to be sewn into the creations. This was annoying. And after the ball, when the costume was removed, it had to be ripped off, practically spoiling it for any further use.

Under the pasting system, milady may masquerade as an Autumn leaf, a newspaper page, thistledown, Miss Cigarette or anything as flimsy and tenuous as she chooses, and do it with a minimum of time and trouble and the assurance that her costume needn't depend on pins for safety.

It is understood that the new pasting fad had its origin, like so many bizarre fashions, in Paris, where it was introduced at the races at Longchamps by models who were quickly imitated by stage darlings and fashionables who frequent the smarter cafes and dancing rendezvous.

Parisians are using paste for many extraordinary effects. Some of the gowns are cut high in the neck, but the bodice below is stenciled with intricate patterns. Along the line of the stenciling paste is applied to keep the picture from wrinkling. Butterflies, fauns, satyrs, the fleur de lys and other designs are being originated for these dresses.

Artificial flowers—the rage among seekers after the exotic—are no longer worn at the waist like a corsage, nor in the hair. Women who carry them prefer to take a single rose or a single gardenia and paste the stem to the wrist or the middle finger of the right hand.

Sometimes shoulder scarves of delicate texture are pasted into place so they will follow the natural curves of the figure. At Deauville during the gambling season the old-fashioned bandana handkerchief was knotted about the throat of the girl who affected sport clothes.

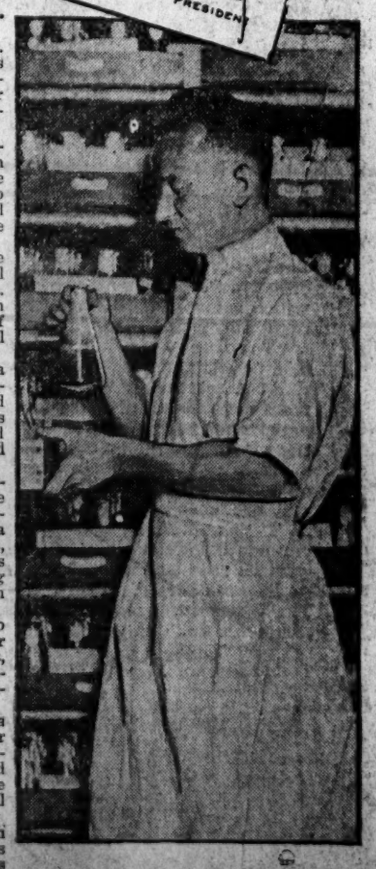
Now a modified form of the bandana has made its appearance in Paris for evening wear. Instead of being knotted about the throat, it is worn several inches lower, clasped with a jeweled pin and pasted at points around the shoulders and in the back.

Some of these adaptations of the cowboy's friend are gorgeously colored. The trick is to get a kerchief in sparkling contrast to the gown. A combination of a very decollete gown of silver sequins, matched by a kerchief in brilliant flame, is being shown in one exclusive shop along the Rue de la Paix, report the fashion scouts.

Of course, the pasting process long ago was utilized for beauty spots, but never so extensively as now. The beauty spot, according to several Parisian fashion writers, is to be revived this season in extravagant forms.

No longer will it be seen simply as a black speck in the curve of the mouth or adorning a dimpled chin. Where the evening gown has a "U" back a so-called beauty spot will be required for the nape of the neck or midway down the spinal column.

"So-called" is used advisedly, inasmuch as the "spots" are to be cut in designs matching the stenciling of the gown's bodice. The butterfly stencil will call for a butterfly beauty spot, the faun stencil for a faun beauty spot, the satyr stencil for a satyr beauty spot, and so on.



The New Transparent Paste Which Threatens to Scrap Shoulder Straps, Buttons, etc., Is the Accidental Result of a Laboratory Experiment.

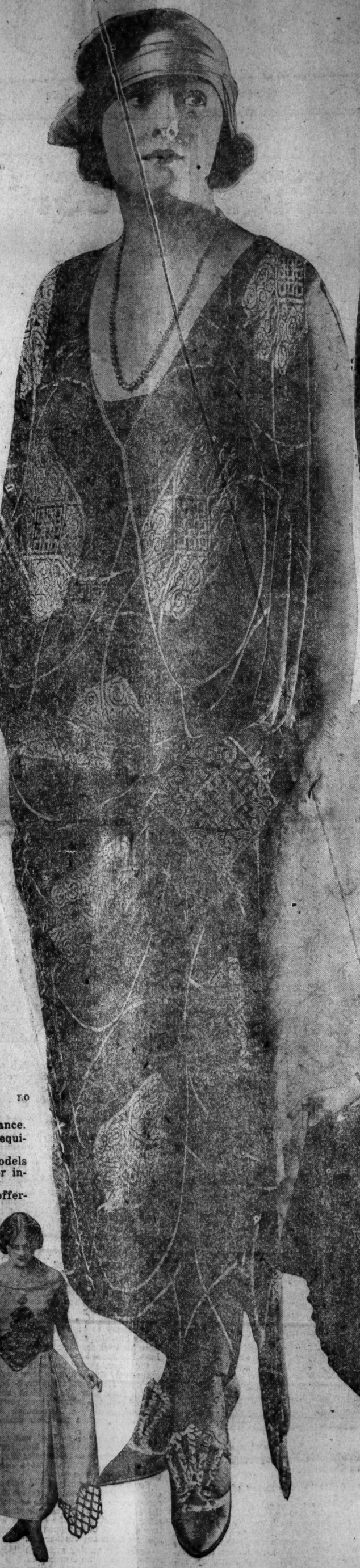
(c) Kadel & Herbert.

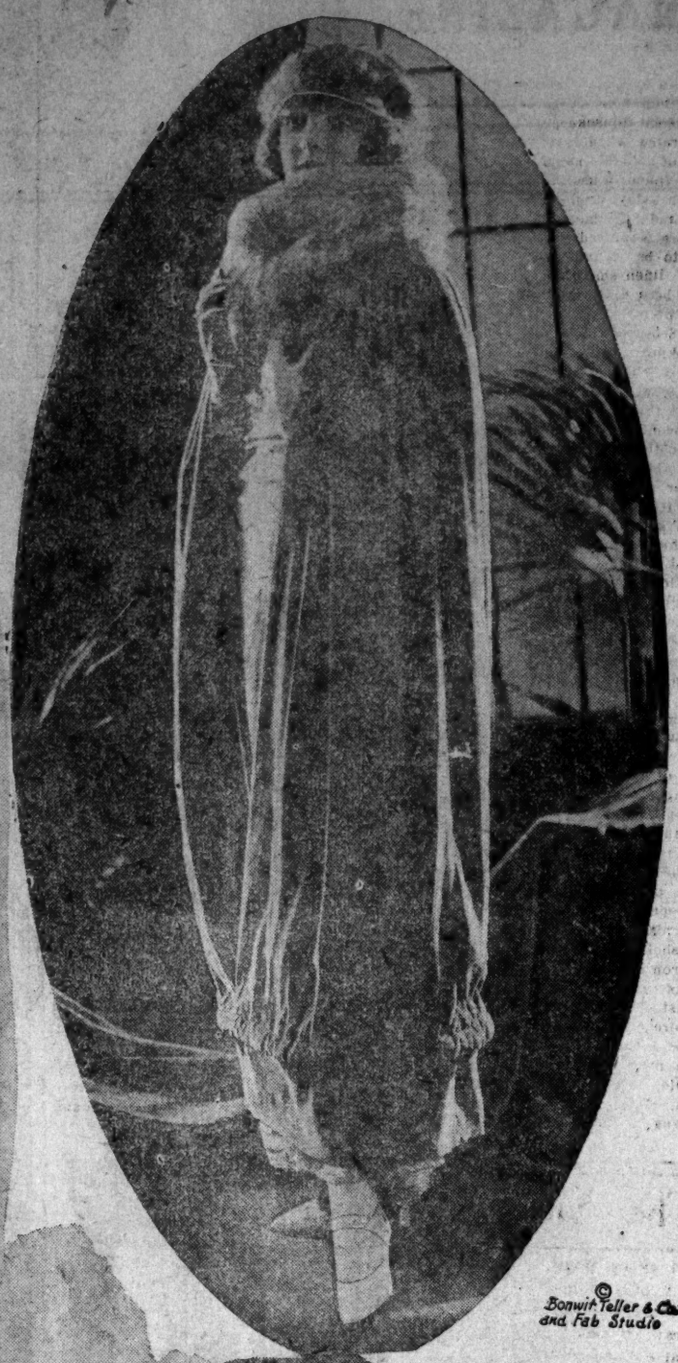
**A Paris Artist Is Finding Profitable Employment Painting Designs On Legs.**

# At the Dansant

*NOW is come the winter of dinners and dances. And the clever hostess has gradually combined both occasions into the festivity called the dinner-dansant.*

*For this occasion, fashion offers a new type of gown. It combines the lavishness of the evening gown with the more practical line of the dinner gown.*





© Bonwit Teller & Co. and Fab Studio

MID-winter is the time for special festivities. And no party seems complete without its round of dancing and dining.

Lately, the hostess has been sending out cards for the dinner dance. Fashion has now recognized the necessity for a frock that combines the requisites of the two functions and the dinner-dance gown is offered.

From the center of the fashion world have come these charming models shown today. They are designed for the special needs of the formal or informal dinner and one may make her choice accordingly.

The stately evening gown is fashioned of chiffon brocaded in silver, offering its fabric for beauty rather than for an intricacy of line. The loose blouse puffs slightly at the hip line and closes with a patch motif which seems to draw into its web the drapes across the front.

Each season couturiers of Paris find a new expression for beaded design. This time, they have woven the intricate bead work into a fascinating line work on the lower part of the charmeuse gown and loaned their sparkle to the side panels and blouse, in straight lines.

This gown is for the stately beauty and should not be attempted by the woman of short stature. The straight line design of the bead work gives a particularly youthful effect to the full figure. For the dance, one carries a fan which is closed and slipped into the loose belt, like a corsage, during the dinner.

The frock of taffeta is demure and simple, with wide side panels and crochet cut-work trimming. You will see that the bodice is of the close-fitting variety, falling gently from each shoulder in a Colonial line. The sleeves and panel ends take a wide mesh crochet in tinsel cord for their beauty and loan their design to the bodice front.

Shirred at the yoke on cordings, shirred at the bottom on a "bolster," the velvet cape tops itself with gray fox and produces a graceful wrap for the younger matron.

If your dinner dance is of the more informal variety, you could select no better frock than the taffeta creation with its rose bud trimming in self material.

The restaurant dinner-dance requires the use of a hat. The lace creation with a soft rose trimming the under-brim completes this dainty costume.

Copyright, 1923, by International Feature Service, Inc.
Great Britain Rights Reserved.

# The History Of Ironing

"How did our forefathers iron their clothes?" is a question to which a writer in the Edison Monthly provides some interesting answers.

There are in existence, he says, curious assortments of implements used by ancient housekeepers in widely separated corners of the laundering of their garments. These may be found in use in some countries even today, crude as the implements and the methods by which they are employed may be, others are to be found only in museums. A linen smoother, for instance, has been discovered that was a part of the tenth century household in Scotland. This is the earliest kind known in the British Isles. Evidently it was taken there by the vikings, which is indicated by the fact that similar implements have been found in viking graves in Scotland. In Norway, where viking ancestors lived, this same smoother was used until recent times. It is of black glass, resembling in shape an enormous inverted mushroom 6½ inches in diameter, and possessing a stem 7½ inches long. It is a rather curious article, a type of implement far removed from presentday devices. Our electric iron has a surface that is perfectly smooth, but it is smooth so that it may give excellent service and not because it has already been rubbed energetically, as was the case of the black glass device.

At the end of the eleventh century smoothing irons were a part of the French household equipment. Unfortunately, owing to their relative lack of value, there is none to be found in museums belonging to a period earlier than the fifteenth century. Irons of that time were furnished with a little interior open shelf on which a bar of red-hot iron or some burning charcoal was placed.

In contrast to our irons, there is a Corean seam iron or "into." This is a bar of iron terminating in a head and set in a wooden handle, resembling a soldering iron. With it are used the "pang-mang-i" hard wood sticks shaped like a baseball bat, though smaller in size. The method by which they are applied is quite strenuous compared to our simple electrical system. Winter clothes are ripped apart for washing and are boiled in good-ash lye. The garments are then beaten on stones in the streams, starched with rice starch, dried and piled in heaps ready for pounding with "pang-mang-i." This is done over a wooden roller until the fibre of the materials takes on a remarkable gloss. The parts of the garments are then sewn together and the seams are ironed down with the "into." This same iron is used also for creasing quilted work.

A certain quaintness and a bit of romance surround the ancient wooden hand mangle or smoother that was used in Norway, North Germany, England, Scotland, Sweden and Russia. In many cases it was elaborately carved, for it was given as a weeding present and was therefore highly prized by the bride. If the bridegroom himself made one for his sweetheart it was all the more valuable to her.

The wooden hand mangle consisted of two parts, the main one being a flat board about 2½ feet long, 6 inches wide and 1-3 inch thick, the other being a roller about 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. The under part of the board and the round part of the roller were necessarily smooth, but the upper part of the board and the ends of the roller were frequently ornamented. When they were used the dampened linen to be pressed was wrapped around the roller cat on a table and the roller was worked back and forth by means of the flat board, a downward pressure being exerted by the hand at the same time.

The ancient wooden hand mangle has been almost entirely superseded by more modern laundry appliances. Enormous gains have been made for the housekeeper with electricity as a heating agent for her iron.

# The Mental Woman

BY AGNES BOSS HARDY

The mental woman is the only woman who can control and civilise the cave woman. It is also the mental woman who tames the wild woman.

Scientifically considered there are two types of the mental woman. The first and most common type is the woman who orders her life along certain set and determined lines. She thinks out her course of action and then follows it with determination. She will not take action until she has deliberated and reached a mental conclusion as to what is the right course for her to follow.

She is always conscious of just what she is going to do and she does not act until she can see ahead as to the results. She neither thinks, speaks nor acts impulsively. Her emotions never carry her "off her feet" She does not lose her head. She analyses herself, her friends, conditions and events. Because she is accustomed to use her mind, "to think before she leaps," she is usually thought cold and heartless.

While this may be an unjust judgment against her, it is true that she is ruled by her head rather by her heart.

The other type of the mental woman is one whose imaginative or idealistic forces play upon her subconsciousness. In other words, her mind is fundamentally intuitive rather than analytically intellectual.

This last type of mental woman is well illustrated in the idealistic women of literature, art, music and the speculative sciences. Instead of using her will as a dominating force, she uses her imagination and through it she creates.

Inasmuch as the formula of creation begins with idealisation this type of woman is creative. Her subconscious nature reacts to her ideals and her subconscious mind proceeds to materialise that which she has idealised.

This type of mental woman is of far greater value in helping the progress of her sex, and of the world in general, than is the first type of mental woman.

While the two types of the mental woman are found in high places in the world of action, they will both do well to cultivate the heart aspect of nature. There is nothing finer than the proper blending of the "head and heart," or in other words, by the cultivation and control of the emotional nature, rather than its destruction, the mental woman achieves her highest status.

In the school of life which mother nature conducts for her children, we find the physical body comes under control of the emotional nature; then the dual being, physical-emotional, comes under the control of the superior power, the mind.

Thus it is that when the mental woman uses her mental powers, not alone to develop her mind but also to refine and train her emotions and master her physical being, she reaches her highest development. When this is accomplished she enters that high rank of advanced women who are stimulating not alone the advancement of their sex, but the progress of the race.

## *Restaurant Frocks Are Latest Word In New Parisian Styles*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Paris, (by mail).—Restaurant frocks are the latest development of French couturiers.

They come for the most part with gay upper parts of lama or embroidered crepe, with sober skirts of the draped or straight variety attached to their low waistlines. They are modest and becoming for street wear, with a jacket, and yet striking and even gorgeous when the jacket is removed, and the upper part alone appears over the restaurant table.

Francis is showing a charming model of this sort in soft black velvet, with a corsage of old rose and blue dentelle de laine, with tiny gold epaulettes. The same material forms the collar of the little box-jacket, which is embroidered in rose and blue to match the blouse. With the jacket it is a lovely street gown, without it—a very chic restaurant frock.

Another model is in black silk cashmere, with a waist of gold brocade tissue imported from India and which is "guaranteed not to tarnish." A skirt and jacket of moleskin makes up still another, and with it goes a blouse of molecolored crepe. Almond green pipings give a touch of color to the jacket and blouse.

For the "uppers" of these frocks there is an endless variety of charming materials—Chinese crepes, decorated with little scenes of seas and mountains; crepe du Maroc, alternated with large stripes of silver or gold; mousselines de soie as delicate as cobwebs and lamas of shimmering gold.


*When you desire*

BEST SERVICES

for your hat and garment

please call at

MODE ELITE

10 BROADWAY PHONE N. 2504.

Patronized by Society

Orders Filled Same Day

*Inspection Invited*


# Fashion Show For Services Club

Mrs. John F. Fortescue, Miss Selena Royle, & Miss Gladys Hanson

At the Hotel Plaza, in New York, the Hon. Mrs. John F. Fortescue, of London, gave a Fashion Show and Tableaux, the proceeds to go to the Soldiers and Sailors' Club. Prominent actresses acted as models.

## *Lausanne Fashion Show Dooms Flapper*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Lausanne.—Short hair and short skirts won little favor in the fashion conference which Paul Poiret, the Paris artist, conducted at the Grand Theater for the fashionable crowds gathered in Lausanne for the Near Eastern Conference

Ten Parisian mannikins displayed more than 100 costumes before the exclusive audience, which registered its approval by loud applause, or was deadly silent when a mannikin moved across the stage in a costume which did not meet the fancy of the audience.

It soon became apparent that the girls counted more than the costumes. It was difficult for a short-haired girl to call forth much applause from the young diplomats who constituted a greater part of the male section of the audience.

There were mannikins with bobbed hair which was curled, and bobbed hair which was plastered down straight. There were both blondes and brunettes with short hair, but they attracted little attention.

All eyes were on the girls with long hair, regardless of whether it was red, golden or black. They got all the applause. And the more modest and demure the mannikin was, the greater her popularity with the spectators.

The snappy flapper was clearly in the discard, in the opinion of the international crowd gathered at Lausanne, and the willowly girl in extremely long skirts and with plainly dressed hair was in favor. The prime favorite among the mannikins was a gray eyed little Quakeress, with brown hair parted in the middle, and simply dressed. Her suits and gowns were all gray or blue, and whenever she appeared on the stage the applause was deafening, while the more flashy mannikins walking with great affectation and dressed in conspicuous red and yellow gowns, were greeted with little enthusiasm.

## Fur Cleaning Hint

All kinds of fur, except those that are white, may be cleaned with silver sand. Put the sand in a dish and place it in an oven. When it is thoroughly warmed through, but not so hot that it burns the hands, rub the sand into every part of the fur. Then shake out the sand, using a brush to remove the particles that remain. White furs may be cleaned with hot bran used in the same way.

## Panelled Walls

There are many methods of panelling walls which are quite inexpensive and compete in charm of effect with real wood panelling; all of them could be achieved by the amateur with, perhaps, the assistance of the local handyman.

There is, of course, the simple way of distempering a wall and dividing it into panels with strips of patterned paper, squaring it off top and bottom—beneath the picture-rail and above the skirting-board—with paper strips to complete a rectangular panel effect. In this case the best results are obtained by having a neutral-toned wall and a very gaily colored paper.

**A SIMPLE METHOD**

In a room where there is a picture-rail another simple method is to procure from a wood merchant several lengths of wood moulding and to fix them to the wall vertically at suitable distances, so that the picture-rail and the skirtingboard complete the rectangles. The walls in this case can also be distempered if expense is to be considered. Pale primrose is a good color with brown-painted mouldings—or some more decorative color—hyachinth blue with white enamel, or pale mauve walls with lemon-colored paint.

For a more ornate effect, a local carpenter could make a series of rectangular frames of wood moulding. These should be somewhat like a fairly large picture-frame and should be made to fit suitably into the various wall-spaces of the room so that there is a margin of about two feet all round each.

**EFFECTIVE INSETS**

The carpenter should fix these to a distempered or plainly papered wall, and into each frame a piece of pretty moire paper, or a panel of gay cretonne or even brocade could be neatly fitted.

A pale background with an intricate pattern of harmonising colors for the panels looks very well, or a softly toned background with a deeply colored panel —pale yellow with a deep gold, or wedgewood blue and Chinese blue. Any particular color-schemes can be delightfully carried out by this method, and ingenuity will suggest a score of different ways of expressing artistic ideas. When the woodwork is finally enamelled a really handsome effect is obtained at small cost.

## THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.—HOME RECIPES.

**THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR**

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the look-cut for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in ¼-lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

**TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH**

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to over come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax, through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion, so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

**PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR**

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

## The Extra Bed

The idea of a convertible bed is by no means new; it is to be found in the beautiful Jacobean day beds made in the same style as the carved oak cane seated chairs of the period. Nowadays most homes contain one. It is quite a common practice for the various members of one family living in a small house to use their bedrooms as bed-sitting-rooms and housewives are discovering the advantages of convertible beds.

**THE "LOUNGE" MODEL**

Many women still adopt the simple expedient of a box mattress raised on feet, but even when concealed by handsome brocade it does not entirely hide its real origin. In its place one may have a piece of furniture that has the appearance of an ordinary lounge with comfortably upholstered back and arms covered with tapestry, corduroy velvet, or printed linen, and no one would suspect that with almost magical quickness this can be converted into a bed, of which the back of the lounge forms the head. A great advantage of this clever contrivance is that the bed not only has a spring mattress but a separate wool mattress, so that the latter can be taken out for airing without affecting the appearance of the settee when closed. There is also ample space in the lounge itself for storing the bedclothes. A similar thing is made in a narrow size which forms a divan chair when closed.

**A COMPACT DESIGN**

For smaller rooms an oak settee is very convenient, for in its convertible form it can be had only 5ft. in length, so that it takes up very little space during the day, while at night by dropping one end it is made 18in. longer. This also looks quite unlike a bed in its daytime guise, and it is interesting to learn that one such design is the patent of a woman.

Instead of using it as a seat the bed can be completely hidden during the day. A most ingenious arrangement is to be had by means of which it is raised horizontally against the wall under a shelf coming at a height of 4ft. from the ground. The bed is then hidden either by doors or a curtain, and the shelf can be used for ornaments or is sometimes surmounted by bookshelves and a little china cabinet. As the wooden case which hides the bed during the day only projects about 13in. from the wall it can be used in a narrow room.


ETHEL CAMERON

Au Chic Parisien

(Opposite The Race Course)

ANNOUNCES

A Complete Clearance of Fur Coats, Hats

AND

*All-English Wool Materials of Many Colors*

TO GO REGARDLESS OF COST

44 Bubbling Well Road

Phone West 1296

LAOU KIU LUEN

"THE LION SILK STORE"

SILKS

TODAY AND TOMORROW LAST CHANCE

TO BENEFIT BY OUR

GREATEST WINTER SALE

*SALE ENDS TOMORROW, JAN. 22*

HUNDREDS OF MAGNIFICENT BARGAINS CAN BE OBTAINED BY LOOKING OVER OUR COUNTERS - - - - - - - -

AVAIL YOURSELF OF THIS FINAL OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLY ALL YOUR NEEDS - - -

SILKS

LAOU KIU LUEN

P424 NANKING ROAD CENTRAL 3500

# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923

## Orville Wright On Gliders And Airplanes

[Orville Wright as long ago as 1911 set up a world's record for soaring by hovering over the same spot for nine minutes forty-five seconds. In view of the glider flights made in Germany recently by Hentzen and others, the following article by Mr. Wright appearing in the "U. S. Air Service Magazine," is of especial interest.]

The soaring experiments of the past year in Germany, France and England have excited much interest in this branch of aviation. Several of these flights have been so sensational as to mislead some into thinking that other means than a motor have been discovered for supporting and propelling an airplane from place to place. Because sailplanes based on standard type airplanes have not always led in these contests, others have been misled into believing that the data secured from wind tunnel experiments are erroneous and of no value, and that soaring and gliding experiments will supplant the wind tunnel and laboratory experiments in the investigation of aerodynamic phenomena.

In my opinion this is not true. Hhe chief factors in soaring flight are the hill, the wind, the plane and the skill of the operator, ranking in importance about in the order named. The plane best adapted to one hill and one wind condition may be ill-suited to another hill and another wind condition. There is not now and probably never will be a type of soaring plane most suitable for all conditions of wind and hill any more than there is a most suitable type of airplane for all conditions of speed and loading.

Hentzen's flight of three hours six minutes without a motor is remarkable for its duration only. No new principle of flight was utilised. The longer duration of the flight was due in part to improvements in the glider itself, natural results of the progress made in aerodynamics in the last ten years, in part to the skill acquired in handling aircraft during this period, but especially to the more advantageous topography of the ground over which the flight was made.

**RIDGE BEST FOR SOARING**

For several reasons a ridge is better than a conical hill for purposes of soaring. If the wind is too light for support when facing directly into it, additional velocity can be obtained by quartering across the wind along the top of the ridge. On a conical hill this is scarcely possible, since lateral motion across the face of the hill will bring the machine into currents of air having less and less rising trend as the machine gets further from the apex of the hill.

But another disadvantage of the conical hill is the fact that the current of air is split by the hill, a part of the air flowing around it to the right and a part to the left. This sudden change in direction makes control of the machine difficult—so difficult, in fact, that often the ordinary controlling surfaces on an airplane are entirely inadequate.

These were the difficulties encountered in the soaring experiments at Kitty Hawk, N.C., in 1911. The machine with which the experiments were commenced had elevators and rudders abundantly powerful for all purposes of power flight, yet under the conditions encountered on the conical face of the Big Devil Hill these controls were so powerless as to allow, on one occasion, the machine to be turned completely over on its back.

After the effectiveness of the controls had been greatly increased a number of flights were made of more than five minutes' duration, the longest of which was nine minutes forty-five seconds. This was the record for soaring flight from 1911 to 1921, when it was beaten in Germany by Herr Harth, who remained in the air twenty-one minutes without a motor, and this year by Herr Hentzen with a flight of three hours and six minutes.

The French held a soaring contest in August of this year in which the longest flight was five minutes eighteen seconds—inconsiderable in comparison with the German record and not even so good as the American record of eleven years ago. But a mere record of time is not a certain criterion of the efficiency of the machine used, nor of the skill of the operator, when records are made on different hills and under different wind conditions, since the wind and the hill are the two most important factors in soaring.

Hentzen's record has been broken lately in the Daily Mail contest at Lewes, England, by the Frenchman Maneyrol with a record of 3h. 21m.)

**SOAR IN RISING CURRENTS**

No soaring flight has been made as yet by man, nor as far as my own observation goes, by bird, in other than rising currents of air. The theory has been advanced that birds sometimes soar in horizontal winds, without any advantage from rising trends, by utilising the irregularities in the velocity of the wind. Mouillard, the great French pioneer student of soaring flight, in "The Empire of the Air," published in 1881, was the first, I believe, to put forth this theory. He explained the principle as follows:

The wind gust is the very essence of the uprise; it is the magic wand, which striking the child's hoop, keeps it upright in rolling, drives it along or raises it up to overleap elevations on its way. Suppose the toy to be placed on a steep inclined descent; gravity will cause it to roll to the bottom. If beyond this an ascending plane follows, the hoop, urged forward by momentum of acquired velocity, will rise to a height equal to that of fall, minus the losses by friction on the soil and by air resistance.

Let us suppose further, when the hoop is about to ascend, we can displace the ascending plane, in contrary direction to the toy's course, so that the plane shall glide under the hoop, then we would still more assist the ascension.

(Mouillard here states clearly the principle, which he imagined to be involved in soaring but he gives no figures to show how great must be the irregularities in the wind to sustain the bird.)

**SUPPORTED BY DR. LANGLEY**

In 1893 Dr. Langley published his well-known paper, "The Internal Work of the Wind," in which he supported Mouillard in this theory. He repeated at great length, though scarcely more clearly, the proposition laid down by Mouillard. Langley furnished some measurements of irregularities found in winds of different velocities, but he made no attempt to calculate the amount of support a bird would be able to secure from them. The rate of acceleration in winds of ten to fifteen miles' average velocity, as shown is his charts, was less than 5 percent of what would be required to sustain bird in soaring flight.

In calm air the buzzard is able to glide on a path descending about one foot in each eight feet forward. In other words, its resistance to forward travel is equal to one-eighth of its weight, and its velocity when gliding on a horizontal course will be retarded at a rate equal to four feet per second.

It follows that if the velocity of the wind increased constantly at the rate of four feet per second, the buzzard would be able to just sustain itself. But wind gusts are composed of retardations as well as accelerations in velocity. Since approximately only one-half of the time is occupied in acceleration the actual rate of acceleration would have to be much more than four feet per second in order that the average would be equal to that amount.

Soaring in rising trends of air deflected upward by hills, trees, waves, etc., always occurs on windy days. But it is well known that over level ground, where there are no hills or other obstacles to deflect the air upward, soaring is done on comparatively calm days and not on windy days when the fluctuations in the velocity of the wind are greatest.

**NEVER ON WINDY DAYS**

I have seen thousands of buzzards in soaring flight over level ground on calm, sunny days, but I have yet to see one case of soaring over this same ground on a windy day with the sky overcast. If the bird depended on getting its support from the "internal work of the wind" it would do its soaring on days when the fluctuations of the wind were greatest, instead of on days when they were least.

My brother and I calculated many years ago the support to be obtained from gusts of greater intensity than those actually encountered in nature. I believe that any one who takes the trouble to make this calculation will be convinced that the explanation of soaring flight is not to be found in the internal work of the wind.

On the other hand, it is well known that soaring can be done in rising currents of air produced not by objects on the ground, but by the difference in temperature of the air at the surface and that above. These currents of rising air are most frequent on calm days when the sun is shining. We see them in the whirl winds which lift leaves and dust into the air.

When you see one of these "whirls" stirring up dust on a country road, look into the sky, a little to the direction toward which the wind is howing. You will often find a buzzard circling there. He circles to keep within the area of the "whirl" which increases in diameter with height.

An aviator frequently runs into these rising currents and feels a slight "bump," but as the diameter of the "whirl" is usually not much in excess of 100 feet his machine is out of it in a second. With the lightly loaded, slow machines of ten to fifteen years ago, these "bumps" were more pronounced and the distance the machine was lifted by one of them was much greater than that experienced by the fast machines of today. In 1910, while training some of the early aviators, I had an unusual experience of this kind near Montgomery, Ala.

**HELD FOR FIVE MINUTES**

I had ascended to a height of a little over one-half mile and was descending, when at a height of about 1,500 feet I suddenly discovered that I was not able to descend further, although my motor was throttled to the limit and the machine was pointed downward as steeply as I felt it safe to point it. I remained at a height of about 1,500 feet for a period of five minutes without making any appreciable descent. Suddenly the machine again began to descend and was on the ground in less than a minute.

The flight was made in an almost perfect calm. The descent was in a spiral of not more than 500 or 600 feet diameter. This probably accounted for the long time the machine remained in the uptrend of air. No doubt, if I had steered out of the spiral into a straight course, I would have been out of the rising trend in a few seconds; but I did not think of this at the time.

In fact, I was so astonished that I did not think at the time of any reason for the phenomenon. But it is evident the machine was in a whirlwind of unusual diameter, in which the air was rising as fast as the machine could descend. These whirlwinds and other rising trends of air are not present everywhere and on some days do not exist at all. We therefore cannot hope to get much use of them as a means of travel.

The news reports of the contests abroad have created in the public mind an exaggerated impression of the importance of this kind of flying. My brother and I, as well as Lilienthal, Chanute and others before us, experimented in this way. We found, however, that while it was most delightful sport, and furnished a safe and cheap means of acquiring skill in operating an airplane, it was too slow and extensive as a means of obtaining scientific data for the design of aircraft. I feel safe in predicting that it will never rival the powered airplane as a means of transportation nor the wind tunnel as a means of obtaining more exact scientific knowledge in aerodynamics.

## First Picture Of Glider Record

Herr F. W. Hentzen

HERR F. W. Hentzen, a student at the Hanover (Germany) Polytechnical School, astounded the world by remaining aloft three hours and six minutes in a glider, without a mechanical propeller of any kind, coming down only because of darkness in the Roahn Valley. Hentzen attributes his success to study of air currents in their relation to the curvature of the earth.

## *Tire Company In Plant Expansion*

Extensive plant expansion which within 60 days will double the output of the General Tire and Rubber Co., Akron.

The General factory is behind on orders for immediate delivery. This, despite its present production of 2,500 tires a day.

By far the biggest news of the clan's gathering was that conveyed by stakes run in lines from the present large factory. It was explained that contract have been let for three buildings each to be three-story structures, forming wings to the present plant.

One of these wings is to be 60 x 100, another 36 x 100, and the third 40 x 180. These will permit the installation of two complete mill lines with an equipment consisting of heaters, molds and tirebuilding machinery. Thus General's promise to its trade of a doubled output is taking tangible form. Contracts for the additions call for completion of the work in 60 days.

## *Far East Lead In s Rubber Production*

Brazil no longer holds the supremacy in rubber production in the world. Fifteen years ago no one even thought of any other country than Brazil when rubber was mentioned. But today seven-eighths of the rubber produced comes from the Far East where it is grown on plantations. Brazil's output is still wild rubber, gathered from trees in the jungle of the Amazon.

American interest was attracted to the plantation industry in 1910, when the British and other Europeans had invested between three and four hundred million dollars in estates. The United States Rubber Company, the largest consumer of crude rubber in the world, was one of the first of the American concerns to investigate the possibilities and enter the field. The Dutch Island of Sumatra was chosen for the company's activities.

This American corporation has established there the largest single rubber plantation in existence. The tract contains more than 70 square miles of trees in a high state of cultivation and close to twenty thousand employes are at work in the great orchard. The high standards of administration and scientific culture which have marked this project have implanted in the minds of the dwellers in that far eastern clime a thoroughgoing respect for American efficiency.

## *Germans Los ing Hold On Rumania*

German manufacturers are steadily losing their hold on the Rumanian market for automotive electrical equipment after having practically dominated the field for many years, says Trade Commissioner Van Norman, Bucharest in a report to the Department of Commerce. Generally speaking the opportunities for the development of American trade in the Rumanian market seem to be improving. Although there are only about 5,000 motor vehicles in Rumania, which has a population of about 17,000,000, the number will be largely increased with the return of anything like normal conditions.

## *Cloth By The Mile To Cover Oakland Show*

With a corps of painters and artists working day and night, the great canopy that will cover the Oakland, California, Auditorium almost completed, dealers and the show committee on the east side of the bay are completing their plans for one of the greatest automobile shows ever held in Oakland.

Manager Robert W. Martland and his assistants are gathering the details and data and will have everything in readiness for the opening.

**MILES OF BURLAP**

Several miles of burlap are required for the canopy and for the floor covering, and all has to be painted and decorated, a man-sized job if there ever was one. The great canopy has to be painted on both sides to make it opaque. The side that goes next to the ceiling is coated heavily and the designs painted on the side that can be seen from below.

The great murals that will transform the Auditorium into an Egyptian desert are being painted now. Some of the best known scenic artists in the east bay district are at work on them. Because of their size and wonderful prospective the whole Auditorium will seem like one great city of the mystic East.

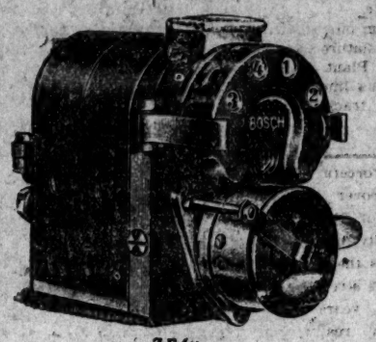
Accessories, too, will be a great feature of the fifteen annual Oakland show. There will be a complete display of automobile necessities throughout the week of the show. More space than ever has been set aside for accessories, and there will be moving pictures in the theater every afternoon and evening.

Trucks, too, will be well represented. Some of the best known hauling machines in the country will be displayed, and it is possible that some of the new type busses developed in Oakland will be shown, too.

Dealers are arranging to get special cars painted now, and many custom built jobs will be there for the motor car fans' inspection.


Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



„ZF4".

Are the best you can buy

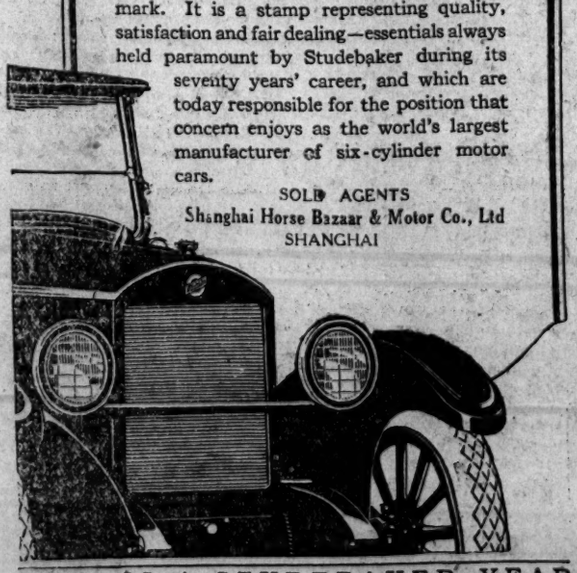
Pay close attention to the name of ROBERT BOSCH and this Trade Mark

General representatives for Central and North China and Manchuria:
SHANTUNG OVERSEAS TRADING CO.
(ALFRED SCHRÖDER & CO.)
SHANGHAI.

Studebaker

The Studebaker wheel emblem on the radiator of every Studebaker car is more than a trade mark. It is a stamp representing quality, satisfaction and fair dealing—essentials always held paramount by Studebaker during its seventy years' career, and which are today responsible for the position that concern enjoys as the world's largest manufacturer of six-cylinder motor cars.

SOLE AGENTS
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd
SHANGHAI



THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR

Studebaker

BACKED BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SIX-CYLINDER CARS AND
SHANGHAI HORSE BAZAAR AND MOTOR COMPANY SERVICE

TRIUMPH

The chief joy of the tourist is to see and admire the delightful scenery with which he is ever coming in contact. But to derive to the full, the pleasures of the open road, let your mount be a Triumph—a machine famous the world over for its reliability and efficiency.

*Cycle or Motor Catalogue Free.*

Works: COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:—
Alex Ross & Co., Ltd.,
4, Des Voeux Road C,
Hongkong

# Will The Motor Bus Put The Tram Out Of Business?

## *The Street Railway Is Defunct*

The Street Railway is a dead thing. It is defunct. Only its carcass remains. This must be removed from the public highways. The rails and switches obstruct the streets. The cars hinder traffic.

The Street Railway met a natural end. It ceased to be the best thing in surface transportation.

A better means has been developed in the Motor Bus. It is quicker, more flexible, more comfortable, more dependable. It is not so likely to be tied up. It does not obstruct the streets or hinder other traffic.

The Motor Bus is available anywhere, without the expenditure of time and capital in the construction of tracks and electrical lines.

While traffic necessities and excessive overhead are the chief factors in forcing the retirement of the Street Railway, the immediate availability of the Motor Bus is an added reason for its use in the smaller cities and towns, and in the urban and suburban areas which the Street Railways have failed to serve.

This Department, while it is supervising the operation of some 400 privately owned buses, is operating none, and therefore it has no records of costs or receipts, but we have this fact, namely: These buses are operating at a comfortable profit at a five cent fare on lines abandoned by Trolley Companies as unprofitable.

From our experience we feel warranted in believing that if the Legislature frees us from the bonds of injunctions the Department of Plant and Structures will be able to maintain and operate motor bus lines at smaller cost per car mile than any cars running on tracks.

GROVER WHALEN.

In the forceful language of an expert, Grover A. Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structures of the City of New York, herewith issues the antemortem statement of the street railway.

A few years ago when the motor car really came into its own it found the street railway companies of all our large cities firmly in control of transportation. To get to your home or office you paid a nickel for a standup ride, and if you didn't find room to stand you walked. Electric trolleys were the world's champion short-haul pugilists. In turn they had knocked out horse cars, cable and interurban steam railroads, and, seeing no white hopes in the running, they had turned transportation into a vaudeville skit.

Then the privately owned automobile entered the ring and dealt the street-cars a terrific blow in the conductor's change pocket. If metropolitans didn't care to stand they got about in their own cars and spent their nickels elsewhere.

But this jolt was nothing to that administered by the jitney bus when it became a commercial contender for transportation honors. Despite the cries of "foul" that went up from prejudiced bystanders, the fight went on until the traction companies in many cities were staggering against the ropes. Water was administered and the fading champion revived as this or that jitney operator was enjoined from use of the public streets.

But now we see the beginning of the knockout round. The modern, safe, sanitary, and economical motor bus is assuming winning form, and before long the one-time champ will sustain a wallop to the fare box and take the count. Either that or the traction giant will perform its gigantic magic and change itself into a motor bus system while the spectators are still paying the price of admission.

To state plain fact, the bus lines of New York as well as those of other metropolises, large and small, have demonstrated conclusively that they can carry passengers more comfortably, more speedily, and with less hindrance to other forms of traffic than existing street railways. Either the transportation companies must change their tune and sell attractive transportation—which means that they must come to motor bus service—or they shall have to give up the struggle altogether.

The fight began in New York in September, 1919, when a street railway company suspended operation of cars on four transverse lines in the down-town business district. The reason for the suspension was alleged lack of business. Believing that the business was there and that, in fact, a transportation emergency existed, the Department of Plant and Structures borrowed a string of buses from Newark and other neighboring cities and commenced operation the day the trolleys suspended. The response of the public was instantaneous and gratifying. As soon as it was seen that the buses reduced the running time of the street-cars by 20 to 50 percent down-town business men, who had hitherto walked, flocked to the speedy motor vehicles.

By the first of January, 1920, ten lines of motor buses, carrying passengers at five cents a head were in operation in various parts of New York City, and whether they were confronted with traffic blocks, fires, or blizzards they forged ahead and reached their destinations on time. At that juncture, however, there developed an obstacle which neither rubber tires could flatten out nor maneuvering ability avoid, and from then on the municipality has been operating its buses under a serious disadvantage. What the city needs is a bus that will brush injunctions from its path as a snowplow butts snow aside; for injunctions have been falling like the flakes of a February storm.

First a Brooklyn traction company, through due process of law, prevented the operation of municipal buses on three lines in that distant City of Sleep. Then a Manhattan company obtained an injunction against the maintenance of two important bus lines in the city proper. Following that the municipal service on Staten Island (instituted to give the public relief at the time of a street-car strike) was legally smothered, and from then on the history of municipal bus operation has been just one darned injunction after another.

The legal fight against the city's bus operations is interesting for the part it has played in prolonging the life of the staggering street cars. To begin with, the city, acting through the Department of Plant and Structures, granted temporary permits to private individuals to own and operate bus lines under municipal supervision. This was an emergency measure, pending appropriation of moneys to purchase city buses. The appropriation was stopped by court suit, and the temporary permit system became the permanent methods of continuing the motor cars in operation. All so-called municipal buses in New York are in fact owned by private persons.

It was speedily contended by the traction corporations (who have franchises limiting and holding them to certain routes and schedules) that it is illegal of the city to permit business to operate without formal franchise, even though they are under municipal control. The city, although it possesses the power to issue franchises for bus lines and thus cut the legal knot, refuses to do so on the ground that these franchise rights belong inherently to the public. Within the month the whole situation has been brought to a climax by a sweeping ruling of the Supreme Court that the entire permit system of the city is illegal, and that the buses must be franchised or suspend activities. Inasmuch as this ruling affects many of the routes maintained for years by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, public interest in the contretemps is acute.

Quite apart from legal complications, the public of New York is interested in municipal buses because of their intrinsic worth. They have demonstrated their necessity in the first instance by covering routes either abandoned by the railway companies or not served by them. They have proved conclusively that they cover a territory in shorter time than street cars can cover it. Because of their flexibility they can cut traffic tangles by going around them, and because they move as units the system is unaffected by the breakdown of one of them.

Commissioner Whalen pleads eloquently for the abolition of all street railways in New York City and bases his plea on certain facts which are known to those who have studied municipal traffic: The street car runs a fixed course; if a wagon breaks down across its tracks it must wait until the obstruction is removed. So must all the trolley cars behind it. The street car operates in the middle of the street which is the rightful place for fast-moving vehicles. When it stops to pick up or discharge passengers it not only delays the speedy motor cars, but stops also all the slower trucks and horsedrawn vehicles which are moving near the curb. It causes the institution of isles of safety in the center of the street within which passengers may stand while waiting for a ride, and so reduces the available area of the highways. It gives antiquated service in uncomfortable, crowded cars, and so far as the naked eye can perceive makes no effort to perform its obligation to the public.

The reverse of each of these arraignments against the street car applies to the motor bus, and the latter has also the advantage that either as a municipal or a private enterprise it can be operated more cheaply than the trolley car. It has no tracks to maintain, no wires to run (or pull), no conduits to lay, and its rolling equipments is cheaper.

And, as said bove, it gives the public what it wants. On thirty-three lines in the four important boroughs of New York, the Department of Plant and Structures is now operating 400 buses and carrying no less than 200,000 passengers daily.

These buses are not the well designed, carefully constructed machines which the city would like to run—but "borrowed" vehicles of many types which the exigencies of the case have forced. Nevertheless they have doubled the value of real estate in districts not served by subway or elevated and made the humble nickel the bona fide equivalent for a comfortable ride.

## *Falls 20,900 Feet With Parachuet*

All records for parachute drops went to smash at Carlstrom Field August when Lieut. A. G. Hamilton fell twenty thousand nine hundred feet through space in the quick time of twelve minutes, bettering by at least a thousand feet the record for altitude made by Lt. Wilson in Texas. It might be noted that Lt. Hamilton jumped; his method of leaving the plane was not a "drag off."

Hamilton, who has had quite a little experience with parachutes had remarked upon hearing of the previously established record that he thought he could better it. He went aloft in a La Pere piloted by Lt. P. H. Downes who has carried him on the occasion of most of his other drops. The day was anything but ideal. A heavy broken layer of clouds lay at 4,000 ft., a slighter cloud formation at 10,000 ft. and a gathering of mist at about fifteen thousand feet. Downes pushed on until an altitude just short of twenty-one thousand feet had been reached when a miss in the motor made it impossible to continue higher. At four miles above the earth the air was biting cold.

Circling about for a glimpse of earth through rifts in the cloud floors, the aviators described what they deduced to be Dorr Field, nine miles east of Carlstrom Field. Judging the speed of the wind and its effect on the chute during the drop, Lt. Downes moved west some two miles and signalled for Lt. Hamilton to jump.

Right here mention might be made of a circumstance which puts an added thrill into parachuting at high altitudes and lends interest to the establishment of a new record. The parachute used by aviators is folded snugly inside a pack carried on the back. The operator steps off, allows himself a couple of seconds to fall clear of his machine, then pulls a wire depending over his shoulder. This wire opens the spring doors of the pack and releases a small pilot chute some couple of feet in diameter. This pilot springs open automatically and catching the rush of air, draws the main chute from the pack.

In the top of the main chute is an automatic vent which, opening to a width of five feet when the big parasol first unfolds, gives the air compressed within a chance to escape and lessens the danger of blowing the chute apart. When the fall has been checked rubber springs or shock-absorbers in the vent close it in until but a small hole remains. At the atmospheric pressure wherein most parachute drops from ordinary altitudes are made the speed attained by the operator in his couple of seconds fall is sufficient to create enough pressure under the pilot chute to cause it when released to yank the big one at once from its pack. Usually the operator is descending at normal speed after falling less than two hundred feet. However at high altitudes the atmosphere has not sufficient effect on the pilot chute until the operator has fallen a great distance and attained terrific speed.

The shock when the parachute does open is accordingly severe and there is quite a sporting chance of the silk flying into ribbons.

## *Traveling Dentist Has Special Car*

Dr. T. W. Caldwell, a dentist of Saskatchewan, Canada, has a dental ambulance which was converted from a passenger automobile. Dr. Caldwell uses this specially constructed car as living quarters, as well as a work roof while traveling around the country. Light, heat, and hot and cold water are among the conveniences.

# South American Automobile Market Hotly Contested

With South America as the battle ground and monopoly of the automobile trade as the prize, American and European exporters are entering into a gigantic struggle for supremacy, according to an official of the U. S. Department of Commerce. The outcome will probably decide which nation is to get the bulk of all South American trade in the future.

Since the war the United States has virtually monopolised South American automobile markets. With improvement of business in Europe vigorous steps are being taken by European exporters to capture a big share of the trade, and they now have the ascendency. European motor vehicles have the larger sale in South America.

South America is "the land of promise" for automobile exporters. Increased development there has created an enormous demand for cars.

Department of Commerce officials are concerned as to what effect the new tariff law will have on South American trade. As it has not been in effect long enough to gauge the reaction, their attitude is one of hopeful watching.

According to statistics the situation is as follows:

Brazil—25,000 motor vehicles; majority American; demand and competition increasing steadily.

Argentina — 50,000; 37,415 American; competition doubled in last year.

Peru—2,565; practically all American; competition coming into evidence.

Chili—10,000; majority American; competition doubled.

Venezuela—3,000; ninety percent American.

Costa Rica—245; mostly American.

Uruguay — 12,050; mostly American; competition.

Colombia—2,000; mostly American.

The greatest demand in South America is for small, moderate priced cars. Americans have the advantage in this respect because the automobile industry is conceded to be better developed in their country. The majority of other cars in South America are furnished by Germany, Great Britain, France and Spain.

## *Find New Way To Charge Batteries*

An interesting development in the automobile electrical field is the constant potential battery charging equipment just perfected by the Sunset Electric Company. It is a new method of recharging batteries whereby the time for a recharge is cut down to eight hours instead of the three or four days that such an operation usually takes.

This is achieved by the use of low voltage constant potential and the use of two feed lines. Each battery is connected up to the feed lines separately instead of the batteries being connected together in circuit.

With this system the batteries draw from the feed lines a rate of amperage depending on the condition of each battery. If the battery is low it will draw a higher amperage and as the voltage builds up the amperage will taper off to the end of the charge. For instance, with ten batteries in a row being charged each of which is in a different condition each will take what it requires to bring it up, regardless of the other batteries, and when it has been brought up to full strength it takes no more.

Charging rates higher than 7½ and 15 can be given without damage to the charging battery in less than six hours as the pulsating current liberates the bubbles which form a high resistance, thereby eliminating gassing, and buckling of plates.

This system has come into quite general use in the East. Its value to motorists lies in the fact that it enables them to have their batteries charged for a number of days.


# Buick shows the way for 1923

Buick leadership has come through Buick's unerring anticipation of the public's motoring requirements. The extent of Buick leadership is best evidenced by the frequency with which the Buick emblem is seen on Shanghai roads.

**H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co., Inc.**

Bubbling Well Road

PEKING SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

# Big Motor Liner Marks New Era

The placing in Great Britain of an order for a 22,000-ton eighteen-knot passenger motor-liner has created intense interest in shipbuilding circles as marking perhaps a new era in marine propulsion. It was generally believed, and some still believe, that the time had not yet come for the use of Diesel engines on fast passenger vessels, though they have been tried sucessfully on numerous freighters. "Motorship" in its December issue comments as follows on the new departure:

"A revolution in engineering thought and an almost bewildering disturbance of shipping opinion have arisen over the construction of the eighteen-knot 600-foot two-cycle Diesel-driven ocean passenger liner for the Union Steamship Company. We who sit in the center of the wheel of current development knew that such a remarkable advance was nearer to realisation than generally appreciated. On the other hand, ship owners whose experiences with the operation of motorships are not personal, but largely hearsay, genuinely believe such a vessel is impractical except on paper and not possible as a commercial proposition within the next ten years. Their opinion has been supported by a considerable weight of engineering opinion, and there are engineers whom this bold order has disconcerted and rudely shocked.

"The placing of this revolutionary order will be the greatest setback ever given to the geared-turbine and the steam-boiler by the internal-combustion engine. It will mean that from now onward every ship owner will be forced to most seriously consider oil-engine power for vessels of all but the very largest size, as success of the new development is assured. Coming into being of such big motorships means economies that are astounding, and enormous compared with the gains effected by the "commonplace" (sic) Diesel-propelled freighter. Too much stress cannot be placed upon this factor, because it will be practically impossible for steam-driven liners to compete against them.

"The Union Steamship Line's motorship is having four six-cylinder motors together developing from 12,000 to 13,000 shaft horsepower, and will maintain the first figure in regular service, which is the equivalent of about 13,750 steam i.h.p. for reciprocating engines and about 11,750 shaft h.p. for geared or electric turbo drives. Triple-screws and three engines were also considered for the job. The auxiliaries of the motorship will take another 1,500 shaft h.p. The cylinder bore and stroke of the main engines are 27 inches and 39 inches respectively, and the speed is 125 r.p.m.

"Sometimes we are accused of painting the motorship in too rosy colors, but in actuality we strive for accuracy and give figures as we find them in service. While no performance data are available, the daily consumption of fuel oil at sea of this new craft will be only 57½ tons for 18 knots speed and under 6 tons per day in port. As she will operate on the Pacific Ocean, and as fuel oil on the Pacific Coast is now $7 per ton, her fuel bill will have the extraordinarily low figure of $402 and $42 per day respectively, unless on prices increase, which, of course, will affect steamships to a much greater extent. But this is not her only economy. Her builders say that she will carry 18 percent more passengers and 18 percent more cargo than a steamer of the same dimensions and speed. Her speed will be more consistent because of absence of propeller racing and otherwise varying propeller speed, meaning a better voyage average. Also there will be a very extensive saving in her engine-room crew. Our figure of 57½ tons consumption at sea is conservative, because all the auxiliaries will not be running, whereas we have included the full 1,500 b.h.p.

"If she were an oil-fired steamer of the most economical class she would burn 126 tons of oil at sea, and about forty-tons in port, meaning daily fuel bills of $882 and $280, and would have a much smaller carrying capacity. The new motorship will make the trans-Pacific passage from Vancouver to Australia in eighteen days, and we presume will stay about five days in port at each end. So her total fuel bill for a round sea voyage and two port stops, or forty-six days in all, will amount to $14,892, compared with $34,552 for the steamer at the current low oil price quoted. This shows a net saving in the fuel costs alone of $19,660 per round voyage, or over $157,280 per annum, which will be exceeded if the price of oil increases. To this must be added the extra income from the additional passengers and cargo carried, which will vary according to traffic conditions. Then there will be a saving of wages and food of the eliminated firemen of not less than $20,000 a year. Consequently the grand total gain from these sources by the adoption of motor power as against oil-fired steam drive will be close on a quarter million dollars annually, or far more than will be required to offset interest on the higher first cost of the ship. It should be noted that the higher the price of oil fuel the greater will be te saving effected by the motorship in competition with the oil-fired steamer."

# In Hawaii They Run On Molasses

Hail to lowly and sticky molasses!

From it is being produced "motor alcohol"—a substitute for gasoline.

Discovered by J. P. Foster, chemist of one of the big sugar plantations on the island of Mauli, Hawaii, production within the next three months will be sufficient to furnish fuel for all cars on the islands should a gasoline shortage occur.

According to the first reports of the new fuel, "motor alcohol" gives more power, greater mileage, easier starting and more freedom from carbon than gasoline. It can be used without an adjustment of the carburetor.

The new fuel is performing in automobile, marine, stationary, truck and tractor engines. In a 36 hour test made with a 75 horsepower tractor the consumption of "motor alcohol" was four gallons an hour compared to four and a half gallons of gasoline in the same engine on the same work. Examination of the cylinders showed most of the old carbon deposit removed and the remainder so soft it could be removed with the fingers.

Sugar plantations have been letting their molasses run to waste or burning it for the potash recovery. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are also valuable by-products of molasses. Now, however, production of the new fuel is found to be more profitable than obtaining other by-products.

At present there is enough molasses available to produce 9,000,000 gallons of "motor alcohol"—enough to supply all automobiles in Hawaii. Development of this industry will release shipping space formerly used for transporting gasoline from the United States.

## *Light Cars Are Popular In Persia*

Practically all of the 800 or 900 motor vehicles in the entire country of Persia are light in weight, owing to the fact that there are not many roads worthy of the name, says Consul Gottlieb, Teheran, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Almost all the twelve or fifteen motor trucks are used by the local Government for postal service, but it is quite possible that there may be a good market for this class for urban use within a very short time if certain prospects for the development of industry and exportation of mineral resources in

## *U. S. Sells Mexico More Than $1,000,000 Worth Tires In Year*

*(China Press Correspondence)*

Mexico City, by mail.—Automobile tires to the value of more than $1,000,000 were imported from the United States during the first ten months of the present calendar year, according to unofficial figures made public here. It is estimated that the value of tires imported from that country during the year 1922 will amount to approximately $1,500,000 as compared with $1,364,465 for the year 1921 and $1,435,777 for the year 1920.

Although the manufacture of automobile tires is a comparative new industry in Mexico it is believed by automobile dealers to have great possibilities. In Mexico City there has been a failure of two of the plants that were originally engaged in manufacturing tires, but the industry is now believed to have passed the experimental stage. The fact that raw rubber is obtained from the wild guayule shrub, which grows profusely in the more altitudinous parts of Northern Mexico, and that this product enters into the manufacure of automobile tires is looked upon as an important advantage to the manufacturers of tires in this country.

It is explained that but for the enormous business which is done in smuggling tires into Mexico from the United States the customs figures would show much larger imports. It is asserted that the value of tires smuggled into this country amounts to several hundred thousand dollars a year.

## *Lubrication Big Factor In Cars*

When the first automobiles were built litle attention was paid to lubrication of the moving parts, because they did not run far enough or long enough to warrant any great attention to that part of the car.

When Barney Oldfield, as a young man, drove old 999 at sixty miles an hour and won a race for Henry Ford, the car had to be stopped every once in a while and the cylinders greased. There was no crank case and therefore no oiling system.

Then oil cups were perfected to some extent and then grease cups with spring that were supposed to grease the parts by forcing grease in by turning the grease cups.

Then came the Alemite system that forces grease into the places where it is needed under pressure by turning the handle of a grease gun. This system is now standard equipment on many hundreds of thousands of automobiles.

## *"Semi-Diesel" Is Latest Auto Engine*

The "semi-Diesel" automobile is now an accomplished fact. One of these oil-burning motors recently was installed in Paris on a heavy touring car chassis weighing two and one-half tons. The car made the trip to Bordeaux and back in two days, carrying five passengers, much baggage, and 60 gallons of reserve fuel.

The motor is designed to burn "gas-oil," a heavy petroleum product remaining after the kerosene has been extracted. It costs 12 cents a gallon in Paris, as compared with 56 cents for gasoline. The car made about 7 miles to the gallon and about 280 miles on a gallon of lubricating oil, so that the cost of operation worked out at two cents a mile.

Experts in charge of the experiment predict a great future for this type of motor. The engine used was found too small for the weight it had to pull, but an average speed of 30 miles an hour was maintained, which was regarded as creditable. The "semi-Diesel" type of motor, its friends say, not only costs less for upkeep but is simpler and therefore cheaper to make than the standard type. Experiments are being conducted with the idea of using this new engine on the automobile busses of Paris.

## *Valuable Books On Aeronautics Stay In England*

London.—The Council of the Royal Aeronautical Society announced recently that through the generosity of the trustees of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust it has been able to arrange for the purchase of a large number of valuable historical books on aeronautics which would otherwise have been sold to an American company.

The books are of interest as they were written before the possibilities of aircraft were fully realised, and there are remarkably few copies known to be in existence.

These works, together with the library already possessed by the Society, makes its collection of early and modern aeronautical literature probably unsurpassed in this or any other country. The books in the Society's library are available to any students in the British Isles.

# Speed Wagon Is Used To Pull London Caterer's Trailer

From London comes the description of a most unusual and complete equipment which is replacing the time-honored "coffee stall," an institution that is rapidly passing out of existence. The equipment in question consists of a caterer's trailer using an American made speed wagon as its tractor-tender

The introduction of motorised transportation and its development have revolutionised the English "coffee stall." It now goes far afield; is taken to the races, sports gatherings, garden fetes and boat races, and resembles in a general way the American lunch wagon.

Outdoor catering in England is a great gamble with the unreliability of the weather and the uncertainty of attendance of the buying public so that speed in the "coffee stall" is decidedly useful in enabling the vehicle to be run back to its base of supplies and return should the circumstances warrant.

The speed wagon is being used advantageously as a power unit for the English "coffee stall," and enables the owner to quickly transport his lunch wagon wherever he desires and at the same time utilise the speed wagon to bring fresh supplies if required.

By separating the power unit from the wagon, the trailer can then be constructed in such a way as to give more working room and to have a much lower floor and counter and more headroom, each one of which is a distinct advantage.

Mobile stalls of this character are being employed by Louis Connolly in London, and after six months' use have proved so successful that further orders for vehicles of this kind have been placed.

A single speed wagon can deal with a number of these lunch wagons, taking them individually to their locations or "pitches" and keeping them supplied with food during the time they are in operation.

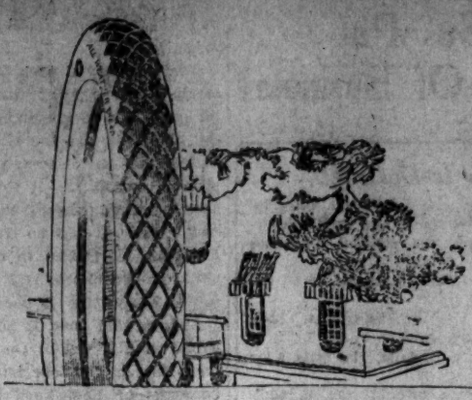
A typical trailer of this type has an over-all length of 15 feet and its body dimensions are 12 feet by 5 feet 6 inches.

Its counter is only three feet six inches from the ground and the head room for the counter hands is six feet seven inches, so that there are no restrictions anywhere. In fact, three counter hands can easily attend to customers and a very large number of meals can be served.

The body is built of metal panels on an ash frame with mullion lights all round the frieze. There are two large flaps which act as shelters to customers standing at the counter and close the vehicle when it is out of use. A divided door at the rear end permits an extra small serving counter to be put into service, and in the latest vehicle to be built there is also a serving window at the off side.

The interior is fitted with an oil stove at the forward end, screened off with an aluminum sheet, and below the counter on the one side and below the shelves on the other are washing places and cupboards with sliding doors for food, stores, crockery, etc. Three large shelves fitted with glass slide fronts, hold the sandwiches, cakes and other food stuffs, dainties being displayed in narrow trays, each of which have a place. Cups hang on hooks, and bottle of Oxo and mineral waters are also set out, while on the counter is a large glass "barrel" of lemonade.

The interior is lighted with incandescent petrol gas mantles, or with electric lamps fed from the storage batteries. Provision is made for twenty gallons of water. The vehicle is enamelled white inside, and after various experiments white enamelled iron has been chosen for the counter top. The appearance of the vehicle is particularly smart, and one is assured that an unusually good class of customers is attracted by it.

BUILT LIKE THE LARGER SIZES

Consider the real value in the Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord Fire of the Clincher Type.

It is a real brother to the big All-Weather Tread Cords.

The 30x3½ is made with four plies of the same kind of cord fabric that goes into the larger size Goodyear Cords.

It is fully 10 per cent oversize. In fact, the cross section actually measures 3.85 inches. For this reason we recommend the use of 31x4 Heavy Tourist Tubes in 30x3½ Goodyear Cords.

This means greater air capacity, more cushioning for the car and greater riding comfort for you.

As a consequence Goodyear users enjoy from their tires not only greater tire satisfaction, and less tire trouble, *but lower final cost.*

30x3½ Goodyear All-Weather Tread Cord Casing—List Price T. 37.90
LESS 25% DISCOUNT

GOODYEAR

H. S. HONIGSBERG AND CO., INC.
40 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

HUDFORD MOTORS,
602/3 THIBET ROAD,
25 RUE CONTY.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

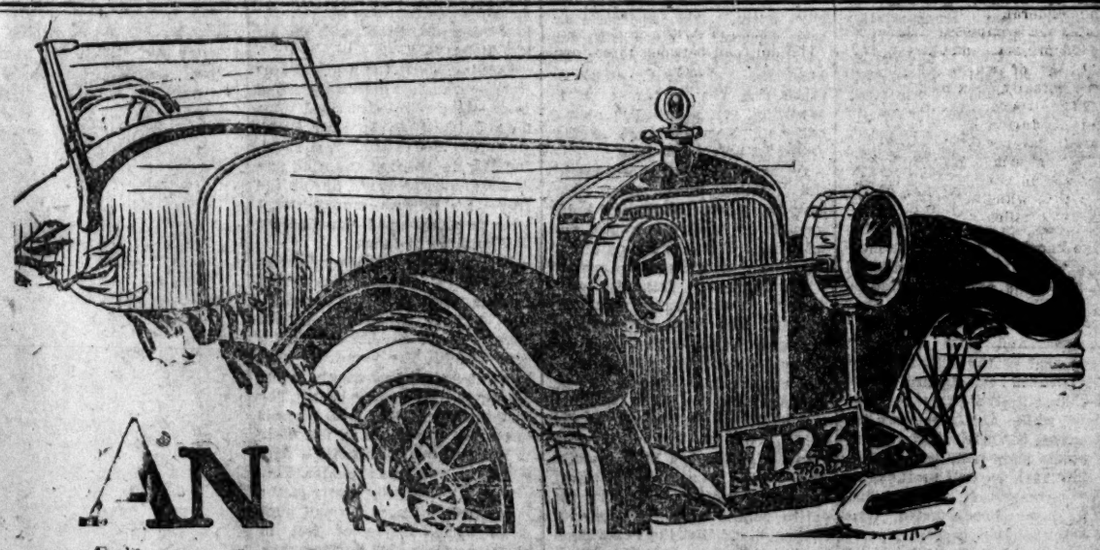
Tls. 880
Economical Haulage

Do you realize that the Ford One Ton Truck at Tls. 880 is not only the most wonderful truck value ever offered but the most economical means of solving your haulage and delivery problems, whether you are a farmer, merchant or manufacturer?

Let us give you all the facts.

Inspect our special roadster and enclosed bodies built on the sturdy Ford Chassis.

HUDFORD MOTORS
Corner Ave. Edward VII and Thibet Road
Showroom Tel.C. 3804 Service Station Tel. C 5078



AN AUTOMOBILE

From THE AUTO CASTLE, The Used Car Mart of Shanghai, can be Depended Upon to Give Service as A New Car. Our Guarantee Covers it.

| TOURING CARS | | | | LIMOUSINES | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oldsmobile | 5 | Passenger | (latest model) | Chalmers | Limousine | (model 1921) |
| Hupmobile | 5 | ,, | (model 1921) | Berliet | ,, | (A. I. condition) |
| Studebaker | (special six) | | (run 6,500 miles) | Hupmobile | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Studebaker | (light six) | | (used 6 months) | Dodge | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Dodge | 5 | Passenger | (model 1922) | Buick 6 | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Briscoe | 5 | ,, | (model 1921) | Columbia | ,, | (model 1920) |
| Buick 4 | 5 | ,, | (A.I. condition) | Crossley | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Buick 6 | 5 | ,, | (model 1921) | | | |
| Nash | 5 | ,, | (model 1920) | ROADSTERS | | |
| Cole 8 | 7 | ,, | (latest model) | Albert 11.4 | Roadster | (model 1920) |
| Cadillac | 7 | ,, | (used 8,500 miles) | Renault 10/12 | ,, | (used 1 month) |
| Pierce-Arrow | 7 | ,, | (model 1921) | Standard | ,, | (model 1920) |
| Crossley | 25/40 | | (used 5 months) | Buick 6 | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Cubitt | 18 H.P. | | (used 3 months) | Dodge | ,, | (model 1921) |
| Humber | 11.4 | | (model 1920) | Studebaker | ,, | (special six) |
| Delage | 18/25 | | (model 1921) | Hupmobile | ,, | (model 1921) |

THE AUTO CASTLE

HEIMENDINGER BROS., 226-228 Avenue Joffre (Opposite French Fire Station)
'PHONES: MANAGER: CENT. 401 GENERAL OFFICE: CENT. 402

# 20,000 Miles Added To U.S. Motor Roads During 1922

Greater progress has been made in providing the means of highway transportation during the fiscal year 1922 than in any similar period in the history of America. That is the opening statement of Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, in his annual report just presented to the Department of Agriculture. It is encouraging alike to all good roads advocates and motorists who make extensive use of the public thoroughfares for recreation or commercial uses. Practically 10,000 miles were added to the Federal-aid road systems and probably another 10,000 miles by the various States without Federal help.

"There is now apparent," says Mr. MacDonald, "a real public appreciation of the importance of maintaining the roads that are built."

The Federal Highway act, approved a year ago on Nov. 9, 1921, provides for the establishment of a system of public highways the mileage of which shall not exceed 7 percent of the total highway mileage in any State. The act requires the division of the highways into primary or interstate and secondary or intercounty highways and limits the expenditure of all future Federal-aid apportionments to this system.

The selection of 7 percent of the roads of the nation for future systematic improvement imposed the most important task upon the bureau ever assigned to it. Conferences were held with highway officials in order to secure correlation of the roads suggested for the State system. Tentative maps have been received showing the systems proposed from all States except Alabama, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin. The first general conference of the States in a field district was held at Troy at which the tentative systems were correlated for all of New England, New York and New Jersey.

On the subject of road building activity some encouraging facts are presented. At the close of the preceding fiscal year projects completed aggregated 7,469 miles and there were 17,978 miles under construction, which were estimated as 50 percent complete. In one year the completed mileage has grown to 17,716 miles, an increase of more than 10,000 miles, and there still remain under construction 14,513 miles which are estimated as 56 percent complete. The Federal aid earned by the States on completed and uncompleted projects amounts to $194,560,135, of which $166,911,552 have actually been paid.

"The roads brought to completion during the year," it is stated, "average more than 200 miles for each State. The greatest increase in completed mileage is in Texas, which added during the year 933 miles. But Texas owes its leading position largely to its size. The States of Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Minnesota and North Carolina, each with an increase of more than 500 miles, and Montana and Wisconsin, with more than 400 miles, made notable advances toward the goal of a completed highway system. A number of smaller States, such as Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, made very substantial increases."

Mr. MacDonald says that mileage alone conveys no adequate sense of the far-reaching effects of the work being done.

"The 10,000 miles," he explains, "represent something more than the equivalent of three transcontinental roads. They are not transcontinental roads. They are not even connected roads, though as the work continues they will be connected; but each separate project is to some community a new opportunity, a means of bettering, in some respects, the economic and social status of the community, and together they form the links which, eventually united, will constitute a new means of transportation, no less important to the country as a whole than that offered by the railroads.

"What they mean to the localities in which they are constructed can only be told by example. For example, there is the Federal-aid road from Helena in Arkansas to Old Town, seventeen miles away, on the Mississippi. When, last Spring, the river rose and threatened to spread over the whole of that low country in Arkansas in a destructive flood, word came to Helena that the levee at Old Town was about to break. A few hours' delay and thousands of acres of rich farming land would be flooded. Every available motor vehicle was pressed into service and over 600 men, equipped for the work ahead were in a short time speeding over the new road to the levee. They arrived in the nick of time and dammed back the rising waters. There is no question in the minds of the people of Old Town and Helena about the value of the new Federal-aid road.

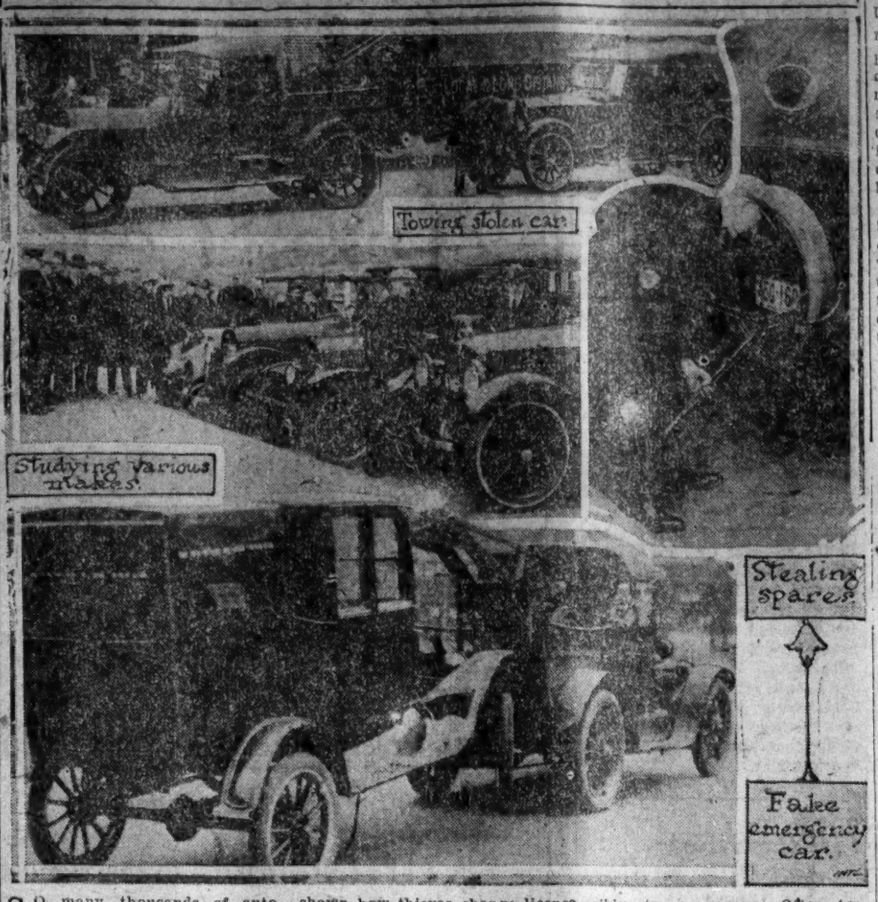
"Out in Arizona there is another road that is drawing near to completion. It will connect Superior and Miami, two of the largest and most important towns in the copper country. By the old road the distance between them is a full hundred miles. The new road, tunneled in places through solid rock, will shorten the distance by 80 miles.

"In Alabama plans have been drawn for a new Federal-aid project between Ariton and Clayton. The old road between these towns, which are twenty-five miles apart crosses the railroad fourteen times in that distance. By a piece of excellent engineering thirteen of these crossings have been eliminated and the one remaining is not dangerous.

"In Maryland there was one curve on the road from Baltimore to Washington so deadly that it was known as 'Dead Man's Curve.' It was what is known as a reverse curve; there was a heavy grade, and high banks obscured the view from both directions. Hundreds of automobiles had been wrecked because of this curve and there was a record of 35 deaths charged against it. The dangerous condition has now been eliminated by the State with Federal aid, and though it was necessary to spend $17,000 in less than a quarter of a mile, none of those who use the road need to be convinced of the wisdom of the expenditure or the value of the improvement."

As a means of reducing the number of motor accidents on grade crossings, the bureau has adopted a policy to eliminate dangerous crossings wherever practicable on Federal-aid roads. The policy, which has met with the generous support of the States, is that all existing grade crossings on the Federal-aid highway system shall be classified for priority of elimination by agreement between the bureau and the State Highway Departments, and the improvements shall be carried out as rapidly as practicable.

# New York Police Rookies Trained For Auto Squad




So many thousands of automobiles are stolen annually in New York City that the Police Department has instituted a special school to train rookies for the Automobile Squad, which runs down auto thieves. The men are shown how thieves change license plates, repaint and sometimes rebuild cars, chisel new serial numbers of motors and steal tires with huge clippers. Fake emergency cars often jack up locked cars and haul them away ostensibly to a garage. Often, too, thieves, disguised as mechanics, tow away parked cars, using ropes instead of chains, so they can be cut for a quick "get-away" if necessary.

# Auto Competition Grows Keener As Production Gains

Detroit—Continued heavy manufacturing in a number of leading automobile factories has caused a decision to forego the usual closing for inventory during the holiday season, a period usually ten days or more in length, and to crowd the actual taking of inventory into two or three days. As these days would have been holidays anyhow for the working force, the work of manufacturing can be said to be going ahead without cessation.

Appearance of extreme weather is tending to make the coal situation again acute, and this may have caused several factories to close or at least cut down on operations. The coal supply in the city is none too large at best and daily deliveries in large quantities over the railroads are almost imperative to sustain uninterrupted work. Though the industry has recognised all along that the railroads would be severely handicapped when cold weather arrived and has attempted to make provision against it, there has not been opportunity to accumulate coal supplies.

In the past few days the Louisville and Nasshville Railroad has declared an embargo on several lines connecting with it at Cincinnati, among these being roads serving Detroit, because of the congestion in its Cincinnati yards. Unless it is possible speedily to relieve the congestion at this point there will ensue delays in deliveries into Detroit, which will make sustained operation difficult at the automobile plants. The domestic coal situation in the city is bad, and first call on the coal coming in is held by the householders.

Much of the manufacturing in the last month or more has been to build up a stock, for dealers, which could be drawn against in the event of possible cessations in manufacture because of railroad difficulties. Despite this, however, there has been little opportunity to build up stocks because of the continued heavy demand for cars in almost every section of the country, and as a general rule factories are rushed to meet demands, especially on closed cars. A railroad tie-up at this time would affect not only the building of cars for early spring trade, but would also cut off a large amount of ready business, which factories are now getting.

Dividend declaration by major companies in the last thirty days indicates that decreases in prices made in the last few months have little effect on earning possibilities where the reductions result in increased production. Factories which have been compelled to follow along on price cuts without being able to realise a sufficient amount of increased business have been hard hit and will be hit worse probably in the developments over the winter months.

There has been considerable refinancing and reorganisation in the last month and as many companies which have held fairly responsible places in the industry for several years are undertaking new financing now. In every case the refinancing program is based on manufacturing plans which call for a departure from former plans and complete revision of lines. Companies which previously had been manufacturing six-cylinder cars in the $1,500 to $1,800 field exclusively are now beginning in large part to get into the low-priced six-cylinder class, with prices approximating $1,000. In some cases the former line will be abandoned entirely and in others it will be continued as a supplementary line to the new low-priced one.

One of the signs of the narrowing of the automobile market is the increasing difficulty of the smaller companies to enlist new financial assistance. Reorganisations which would have been accomplished with little effort a few years ago are now slow to effect, and in some cases cannot be effected. Several companies now in receivers' hands will not find buyers and will be closed out. Three years ago entirely new groups of operators would have been found easily to take over the plants.

## 'Inspection Army' In Motor Plant

Five hundred inspectors are perpetually at work at the Cadillac Motor Car Company to see that every car upholds the prestige of every car that went before it. This number of inspectors guarding and guaranteeing performance constitutes a small army of workers larger in many cases than the entire force of most other companies producing quality cars.

These 500 inspectors, working under a master inspection department, have at their command to maintain the prescribed standards of accuracy 20,000 precision instruments. It is interesting to note that practically 14,000 of these precision instruments are constantly in use.

## WANT SHORT WHEEL BASE

Motor vehicles with a short wheel base are much preferred in Havana, says Consul General Hurst in a report to the Department of Commerce, owing to the narrowness of the streets. Cars with a wheel base of 140 inches cannot be operated in some of the financial sections of the city. Quick starting ability is an important feature owing to congested traffic conditions, and for this reason taxicabs still use gasoline, although it sells at about 37 cents per gallon as compared with 18 to 19 cents for alcohol.

## Enamel Used On Closed Cars Now

The beginning of the use of enamel commercially is very interesting. Away back in history, centuries ago, enamel was used in art work. A great many famous paintings and art decorations were made of enamel. In the final analysis, enamel is, in every sense of the word, glass, either transparent, opaque, white or colored. But in later years, especially within the last century, enamel has been used as a commercial product, first on cooking utensils and then in paint. It is the latter form which has interested manufacturers of motor cars.

Now the essential factor in the manufacture of glass is heat. When the original users of enamel manufactured their products, whether it was a piece of art glass or a piece of pottery, they were extremely careful of the use of heat.

When Dodge brothers began manufacturing their cars they made a very careful study of enameling, and decided that it would be absolutely necessary to build their factories so that the enamel which was applied to the bodies of the cars could be heat treated. This was a simple matter in building the open cars, for the bodies were made of steel. Thus great ovens were constructed, electrically heated and the term "baked-on" enamel became current.

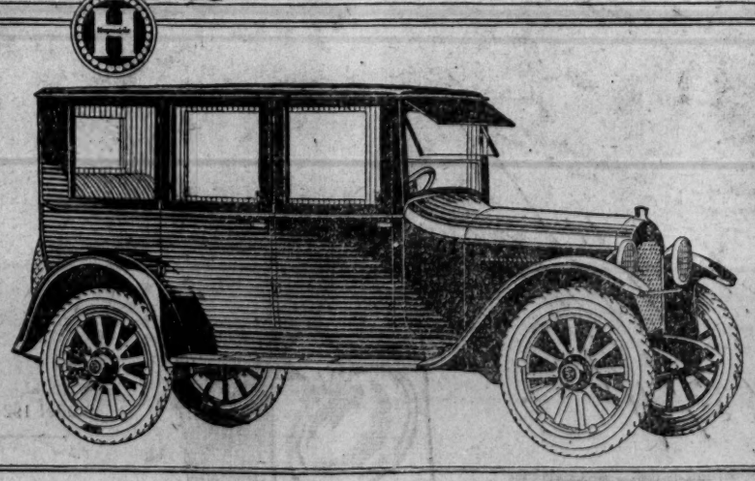
At first, in the construction of closed cars, the sedan and the coupe, the wood frame, which seemed necessary in their construction, would not permit the use of the baking process. The laboratories of Dodge brothers and their experiments produced the all-steel sedan and coupe, which have become so popular today.

## Rust May Cause A Squeak Under Hood

An annoying squeak may sometimes be traced to the hood fasteners. The springs become rusted and cause a squeak as the hood vibrates. A litle oil will stop the noise.


If climbing hills on top speed is your hobby, you'll like the Hupmobile. But if you are the wise type of driver who appreciates a "great" intermediate speed, and knows when to use it, you'll love the Hupmobile like a brother—and win most of your wagers.

Hupmobile



G-9

CHINA MOTORS
Operating
THE STAR and EASTERN GARAGES.... SHANGHAI
YIH CHONG GARAGE ..... PEKING
Main Office and Showroom: 125 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai



Use a lean Mixture

A LEAN mixture will give you more miles from each gallon of gasoline. It will also tend to prevent excessive carbon deposits and the dilution of the oil in the crankcase.

The theoretically correct mixture consists of 1 part gasoline to 15 parts air. This mixture is supposed to combine satisfactory driving range—easy starting, proper acceleration, power and speed—with economy. It is possible to secure greater efficiency with a still leaner mixture, but the 1 to 15 proportion in general gives best results—both power and economy considered.

A rich mixture, while it does not decrease the power at low speeds, cannot hold its power at high speeds because the excess gasoline prevents rapid combustion. The lean mixture, on the other hand, has just enough oxygen in the air admitted to burn all the gasoline up clean, producing full power at all engine speeds. This explains how two cars of the same make and mechanical characteristics, one using a rich mixture and the other a lean one, may travel 12 and 15 miles, respectively, on a gallon of gasoline.

The proper adjustment of your carburetor, however, depends largely upon the *quality* of gasoline you use. Years of searching experiment have proved conclusively that to operate *correctly* under varying conditions of atmosphere, motor adjustment and load, gasoline must be (1) Volatile, (2) Pure, (3) Full powered and (4) Correctly refined.

Refiners test gasoline by the "boiling point" standard. The "boiling point" of gasoline is that temperature on the Fahrenheit thermometer at which it will "boil" or go off in the form of vapor.

Good gasoline must have a low initial "boiling point" in order to vaporize easily and provide quick starts. It must have a series of gradually rising "boiling point" that it may burn up speedily and provide smooth acceleration. And it must have a relative proportion of higher "boiling points" so as to produce great heat and provide full power and mileage.

Pratt's is such a gasoline. Its *complete chain of boiling points* meets every requirement throughout the range of engine power and speed, just as the well-laid grate fire gets going quickly and produces full heat.

The low initial boiling points—like the paper in the grate—give quick, easy starts. The intermediate boiling points—the "kindling" give smooth acceleration. And the higher boiling points—the "coal"—give full power and mileage.

Many motorists are running on a lean mixture all year round and keeping carburetor and engine trouble at a minimum by using Pratt's consistently. Have *your* carburetor set for Pratt's and then use only Pratt's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

*No. 3 of a series of advertisements designed to promote greater motoring efficiency and economy and to present the merits of "Pratt's Motor Spirits". The next advertisement will appear a week from today*

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

# Daytona To Hold Air Gliding Meet

The first international air gliding and soaring meet to be held in America will take place the latter part of January at Daytona Beach and Seabreeze, Florida.

This announcement was made by the Daytona Chamber of Commerce following an invitation to the Aero Science Club of America to hold the meet here, which has been accepted. With the invitation to the club to hold the meet here, the Chamber of Commerce also made an offer of $1,000 in prize money.

Stanley Yale Beach, secretary of the club, announced that Orville Wright and Glenn H. Curtis would co-operate in the event and that at least 100 flyers would compete.

Glenn Curtis recently successfully rose in a glider from the water.

When Hentzen, a young German student, made a continuous flight of 3 hours and 10 minutes in a motorless plane, authorities on aviation began to realise that something in the way of a revolution had dawned in the science of airplane construction and control. For a number of years the attention of airplane manufacturers and operation has centered largely on the motor, relying on its power to offset any lack in plane construction and pilotage.

GERMAN'S SUCCESSFUL

The Germans have added to their original success in gliding flight by building planes equipped with two and six-horsepower motors that have made the flight over a specified route of 20 miles or more, and more recently have constructed a glider that rose from the water and flew for several minutes without being towed.

The importance that has been attached to these feats in motorless plane construction and operation is seen in the fact that last August an international gliding and soaring competition was held in France in which representatives of several nations participated. This meet was followed by a $5,000 prize competition held in England in October during which Captain Raynam, an English aviator, flew for 1 hour and 53 minutes in a motorless plane. The London Daily Mail announced a $25,000 contest for next year.

GERMANS SUCCESSFUL

De Witt V. Hutchings, of Riverside, California, has offered a prize of $1,000 to the glider pilot breaking the record of 3 hours and 10 minutes set by Hentzen.

The suggestion to hold the glider meet here, which first came from Stanley Yale Beach, was placed before the Chamber of Commerce by the Daytona Daily News.

In its action Daytona has attracted the attention of those interested in this sport—scientists and thousands of tourists who will attend the exhibition.

Considering the great importance attached by experts to the science and sport of gliding and soaring in motorless planes and the great interest shown all over the world by this unexpected development in aviation, the people of this section and those from the North who spend their Winters here are highly pleased with the prospect of the meet.

Preparations on a broad scale are under way for the meet Some of the planes specially constructed by the Aero Club are already on the grounds and are undergoing test flights.

# 1924 Motor Cars Are To Have Many New Features

Engineers now at work on their plans for improving the 1923 automobile motors and on radical changes in engine construction for the 1924 models assert that three things probably will be brought cut in the next year. They are:

1. The adoption of the four-wheel brake system by several of the leading companies of the country.

2. An increasing number of eight-cylinder cars, with an ever larger percentage of sixes. The step, they say, will be taken to care for the demand for smooth running cars and stability of all speeds.

3. Changes in transmission and clutch construction so that there will be less and less shifting of gears and cars may be started in high speed without danger of harming the differential and universal joints.

NEW BRAKE COMING

A survey of the industry has shown that all engineers are unanimous in their belief that the day of the fourwheel brake system is coming on all medium and high priced cars. The engineers take the attitude that with the ever increasing number of automobiles on the highways of the country travel by auto is becoming more dangerous in the exact proportion to the increased car sales. Brakes, it is said, are becoming more and more of supreme importance.

A test recently made by a leading manufacturer in Detroit on a police patrol, equipped with four-wheel brakes, showed that this heavy car could be stopped twice as quickly with four-wheel brakes and the danger of skidding was cut down 50 percent on an average in all kinds of weather.

SECOND FLYWHHEL

A second flywheel will probably also be a feature of the new engines of all six models, it is said. This added balance wheel, the engineers say, will give a much greater pulling force and add to the stability of the motor. Various designs are being considered and they will probably follow closely that of the Rickenbacker, which brought out such a model this year.

The sales departments of the various companies are reporting more and more that the public is demanding a smooth running motor and with this in view the engineers believe that sixes and eights will predominate in even greater numbers in 1924 than heretofore.

The third important feature of motor car construction of the future is to be the more important use of and heavier types of transmissions. It is said that the larger number of women drivers who object to shifting gears is the real reason for these changes.

BETTER TRANSMISSIONS

It is hoped that the manufacturers of the future will be able to so improve transmission action that once a car has been started and the motor warmed up it will never be necessary to shift gears until the end of the drive. This is entirely possible, the leading engineers of the country admit, by the invention of a type of clutch which will not grab and stall the motor when let in at high speed or when the motor is connected with the rear wheels by a direct drive through the transmission.

This can be accomplished, they hope, by a clutch which will "slip" in the same manner as a cone clutch but "catch" when the motor and rear wheel speeds become equal.

In this respect, the engineers say, it is important that the clutch must be so designed that it will not put a strain on the gears when "slipping" while the motor and wheels are equal.

## *Dyke's Motor Book Improved*

The thirteenth edition of Dyke's Automobile and Gas Engine Encyclopedia, which has just been published, is without question one of the most valuable and complete manuals of its kind in existence. The latest edition has been completely rewritten, the revisions making it thoroughly up-to-date.

The author, A. L. Dyke, is known for his association with the automotive industry since its inception. He was the first to publish a practical book on automobiles and originated the automobile supply house in America. More than a score of years of experience as a practical man, as a dealer and as a publisher have peculiarly fitted him to know just what the student, the repair man and the car owner need in the way of a practical book.

In his latest work he has provided the means whereby the average individual may, without extended effort, make himself thoroughly conversant with automotive vehicles. The index is one of the great features of the volume. It contains more than 14,000 captions, classified into three great divisions of major subjects, minor subjects and miscellaneous subjects. Complete as it is, the voluminous cross-references embodied in it serve as guide-posts to the reader that point him instantly to every reference on any given subject. To the car owner who finds himself in difficulty, to the repairman who needs instant information, to the student seeking comprehensive knowledge need only be pointed out this feature to express its great value in addition to the effectiveness of the book.

In short, the book makes a pretty competent mechanic of even the casual reader. The man who will study it will emerge from its study as a well-equipped mechanic prepared for any emergency.

## *Smaller Number Of Automobiles Made In 1921*

Department of Commerce statistics forming the census of 1921 for the automobile industry, form a basis from which to draw a considerable number of interesting comparisons, especially with the condition of the trade in 1919. While largely of statistical value only, the census forms one of the few reliable sources of information regarding any industry.

Thus it is shown that whereas in 1921, 368 establishments reported, in 1919, there were but 315 manufacturers of automobiles, parts, accessories, etc., listed. Nevertheless, the assigned value of the products of the 315 was about $750,000,000 more than that given to the output of the 368. The 1919 figure is $2,387,903,287; the 1921 figure $1,666,140,189.

The number of automobiles decreased in 1921 as compared with 1919 and this partly explains the loss in valuation. In 1919 the makers of automobiles turned out 1,868,310 while in 1921, 1,585,795 were placed on the market.

The distribution of manufacture is another interesting item in the lengthy review of the Department. Of the 368 reported in 1921, 64 were located in Michigan, 50 in Ohio, 39 in Illinois, 30 in Pennsylvania, 28 in Indiana, 26 in New York, 25 in California, 19 in Wisconsin, 12 each in Massachusetts and Missouri, 8 in New Jersey and the balance scattered through 21 States and the District of Columbia. Thus 32 States of the Union possess within their borders from one to 64 businesses engaged in production for the automotive industry.

The output of all establishments was only 50 percent capacity, based upon a demand requiring full running time.

## *Italy Plans Great Highway For Cars*

Italy is planning for the construction of a giant highway between Milan and the Italian lake district for the exclusive use of passenger automobiles and buses The road is to be completed this year.

## Africa Invents New Motor Fuel

A new motor spirit, made from prickly pear juice mixed with other chemicals, has proved so successful in tests, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Stevenson, that a company with $100,000 capital has been organised to exploit it. This new product is called "Springbok" Motor Spirit. It was invented by A. C. de Villiers, an attorney of Edenburg, in the Orange Free State, and the formula is a secret.

According to press reports, the spirit has been severely tested on various makes of cars, and is highly recommended, being non-corrosive, odorless and equal or better to gasoline in power and flexibility, a mileage of 22.4 being obtained in a six-cylinder car. Unlike some of the other substitutes, it can be started easily in the cold. It has also been tried out by farmers both for tractors and cars, and, it is stated, no difference could be detected between running on gasoline and on the new feul. No special carburetor adjustments are necessary, which is a handicap to some of the previous substitutes invented in South Africa.

## *Fiat Racer Does 108 Miles An Hour*

With the 2-litre six-cylinder Fiat racing car which won both the French and the Italian Grand Prix races, Pietro Bordino has established a record of 108¼ miles an hour on the new Monza track, near Milan. This record, which is a wonderfully high speed for a car of such small piston displacement, was established over one lap of what is known as the track portion of the Italian speedway and was officially timed by representatives of the Automobile Club of Italy. It is interesting to note that at Indianapolis, where conditions are approximately the same as at Monza, the highest speed ever attained for one lap is 103 miles an hour by Thomas on a Ballot of 4-litre 900.

For the full 10 kilometers of the Monza Speedway, including both track and circuit, Bordino's time was 3 min. 50 sec., compared with his previous record of 4 min. 4 sec. established during the Italian Grand Prix race. The speed is equivalent to 97.25 miles an hour.


1923 WILL BE A DUNLOP YEAR

Tyre Census

taken at the Olympia and White City Automobile Shows reveals

DUNLOP tyres fitted to cars 1947

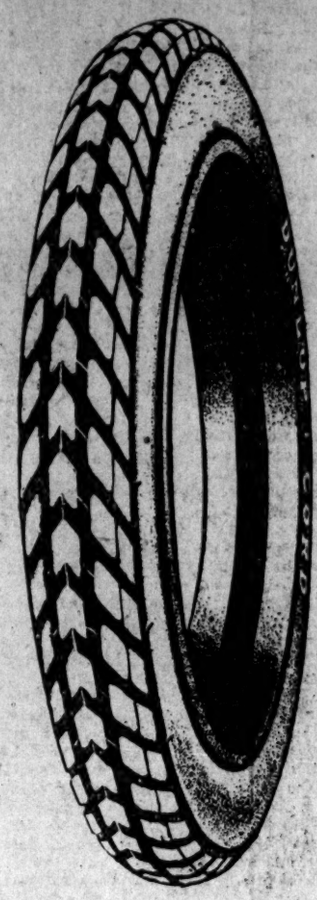
Combined total of 20 other makes 1608

Dunlops representing 54.78% of tyres fitted

20 other makes combined 45.22% of tyres fitted

A FITTING tribute to the wonderful value of Dunlop Tyres.

FIT DUNLOPS for "NO-TROUBLE" SERVICE



Tel: C. 2248 & C. 5051

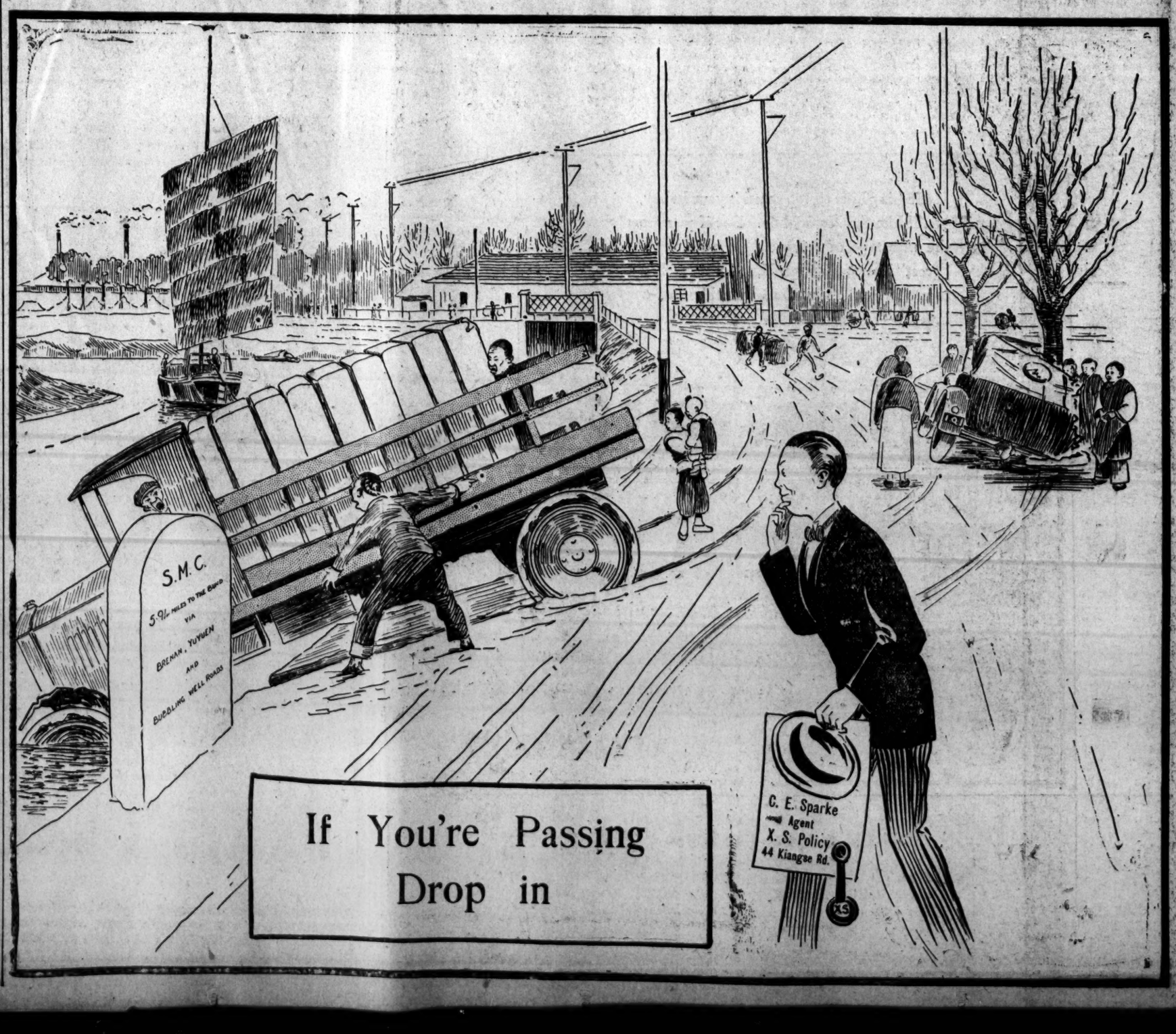
DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY (CHINA), LTD.

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

23 Avenue Edward VII SHANGHAI Cables: Pneumatic





# China Press Sports

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1923

## JOHANNSON IS RECS STAR; CLUB BEATEN

### S.R.C. Team Tramples On S.F.C., 5-0; Police Are Under

### P. S. ELEVEN UP

### "Baby" Siemssen Shines; Lusitano, Xaviers And Recs 2nds Win

**YESTERDAY'S RESULTS**

**FIRST LEAGUE**

Recs 5, S.F.C. 0.
Public School 4, Police 1.

**SECOND LEAGUE**

Lusitano 3, Customs 0.
Recs. 3, Thos. Hanbury 2.
St. Xaviers 4, Rangers 0.

BY "WHISTLE"

With St. Xavier's scratching to the Engineers, there were only two First League games played yesterday, the Club and the Recs, and Police and Public School.

The Recs' victory over the Club was not unexpected, they certainly had the better team on paper, and in reality as the event proved, but even their own supporters hardly hoped for so decisive a win as 5-0, the final score.

This puts the Recs well away at the top of the League and unless the Club can reshape, they look certain winners of the Skottowe Cup also.

It is extremely unfortunate that these two teams seem unable to meet without bad feeling; both on the last occasion as on this, a player had to be sent off for foul play. It looks as though there was something in the Rugby enthusiast's claim that it is a cleaner game; anyway it does not speak well for Shanghai sportsmanship. Apparently the only remedy is drastic action by the Association, as is the case in other places.

If it were known that when a player was sent off he would be suspended for a considerable period, it is probable that things would clean up. It is sincerely to be hoped that incidents of this description will not occur in the Hongkong Interport.

The victory of the Public School over the Police was a surprise, a decisive win too, 4-1, and the one a present to the Police from the defense.

RECS vs. THE CLUB

Johannson was the star of the Recs. The little fellow played a wonderful game and netted the first three goals. He gave one of the most remarkable football exhibitions seen on a local field in many moons and his stock as an Interport player accordingly took a boost. He showed that he will rank with the Football Club's premier forwards.

The Recs were by far superior to the Club. A sound defence set at naught the efforts of the S.F.C. crack forward line while there was unity of effort and plenty of aggressiveness in the attack.

The game was a disappointment to the big crowd of fans who gathered to see it and chip in a dollar apiece to the expenses of the Shanghai team going to Hongkong. The Recs had been conceded a win—almost. But a five-nil trouncing was hardly expected by the most enthusiastic Recreation Club supporter.

POLICE vs. PUBLIC SCHOOL

This game was marked by the latent superiority of the boys in every department. They were in specially good form and caught the Police on an off day, with the result that the score was a fair indication of the play.

The boys got away first and T. Madar sent a good pass across but it was wasted. Quayle was playing center-half for the Police and instituted an attack which kept the School defence busy—he made several fine openings, out the forwards failed to respond, good passes from both Crowley and Munson going across goal.

The School soon came back, however, and T. Madar hit the upright with a dangerous one. Cameron was tested several times and was able to tackle several efforts.

SCHOOL DRAW BLOOD

The first goal came from a fine pass by T. Madar. Cameron saved well but in the ensuing melee, Drake netted safely. Several chances followed, a beauty being wasted by Moosa waiting before an open goal, and Drake spoilt another splendid pass from T. Madar by being clean offside.

At this stage T. Madar on the right was playing fine football

(Continued on Page 8)

## SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

TRANQUILITY

*(With apologies to the London Mail)*

When I survey my tailor's bill,
Or find the compradores annoy,
And realise I'm owing still
A quarter's wages to the Boy,
I thank, whatever gods may be,
For that blest word "Tranquility."

* * *

What matter if the rent be due,
And baccy—lord knows what an ounce!
That fizz is only for The Few,
And small pox just about to pounce?
This has no worries now for me
Because I've got "Tranquility."

* * *

The Soviet's Mr. Joffe, I hear
Has got it nicely in the neck,
At Hongkong he must not appear
In case the Government he'll wreck—
It seems so funny he can't see
The blessings of "Tranquility."

* * *

We bother o'er our milk supply,
And watch the ways of Sun Yat-sen,
Exchange pops up—we don't know why—
Then drops again—we can't tell when.
Put "Coue"—and perhaps like me
You'll cultivate "Tranquility."

* * *

Why worry with domestic storms,
Or day by day our souls perplex
With those new registration forms?
Why let our postal service vex—! !
"The post—the Chinese post!" say ye?
"To H—l, goodbye Tranquility."

* * *

TOM JONES

Wednesday next is a Red Letter Day!

The dear old Lyceum Theater will open its doors again after having had them shut for some eight months.

"Tom Jones" will appear with all his friends and well wishers.

And Mr. Pett isn't back yet! If he had been I'm sure that the whole crowd would have welcomed him with "Hail, hail, the gang's all here." And as an encore we would resort to the old fire brigade ditty:

"Say the word, say the word and down comes the house."

* * *

THE HOUSE

I had a double treat on Thursday night. I not only had the pleasure of seeing the Lyceum blossoming out in its new garb but also of enjoying a fine rehearsal of Edward German's delightful comic opera "Tom Jones."

The house looks grand. That funny bit of a gallery that we had has disappeared. In its place is an upper circle with the real tip up seats, and commanding a view of the stage from all parts. The boxes on the right and left of the stage have been scrapped with telling effect to the looks of the theater. The new safety curtain has been put in position, and I suppose will be lowered at least once during each performance just to let you see how nice it looks. Messrs. Dent and Co. have had the decorations in hand, and the results of their work will command the admiration of the audiences.

They have had eight very busy months at the Lyceum, and congratulations must be extended to that wonderful bit of dynamic energy—Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the A. D. C., and to Mr. "Bill" Armstrong for the splendid work that they have helped to accomplish.

THE PLAY

And now about the rehearsal of "Tom Jones." Frankly, it is wonderful what has been accomplished with a big cast during the past few weeks. There were all kinds of difficulties. That safety curtain spread its length and breadth on the stage for weeks, and so singers, players and dancers had to do what was possible in the way of rehearsal in the foyer or dressing rooms. Then when the stage was happily free of this mighty two-and-a-bit-tons-of-material, the work has to be carried on to the unmusical tinkling of hammers; the swish of paint brushes, and the wollah-wollah of the Chinese workman.

And there were other difficulties, but these will serve as samples. However the producer, the musical director, the principals, and the chorus, were animated with a like enthusiasm, and this carried all before it with the result that the rehearsal on Thursday went with a glorious swing that kept you humming, and your feet twinkling.

A cast of 77! And seven was always a lucky number! Here you have a couple of them! And it has been Mr. Reggie Wingrove (who is following in Father's footsteps so well) that has gathered the people together; who has kept them together—no easy job—who has made them to move about the stage as if it really were their chief domain; who has drilled a mob into a harmonious unity, and who said to me the other evening: "This crowd has been splendid. They've stuck to their job with a will that must bring its reward." Every playgoer will wish "Reggie" a big success on Wednesday.

And there is Jack Raynes! It isn't a question of "Silver threads among the gold" with Jack. Today his head is as white as his heart. And his enthusiasm on "Tom Jones" shows that he is as young as the latest little dancer. You should see him dance. You should see him gather the boys and girls around him and in a little while make

(Continued on Page 3)

## Declare Nanyang College East China Football Champs

Nanyang College Football Team has been declared champions of the East China Intercollegiate Association for the season of 1922-1923, according to an official announcement made yesterday. With the announcement which sends Aleck Leslie back to England happy, is the complete records of the elevens making up the association.

The official award follows:

The Football Committee appointed by the President of the E.C.I.A.A. for the year 1922-1923 hereby awards the championship for this year to Nanyang College, the team having won all the games played by it in the Association.

Below is a record of the games played by the teams represented in the Association:

**NANYANG COLLEGE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defeated St. John's | 1-0 |
| Defeated Southeastern | 6-0 |
| Defeated St. John's | 4-1 |
| Defeated Shanghai College | 6-0 |
| Defeated Fuhtan | 3-1 |
| Defeated Soochow by forfeit | |
| Points | 20-2 |

**FUHTAN UNIVERSITY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defeated Nanking | 3-1 |
| Defeated Southeastern | 4-0 |
| Defeated St. John's | 1-0 |
| Defeated Soochow by forfeit | 2-2 |
| Lost to Nanyang | 1-3 |
| Points | 11-6 |

Soochow forfeited to Fuhtan after a tie game.

**ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defeated Soochow | 1-0 |
| Lost to Nanyang | 0-1 |
| Defeated Shanghai College | 4-0 |
| Lost to Nanking | 0-1 |
| Lost to Nanyang | 1-4 |
| Lost to Fuhtan | 0-1 |
| Points | 6-7 |

**SOUTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defeated Shanghai College | 1-0 |
| Lost to Nanyang | 0-6 |
| Lost to Fuhtan | 0-4 |
| Defeated Hangchow | 2-1 |
| Points | 3-11 |

**UNIVERSITY OF NANKING**

| | |
|---|---|
| Defeated Shanghai College by forfeit | 1-1 |
| Defeated St. John's | 1-0 |
| Lost to Fuhtan | 1-3 |
| Points | 3-4 |

Shanghai forfeited to Nanking after a tie game.

**SHANGHAI COLLEGE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lost to Nanking by forfeit | 2-2 |
| Defeated Soochow | 2-1 |
| Lost to St. John's | 0-4 |
| Lost to Nanyang | 0-6 |
| Lost to Southeastern | 0-1 |
| Points | 4-14 |

**SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lost to St. John's | 0-1 |
| Lost to Shanghai College | 1-2 |
| Lost to Fuhtan by forfeit | 2-2 |
| Lost to Nanyang by forfeit | |
| Points | 3-5 |

Soochow forfeited to Fuhtan after a tie game. She forfeited also to Nanyang.

**HANGCHOW COLLEGE**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lost to Southeastern | 0-1 |

This was the only game played by Hangchow in the Association Football Committee, E.C.I.A.A.

J. B. Hipps,
S. D. Lee,
D. Roberts, Chairman.

## Coulcher Leads Net Stars With 54 Points, Gray 2nd; Six Games On This Week

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

There was startling results in last week's games in the Foreign Basketball League, when the Blues forged ahead by two games, after running neck in neck with the Bearcats since the second week of the season. The Bearcats dropped a close one to Neprud's bunch last Monday, and the American School again halted Irle's team by a great rally Thursday evening, coming into a tie for second place.

The defeat of the Bearcats by the Blues came as a surprise to local fans, as Irle's crew had little trouble trimming the Rowing Clubbers in their first encounter, when the Blues were without Coulcher. But with their strongest team on their own floor, the Blues had a big advantage over the Bearcats, and only the spectacular playing of Doc Gray, the Bearcat star, prevented a runaway. Doc was in wonderful form, and his overhand shots never failed to come near the basket.

Still more of a sensation was the victory of the American School team, who fought with supreme courage and skill, trouncing the great Bearcat aggregation by a score of 22 to 12. The American School has once more come back a serious contender for the pennant, and the wonderful showing the lads have made the past week is undoubtedly a proof that they have one of the fastest teams in the circuit.

There are no big games on the card this week, and the first division teams are expected to have a big time in preparation for the decisive games next week, when the Blues have their hardest schedule, meeting both the Bearcats and the American School five.

The Public School went under badly in both games last week, losing to the S.A.S. quint by a one-sided count of 44 to 19, and bowing to the Stripes by a huge margin. Levis' players will take on the Blues and Bearcats this week, and judging from the hard stands before, these two games should be the best of the week.

In individual shooting Coulcher still remains at the top of the league, and Doc Gray came up into second position after remarkable shooting against the Blues and American School. The highest scorers follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coulcher, Blues | 54 |
| Gray, Bearcats | 51 |
| Roxburgh, Bearcats | 49 |
| Irle, Bearcats | 47 |
| Ross, Stripes | 47 |
| Roy Squires, S.A.S. | 45 |
| Goldman, Blues | 44 |
| Neprud, Blues | 41 |
| Shipley, S.A.S. | 33 |
| Charles Squires, S.A.S. | 31 |
| Levis, Public School | 31 |
| Johansson, Public School | 24 |

**LEAGUE STANDING**

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blues | 10 | 1 | .909 |
| American School | 8 | 3 | .727 |
| Bearcats | 8 | 3 | .727 |
| Stripes | 3 | 8 | .273 |
| Whites | 2 | 8 | .200 |
| Public School | 1 | 9 | .100 |

**GAMES THIS WEEK**

Monday, 5:30 and 6:30, S.R.C., Blues vs. S.P.C., Bearcats vs. Whites.

Tuesday, 9:00, at Y.M.C.A., S.A.S. vs. Stripes.

Thursday, 8:00 and 9:00, Y.M.C.A., Whites vs. S.A.S., Bearcats vs. S.P.S.

Friday, 5:30, at S.R.C., Blues vs. Stripes.

## Rifle Association Holds January Competition; Good Marks Recorded

The first January monthly shoot of the S. R. A. was fired off on Friday morning under pretty bad conditions for those firing in the first squads. In spite of the bad light there were some very good scores registered. The conditions were Bisley Shooting at 500 yards with one sighter and 10 scoring shots.

There were altogether about 50 competitors and the following are the results:

**A1 CLASS**

| | |
|---|---|
| R. I Ito | 48 (b) |
| F. E. Hodges | 47 |
| W. T. Roso | 47 |
| D. W. Kan | 46 |
| Y. C. Waung | 45 |
| H. Noishiki | 45 |
| T. S. Parry | 45 |
| C. G. Hoh | 44 |
| C. M. Sequeira | 43 |
| J. S. Chen | 43 |
| A. M. Collaco | 41 |
| G. M. Neal | 40 |
| Geo. Lynch | 27 |

**A CLASS**

| | |
|---|---|
| R. H. Ballock | 42 (a) |
| Z. T. Yang | 41 |
| H. J. Cordner | 40 |
| H. W. Lambert | 36 |

**B CLASS**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. Tsukasaki | 43 (c) |
| J. Watson | 43 |
| G. H. Wilder | 42 |
| A. L. Mottu | 41 |
| D. Leighton | 41 |
| H. G. Mende | 41 |
| T. S. D. Wade | 34 |
| G. Archer | 34 |
| M. Shiga | 33 |
| J. W. Baldwin | 32 |
| K. T. Doo | 26 |
| S. Matsushita | 20 |

**C CLASS**

| | |
|---|---|
| F. M. da Cruz | 41 (a) |
| A. W. Slater | 40 |
| G. S. Kemp | 38 |
| R. W. Burton | 37 |
| F. E. Hall | 36 |
| N. S. Li | 34 |
| A. C. Godby | 33 |

**D CLASS**

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Liu | 46 (b) |
| L. Kennedy | 42 |
| A. E. Ongetta | 40 |
| Z. S. Hoo | 39 |
| R. Joseph | 34 |
| T. Fujii | 31 |
| L. K. Chu | 29 |
| A. Gutierrez | 28 |
| H. Collaco | 20 |
| S. Collaco | 12 |

(a)—Winner of Spoon and 1st leg on Cup.

(b)—Winner of Spoon and 2nd leg on Cup.

(c)—4th "Leg on Cup. Wins Cup outright and promoted to "A" Class

**TRANSFERS**

H. G. Mende and K. T. Doo are transferred to "C" Class from date.

Members are reminded that the second January competition will take place on Friday 26th inst, from 7 to 9 a.m. Range 600 yards one sighter and ten scoring shots, and the range will be changed to 200 yards in case of foggy weather.

## Navy "Y" To Hold Meet For Sailors On Asheville

The Shanghai Navy Y.M.C.A. annual athletic contest for 1923 will be held for the sailors of the U.S.S. Ashville on Thursday afternoon, beginning at 2:30, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The games are open to all American sailors and soldiers, but this year only the U.S.S. Ashville is in port and so the sailors of that ship will be the only participants. These men must conform to amateur requirements.

Medals will be offered for first and second places in five competitions. These contests are: Standing Broad Jump in accordance with the rules of the Athletic League of the Army and Navy; 160 yard Potato Race, using eight potatoes; Push-up from the floor, to be made with the body in a leaning position supported by the hands and toes only. From straight arm position, the arms shall be bent until the chin touches the floor, when the return is made to straight arm position; 12 Pound Shot Put, adapted to indoor practice; Running High Jump, when three trials are allowed at each height of bar.

Besides the individual prizes for first and second places in the five events, a silver Trophy Cup, now held by Norfolk, may be won by the Navy or Army Branch securing the highest total number of points. This trophy will become the possession of the Branch winning it three times.

The athletic men in charge of the meet are Ensign S. A. Jones, Athletic Officer of the U. S. S. Ashville and Dr. J. N. Gray, Physical Director of the National Committee Y.M.C.A. of China.

## Giant Pitcher Sues Society Leader

HUGH McQuillan, the New York Giants' $100,000 pitcher, has entered suit for $50,000 against Miss Mildred Taylor, society girl of the inner circle of Newport and New York. He alleges that a car she was driving collided with his, so seriously injuring his arm that his pitching days are probably over. The accident occurred on Long Island. The young woman's relatives assert McQuillan was to blame.

## SCHOLARSHIP BAN HITS SPORTS AT LELAND STANFORD

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Palo Alto, Jan. 20.—The Faculty of Stanford University yesterday tore a great hole in the football and track teams when it suspended 85 players for scholarship deficiencies.

Among them were nine football players and three track team members, who will have to remain out for one year.

Among others on whom the axe fell are Glen Hartranft, national shotput and discus winner; Thurman Clarke, Al Smith, Norman Dole, Charlie Johnson and many others, who are well known in intercollegiate sport circles.

## JOIE RAY GETS REINSTATED TO AMATEUR RANKS

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 20.—Joie Ray of Chicago, crack distance runner has been reinstated to good standing in amateur ranks by the Amateur Athletic Union, according to a statement made public today by Frederick I. Rubien.

Ray was suspended last November by the A. A. U. for having submitted exorbitant expense accounts.

## BATTLING SIKI AND CARPENTIER ARE EXONERATED

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

Paris, Jan. 20.—The French Boxing Investigation Committee has exonerated all of the accused in the alleged 'frame up' in the Carpentier-Siki bout and have voted the fight a clean bill of health.

## *New Record For Half Mile Swim*

*(China Press Service)*

Sydney, Jan. 20.—Ray Charlton, a fifteen year old resident of this city, has made a new record for the half mile swim at Rush Cutters Bays. Charlton made the dash in eleven minutes and three-fifths seconds. The previous record was twelve minutes fifty and one fifth seconds.

## YOUNGSTERS OUT WITH MEMBERS OF HARRIERS CLUB

Many youngsters turned out with the Shanghai Harriers Club squads who went for a training run in the Kiangwan District yesterday afternoon.

Secretary Tommy McKenna has been attempting for months to get the youngsters interested and the man who is responsible for the cross country game here should have been delighted yesterday. One of the ideas of the Harriers Club is to foster interest in the hill and dale game with the juniors.

Yesterday the crews went four miles and two new men showed up well. J. E. Fisher of the fast group looked good over the first part of the course, but taking things easily, Chung and Chow of the slow men got ahead and made a race, Chung just nosing his sidekicker out in the dash for home.

Fisher was third in, with Tom McKenna fourth, J. A. Lawrence fifth, and H. L. Pierce, sixth.

Next week the Harriers Club will send two packs out over a course of about three miles and a half.

## JACK DEMPSEY INVESTS EARNINGS IN N. Y. PROPERTY

Exclusive Dispatch to THE CHINA PRESS

New York, Jan. 20.—A local realty house here today announced the sale of one of the most fashionable apartment hotels in the city to Jack Dempsey and his manager Jack Kearns. The consideration was G.$250,000, Dempsey and Kearns each investing one half of the amount.

It is also rumored that they are about to complete a deal which has been pending for some time for a larger hotel in Los Angeles.

It is said that the California project involves almost twice the sum of today's purchase.

Dempsey when interviewed said he was "preparing for the well-known rainy day."

## TRIAL MATCHES GIVE LINE ON RUGBY PLAYERS

Two trial games were played yesterday to get a line on possibilities for the interport rugby team which will represent Shanghai.

The Whites were beaten in both battles, the Blacks winning the first game by a score of 11 points to nil and the Colors quitting on the long end of the second game, 17-3.

## MAITLAND IS HUNT WINNER; GREAT FINISH

### Twenty Bunched In Dash For Flags After Dusty Ride

### NARROW VICTORY

### Newbigging Beaten By Eyelash; Ladies Hunt Next Sunday

BY JOHNNY WALKER

A large and distinguished company assembled at The Soiree given by His Excellency, The Master, (his eyes were like unto carbuncles) at the Race Club on the eve of the last Jewish Sabbath. The Young Men, each one with his Vixen, were charmed by the strains of the Carlton Band, each couple fell into a clinch and danced like devils.

It was a great evening wherein oceans of tea, acres of toast and fongs of indestructible plum cake were absorbed. A right merry time, Master, thank you. And such a success should be followed up. Now at Home each Hunt Club once during the Season has a Hunt Dinner and Ball, vide The Tatler, The Bystander and sichlike papers wherein pictures of brave men and lovely women do appear. Why should not the Paper Hunt so celebrate?

The best possible facilities exist in this Abode of Love, Shanghai, arrangements could be made chop chop. That such a function would be a huge popular success is a foregone conclusion, especially if Dalgarno were to be elected Master of Ceremonies. Nobody could beat Dolly, whose natural graces and vivacious manners command him at once for such an honor. That portly and handsome courtier Fash would be Dolly's assistant, whilst Maestro Sparke, conducting the Band with his usual wild abandon, would be an irresistible attraction. Let's.

And after the Soiree, led by one John Johnstone, the Young Men endeavored to learn all about the Hunt they were to run on the morrow. And they laid verbal traps for this Scribe and Patters to fall into, such as a query by one cunning old hound, "I've got no chauffeur. Shall I be able to leave my Car at the Start and get back to it easily from the Finish? But the two Foxes, although plied with drink, held each his tongue and would not divulge to John, although he wildly implored them, the whereabout of the B.M.H.

BIG NIGHT MONDAY

Entries for the Hunt Handicap closed last night. The Stewards will ride over the course this morning at 10:30 of the clock starting at Old Handicap Bridge. Now just to shew what can happen to a man in this transitory life. The Stewards of course will be wined and dined by The Master on Monday, when the Handicaps are made up with much noise and argument.

It was on Friday Eve that one Benbow, formerly a rollicking devil-may-care, crept into the Race Club smoking a decayed cigar. He had a tear in his eye and a petition in his hand which each of the other Stewards had to sign guaranteeing his whereabouts on Monday night next and that they would see he went straight home, for otherwise said Benbow with a sob, my wife won't let me!

The little shower on Friday night was a delusion and a snare. It raised hopes and then didn't wet them. And the sun rose gloriously on Saturday morn, the dust was just as dusty, and Scribe sat himself down to tear offal with one of the smartest vixens Shanghai has ever seen. After which off and away in Young Drakeford's car to lay scent, the owner driving of course. That gave him a job of work to do and kept him out of mischief, besides why should The Scribe share his vixen with another Fox? Young Drakeford really gets a wild look in his eye at times and then he has to be watched.

The road to Mik-a-loong Pang, which is the Chinese name for the creek crossed at the second bridge on the new Minghong motor road, was up and littered with laterite on Wednesday, so the invaluable Ah Boo went out early in the morning and cumshawed the foremen to clear the route for motor cars, thus the going was not so bad after all.

When Scribe, his vixen and Young Drakeford arrived at the proper Start, the earth was a blank, no riding boys, no ponies, no nothing, and it was with relief they spied them half a mile further south. Back they all came and

when this same Scribe saw what he was going to lay scent with he threw a chest, quickly gave Johnny Paterson and Young Drakeford jobs of work to keep them busy, whilst he became the Grand Turk. For there with the fire of the chase in their sweet eyes were the Inevitable Billy, the Adorable Ada, Beautiful K-K-Katie and the spouses of Harry Fitz and Kenny. The services of Ah Boo were again enlisted and he guaranteed to do in the husbands at the B.M.H. so Scribe could go ahead with the way clear.

**LADIES NEXT WEEK**

Which brings up the announcement that next Sunday afternoon as ever is, there will be a Ladies Hunt in which all riding ladies are cordially invited to compete. No husbands, lovers, or sweethearts, no male creatures in fact, will be allowed to follow, except those cunning fellows, the Seven Wise Men of the East, who know and appreciate when they have a good thing on.

All being satisfactorily arranged, the Foxes started dropping their cards, skirting that beauty spot Burnham Beeches on the south. The first obstacle was after half a mile of flat, Mrs. Blix's Wade, where a rideo boy's pony rushed the single stone bridge and scused his master.

Followed a little interlude of pony catching, then away again through the Hampton Maze Village (it is named otherwise on the map) over a good typical French country jump, followed by three others, into a battle neck and out again by a Wade, a nice jump and then hey over quite good going to Guiland Bridge where green was laid, and after that off the map into pastures new.

**THE LADIES SLIP**

A neat water jump led into the big plain by Money Tax Temple and after circling some lagoons, where Beautiful K-K-Katie stood on her head, a wade, a village and another wade led back to the Minghong Road. Swinging East here, the Foxes went like hell down a fine galloping stretch with four good jumps, slap into another little wade and over some rather hard ground to two excellent jumps where a check was laid. Mrs. Kenny also stood on her head here but Young Drakeford proved his worth and caught her pony, so that was all right. Hence Foxes turned North through a dry gulch and ran towards Chang Jao village taking one quite decent jump in their stride. Then sharp left over excellent going to a good line of jumps, one of which if taken on the left was very big. This section ended where the B.M.H. was to be, but there the invaluable rideo boys had, after some difficulty with the landed gentry, built a platform which cut out the only horrid portion of the new country.

Close by this spot lives a Mr. Chen, a gentleman who speaks English and who last Sunday morn invited Scribe and his party to his house for tea. That's the spirit we want in the countryside. Mr. Chen's courtesy was much appreciated.

**BIG FIELD OUT**

Following the new Platform came a good line of four jumps then the Minghong Road again, where another little check was laid and duty bought, whereas scent was laid north over Chang Jao Bridge, sharp right into the country and so to a wade at Disappointment Creek. This is about one and a half miles from the Finish, which was reached by a twisty run in and the Flags were planted about hundred yards north of an un-named water jump east of what is called on the map Temple of Joy. It was a brain wave of Young Drakeford's to plant the flags over some lovely fallow land with straight furrows away from the jump. Here Scribe took a tearful farewell of the Vixens and hopped off to the Start, where a very big field was assembled. And after seeing the Hunt disappear in a cloud of dust he had to guide the crowd to the Finish half a mile or so away. It was a very warm sunny day and what with riding and walking Scribe's bearings got very hot but kindly folk gave him to drink out of numerous flasks so that by the time the Hunt hove in sight he was feeling quite merry.

And what a finished it was, like a cavalry charge, a handkerchief would have covered the first twenty! How Mr. Molyneux managed to make up the Card was a miracle, but he did so and got it correct. Good lad that!

**MAITLAND WINS**

Young Maitland on Shake Down won by an eye lash from a new comer Newbigging, who will win this season with luck, so will Mr. Stag Hound, who is becoming a regular card fixture.

The Young Men seemed to appreciate the Hunt all except the dust, which anyway the Foxes can't help. One hound delighted the spectators by a daring head-first dive into the last water jump. Other Young Men kissed the earth, but as a whole the hunt came in well bunched and the Finish was voted the best and most exciting for seasons.

**THE CARD**

Start: Burnham Beeches.
Finish: Great Yellow Temple.
Laid by: Messrs. J. J. Paterson, T. G. Drakeford and G. Grayrigge.

1—Mr. H. Maitland on Shake Down.
2—Mr. D. L. Newbigging on Black Griffin.
3—Mr. L. R. Andrews on Sarcile.
4—Mr. P. Slang Lund on Nordborg.
5—Mr. A. J. P. Heard on Griffin.
6—Mr. J. C. Greig on Patapouff.

## INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

THE CANTON BAZZ
HAW-HAW-VELLY MUCH DUMB-BELL
GOSH!! ALL FRIDAY
WATCH YOUR SKIMMER AND STORM STICK
YES-WE HAVE NO NIGG GUY PAN
INDOOR SPORTS
LAMPING A MERRY ANDREW FROM WOPPINGER FALLS AS HE OOES HIS STUFF WITH CHOP STICKS IN A CHOP SUEY JOINT
© 1922 BY INT'L FEATURE SERVICE, INC.

## HANBURY SCHOOL YOUNGSTERS WIN TWO FROM S. A. S.

The Thomas Hanbury School Midgets and Juniors at Hongkew Park Friday won a dual victory over the American School Midgets and Juniors' football teams.

In the first match, the Juniors of both schools battled through a scoreless first half. In the second half, Moller opened the score for the Thomas Hanbury School, his colleague H. Park adding another point ten minutes later. The American boys were kept out of the Hanbury goal and the game finished 2-0 in favor of the Hanbury School.

In the Midgets' meeting the diminutive footballers played a wonderful game which also resulted in a 2 to 0 score for Hanbury, P. Moller and Kalupstine got the goals.

**SHIP TEAMS PLAY**

Holt's Wharf was the scene of an exciting football match between teams from the two Blue Funnel steamers Ningchow and Teiresias. The kick-off was at 4:30 p.m., the Teiresias winning the toss, and the Ningchovians found themselves facing the setting sun. Despite this handicap the team played a strong offensive game, which resulted, after 35 minutes' play, in its making the first score.

After change of ends and some splendid work on both sides the Teiresias succeeded in equalising, Singleton scoring, and the battle then raged fast and furious. It was due only to ill-luck that the Ningchow did not score again, the latter part of the game being played in semi-darkness, and when the final whistle blew, after an exhibition of some really fine football, the score still stood at one all.

## MEAD BATS FOR EIGHT HOURS TO SCORE 181 RUNS

*(Reuter's Service)*

Durban, Jan. 19.—The weather was fine and the wicket easy when the third test match between England and South Africa was resumed today.

England carried their over-night score of 256 for five wickets to 428.

The English batsmen continued a cautious game during the morning and at lunch the score stood at 398 for five wickets. The crowd barracked Mead and Mann who added 154 for the sixth wicket.

Mann scored 84 with two sixes and ten fours. Mead batted for eight hours and 20 minutes for 181 runs, giving only two chances. He played with monumental patience and his imperturbable defence was in the circumstances the most correct tactics.

The South African bowling was uniformly good. Hall gave the best performance with four wickets for 105. The fielding was for the most part excellent.

At the close of play South Africa had scored 70 for no wicket.

## *Catholic Circle XI Plays N. J. Club Today*

The following will represent the Catholic Circle against the N. J. Club today at 3 p.m. at Hongkew Park:

Catholic Circle: D. Sequeira, A. Sequeira, F. Gutierrez, Sr., B. A. Pintos, J. Lima, L. Lima, J. Silva, J. F. Remedios, J. Tordy, R. Canavarro and P. A. Costa.

Reserve: A. F. Remedios.

N. J. Club: A. H. Remedios, Tony Remedios, A. F. Gomes, A. S. Braga, J. P. Campos, V. F. Britto, H. J. Encarnacao, G. M. P. Remedios, A. Aguiar, R. Robarts and J. C. Britto.

Reserves: T. d'Almeida, C. J. Beale, J. Canavarro.

Linesman: John Walker.

Referee: M. P. de Campos.

## CLUB "A" TEAM NOW AT TOP OF HOCKEY LEAGUE

The Shanghai Hockey Club "A" team stepped into the lead in the league standing yesterday by winning from the Club "B" team in a rattling game by a score of 1-0.

The Police walloped the Endeavorers Hockey Club by a score of 7-1.

## *English Improving Wimbledon Plant*

Although the new Wimbledon tennis plant, completed last season by the English Lawn Tennis Association, was regarded as the most completely equipped in the world, it is announced that considerable improvements involving an expenditure of some £11,000 are in view. These include the construction of a supplementary gallery court, with stands and approaches, new housing accommodations for the managerial staff and improved facilities for spectators circulating around the center court.

The All-England Club has already expended £121,000 on the undertaking, while the construction of the center court stands cost another £74,000, the laying out of courts £11,000 and the building of the hard court stands another £7,000. Heavy expenditure was also incurred in the making of exterior and interior roads at the grounds. It is believed that the extensions proposed will add materially to the comfort and convenience of players and spectators. Some of them were proposed in the original plan of the new Wimbledon, but it required the experience of an actual championship meeting to emphasise the necessity of others.

## A Trial Game?

Sporting Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

How about this team mentioned below giving the interport a trial game?

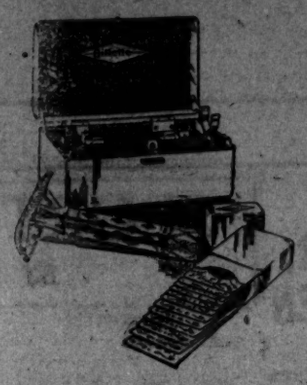
Baker (S.F.X.), Tonkin (S.F.C.), Brown (S.F.C.), T. Wade (Recs), Johnson (S.F.X.), De Mann (S.F.C.), Gutierrez (S.F.X.), Drake (S.F.C.), Tordy (S.F.X.), A. Sofoulis (Recs), C. Sofoulis (Recs).

I am quite sure the above team will give the interporters a good trial game.

Thanking You,

SOCCER.

January 18, 1923.

# Shave yourself with perfect comfort

MADE IN U. S. A. Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

AS you shave with the New Improved Gillette, notice how softly it glides over your face—without the slightest suggestion of "pulling."

After the shave, see how smooth and clean your face is—how cool the skin!

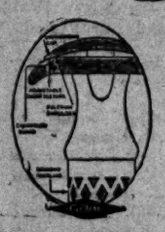
The New Improved Gillette really brings you new comfort in shaving. The channeled guard lets the beard spring upright against the shaving edge. The blade cuts square and true across each hair at the surface of the skin.

The New Improved Gillette is made in a number of different styles and finishes; each is packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 shaving edges). No stropping, no honing.

Buy yourself the New Improved Gillette today—you will find it at good stores and bazaars, in the box with the Gillette diamond trademark.

**Gillette Brownie Safety Razor**

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.



The leading features are:

1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Flexure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

*Ask your dealer to show you these razors*

**Gillette Safety Razor Co.**
Boston, U.S.A.

*Representatives: Muller & Phipps (China), Limited, 5th Floor New N.K.K. Bldg., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai.*



MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.



Shanghai Stores Co.
21, Nanking Road Cent. 867

MEN'S OUTFITTERS

Shanghai Stores Co.
21, Nanking Road Cent. 867

T. D. WILSON,
*MANAGER*

Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Refracting and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
35 Nanking Road. Tel. 1928



"LUCKY STRIKE"

"THE CIGARETTE WITH NO BITE!"

British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.—Distributors

## Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

them each stick to their right parts. Without anticipating, he has created a fine chorus.

Well, these are the men to whom we owe thanks for the show that we are all looking forward to this week.

• • •

**THE PRINCIPALS**

Thirty one speaking parts! That's a nice little pack to handle.

Although the name of the play is "Tom Jones" Tom has to wait for a minute or two and give place to a lady. The leading feminine role is being played by Mrs. Isenman. To use a little bit of slang: "Nuf Sed." She has had so many successes here—with never a failure—that to try to foretell anything but a triumph is out of the question. I like to think that this—our most popular player—is again among the clubites and assisting a big show on a night. I won't say how she looked, or how she sang. You, who know her, can easily imagine. You, who don't, will find out on Wednesday.

Mr. Raggett—ladies and gentlemen! In other words "Tom Jones"—the audience—the audience—Mr. Tom Jones! This is the first time local playgoers will have seen Mr. Raggett on the Lyceum stage. It won't be the last I hope. He has already been heard at a couple of the Town Hall concerts conducted by Maestro Paci, and his fine voice quickly won him appreciation. He came to Shanghai from Mesopatamia, where he did a little singing when the Turks took a day off now and again. When in England he was connected with a number of well known musical comedy companies.

Mrs. Chris Wingrove has a good part and she knows how to treat it. Then follow a number of ladies who are making first appearances locally. There is Mrs. Stewardson, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Kurt and Mrs. Fitzgerald. Among some of the old friends I see the names of Mrs. Bruce Lockhart, Miss Phil Berry, Miss Connie Limby. It is always good to know that D. J. Donne is in a cast. He has a fine show in "Tom Jones," taking the part originally played by Dan Rolyat. He dances as well—as it should be.

Then another well known and popular name is that of N. G. Maitland. He will be seen in the character part of "Squire Weston." Other male members of the cast, who all have work to do, are Messrs. McMurray, E. R. Morrison, Dumbarton, R. M. J. Martin, "Jimmy" Johnstone, Walker and Hinton. Good fellows and good voices all.

• • •

**THE DANCING**

This should prove one of the features of the show. In the first place what a bevy of beauty our producer has gathered. Here are the dancing sprites. Mrs. Blix, Mrs. Foster—it's frightfully hard not to call these two well known dancers Miss Dorothy Grundy and Miss May Price—they're every bit as good as ever, Mrs. Harder, a newcomer, Miss Hamilton, Miss Limby, Miss Noble and Miss Berry.

And these people have had the advantage of being trained by that splendid teacher Mrs. Mayne. There will be a jigg, a Morriss Dance, and an eccentric dance. There will be ample opportunity to enjoy this part of the show.

• • •

**THE SCENERY**

Two exterior scenes and one interior carry the action of the play. I did not have the pleasure of seeing them in place, but being the work of Mr. Chris Wingrove, who has done many a good canvass for the A. D. C., we can rest assured that this part of the production will also be up to high water mark. One or two novelties in the hunting scene are to be introduced.

But more about this when you welcome the return of "Springie."

• • •

**COSTUMES**

The fact that Mrs. Harry Morris has designed all the costumes, and has kept very faithfully to a period, is guarantee that the eyes of the audience will be delighted. She is wonderfully artistic, and Mr. Wingrove is lucky to have her support. And we mustn't forget the lady who night after night has been superintending the making and executing of these costumes. Here has been an arduous role, but as usual she has succeeded. So hats off again to Mrs. Wilson, the wardrobe mistress.

Mr. Armstrong is looking after the stage management, and all the lighting effects will be in the experienced hands of Mr. Molyneux.

Once again. Wednesday is to be a Red Letter Day!

• • •

**MILNE PLAYS**

Just a word before you go off to sleep again. On Tuesday night, at the Country Club, in Bubbling Well Road, two very charming plays by the well known Punch writer, A. A. Milne, will be staged.—"The Step Mother" and "Wurzel Flummery."

Both give plenty of scope for character acting, and both have that delightful appeal which calls at times for the tear and at times for the smile.

Mrs. Yorke Irwine, of the B. W. A. Dramatic Section, has arranged the plays and she has had the assistance of that popular player, Mr. Herbert Langley, as producer. A very good cast has been selected for both plays. Between the acts songs will be sung by Mrs. Isherwood, Mr. Butt, and there will be recitations by Mrs. Cochrane. So a very pleasant evening may be anticipated.

## Johannson Is Recs Star; Club Beaten

(Continued from Page 1)

and had Biggs on the jump all the time. A second goal followed soon after. Drake ran down and placed well for Moosa who slung across and caught Cameron in the wrong corner of the goal.

From a free kick to the Police, Brockett made a dangerous run out to a bouncing ball, but his luck was in and he got there just in time, clearing safely. Moosa should have scored just before half time; he got away, tricked Clissold and had only Cameron in front, but placed right into his hands, and the half finished with the School two in hand.

The second half opened in promising fashion for the Police. Quayle had moved to centre-forward and opened up the game quickly. Unsteady play by the School defence gave Watson a lovely chance but he waited long enough for Brockett to get into position before he shot, and the Police pressure produced nothing.

The boys were a bit disjointed at the start, failing to combine and trying too much individual stuff, but they gradually settled down and a left wing combination ended in Drake slipping Clissold and giving Jesu a chance for a first time effort, which he wasted by waiting.

**MOOSA SCORES**

The third goal was the best of the game—Moosa going through alone beating the backs, and giving Cameron no earthly chance.

The Police went away and several rushes looked promising, only to end outside the goal. Quayle made a nice opening for Watson, but his shot went straight to Brockett's hands.

The School were starving their best forward, T. Madar, at this stage, and as a consequence spoilt several useful breakaways.

The only Police goal arrived when one of the halves ran across Quayle to clear and beat Brockett with a nice screw shot.

Following this P. Madar retired hurt from back and his brother went back, and deputised in a very useful fashion. But even with one man short the School were able to smother the Police attack, largely because the latter's forwards seemed unable to take what was offered them, while the School were able to pick up another goal. Leviss passed across and Cameron ran out to clear, but Moosa got there first and netted while he was out bringing up the total to 4-1, at which score the whistle went.

For the Police the backs were the pick and McDonald played his usual steady game at half. Quayle had no support at center-forward and must have got tired of seeing his openings wasted.

It was an off day for the rest of the forwards and that's that.

For the School, Siemsson was easily the star performer—his display being the best on the field, and he saved the School time and again. T. Madar was good both at outside right and at back; with more experience he should make a very useful player.

**RECS VS. THOS. HANBURY**

The Recs' second line proved just too good for the Thos. Hanburg by one goal, and the score about showed the respective merits of the teams.

For the Recs W. Manley scored two, and Hogborne the other, while Brown and Park put in one each for the School.

**CLUB LUSITANO VS. CUSTOMS**

The Club Lusitano was at home to the Customs yesterday and romped home winners by 3 goals to nil.

Playing with the wind, the Lusitanians began to attack, but the Customs were just as fully determined that they should not score.

The ball was continually going up and down, with the Lusitano doing most of the pressing. Twice they sent the ball in but the referee ruled out both goals, putting the first to handling and the second to off-side.

Half time found the score 0-0. From the commencement of the second half the Lusitanians determined to win and began a continual attack. Gutierrez missed a goal when he had only the goalie to beat at a very difficult angle.

A fine piece of combination on the right wing saw the Lusitano center-forward beat the Customs goalie with a nice shot. Spurred by their success, the Lusitanians continued to attack. Good combination gave Collaco a second chance and he placed the ball just where Sluis did not want it to go—low and in a corner.

The Customs tried hard to score, but good work on the part of C. Marcal at goal, and the defence, prevented them.

Towards the end of the game Collaco received a nice pass from Gutierrez and again beat Sluis with a first time shot, completing the hat trick—three goals consecutively. Final score 3-0.

The Lusitano defence was perfect—C. Marcal, A. Remedios and A. Gomes deserving special credit. The forwards combined well and H. Collaco proved too good for the Customs defence.

Sluis in goal saved many difficult shots. The backs were not certain of their men. Davies was the pick of the halves and worked well. The forwards tried several times to score, but the Lusitano defence was always there.

## "The Hardest Battle Of My Ring Career"

**BY JOHNNY KILBANE**

It was a Kilbane that took all the joy out of life for me early in my boxing career. We were both kids of the same age—nineteen years old—Tommy and I. We lived on the same street in Cleveland, attended the same school and were pals before we met each other in the ring. Then the rivalry started and immediately two Kilbane factions were created. Incidentally, there is no relationship between Tommy Kilbane, who is now in retirement, and myself.

Back during the winter of 1908, after both Tom and I each had taken part in only half a dozen respective matches, talk started of a Kilbane-Kilbane bout. The conversation reached such a fever heat that our constituents wanted to see a finish fight. However, finally it was decided that a twenty-five-round match would be held.

Then, as I am doing now, I was my own manager, and all details were arranged by myself. We certainly had a lot of trouble to decide on a site for the battle, as we had to duck the sheriff, and it was difficult to get some one to referee. All in all, making arrangements for that bout was the toughest thing that I have ever known.

After several days John Reddy, in those days a fearless man, and now fire chief in Cleveland, was prevailed on to act as referee. Reddy was prepared for any emergency, I am quite sure.

A ten-foot ring pitched in the second story of a barn near a roadhouse just outside of Cleveland was chosen for the battleground. About five hundred people filled the room, light being furnished by four dim oil-burning lamps hanging from the ceiling. All windows being nailed down tight, the place soon filled with cigarette and cigar smoke. The air was stifling.

We started on our way, Tommy and I. I was handled by Doc Payne and Bert Wing. The timekeepers were Billy Evans, the American League umpire; Bill Smith and Matt Hinckle. Because of the smallness of the ring there wasn't a chance of either depending on clevernes. It was a slambang affair. We just punched, mauled and battled each other all around the small space, time and again being pushed away from the improvised ropes into the center of the ring by the crowd.

What a lacing we each suffered! For twenty rounds we fought nip-and-tuck. How I tried to knock him out! I succeeded in staggering Tom several times, and he staggered me. I have never been so fatigued in all my life as I was that night—and with every round I felt myself becoming weaker and weaker in that stuffy room, which was getting hotter and hotter, despite the fact that it was zero weather outside.

When the twenty-first round opened I was virtually all in. I couldn't hold up my arms to protect myself. It looked as if I was doomed for a knockout. I thought I would get it any second during that rough twenty-first. But my legs kept moving and I was able to duck and side-step. Probably Tommy was tired, too. In the next round I was still without sufficient strength to hold up my arms, and Tommy kept whanging away as best he could. But I was able to keep on my feet.

Then the twenty-third. To my surprise I felt that my arms were becoming loose instead of stiffened, and before I knew it I let fly with a right flush on Tommy's jaw. Down he went. He barely got to his feet at nine. Twice more I dropped the game little battler, and each time he managed to get up before the referee could count ten.

We were both all in in the twenty-fourth and the twenty-fifth, the end of the contest finding us badly used up and battered almost to a pulp. Both my eyes were almost closed, my nose and mouth were bleeding. Tommy was a similar sight.

On the strength of the knockdowns I scored in the twenty-third round I was given the decision and a purse of $408. Before the match I weighed 119¼ pounds. When it was over I was down to 112.

Not since that night in 1908 have I felt so terrible, so tired, so worn—just plain ordinary down and out, and never again have I appeared in a twenty-five-round bout.


NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL GOOD MEN TO TAKE OUT XS POLICIES ON THEIR CARS

Prospectus from:—

C. E. SPARKE INSURANCE OFFICE } 44 Kiangse Road.

*Agents:*—Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Whose Assets exceed £2,000,000



JOHNNIE WALKER

SINCE 1820 JOHNNIE WALKER HAS HAD ONE STEADY AIM—TO DESERVE YOUR APPRECIATION

JOHNNIE WALKER "RED LABEL"
Guaranteed Over 10 Years

JOHNNIE WALKER "BLACK LA BEL
Guaranteed Over 12 Years Old

*Sole Agents:*

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.

Wine and Spirit Merchants
Established 1864

4 Foochow Road Phone C. 7216 (4 lines)

Large bright leaves only, of choicest Virginia tobacco

The Tobacco for 555 cigarettes is selected by our own Experts from the finest Bright Virginia Leaves on the actual Tobacco Fields in very small quantities at a time.

The Leaf is then matured for years. All sand, dust and stalk is eliminated, absorbing 30% of the original Leaf, leaving only the Tobacco in its pristine beauty.

This superlative Tobacco is then rolled by hand and encased in pure Vegetable Paper.

STATE EXPRESS

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

No 555

*Obtainable in every Country of the World.*

ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LTD. LONDON



Tel. C. 44 Hall & Holtz, Ltd. Tel. C. 44

SHANGHAI

3RD WEEK OF SALE

ATTRACTIVE REDUCTIONS

WOOLLEN UNDERCLOTHING
all grades and sizes TO CLEAR at very low prices

LEATHER LINED MOTOR COATS
FLEECE LINED OVERCOATS
BURBERRY'S MATTAMACS AND SILK OIL SKINS
all very much reduced

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN VELOUR HATS
big assortment of colors, all sizes
TO CLEAR

GENT'S WOOLLEN ½ HOSE
KNITTED COAT SWEATERS
GOLF JACKETS AND SWEATERS

WOOLLEN GAUNTLET GLOVES
LEATHER GAUNTLET GLOVES
LINED GLOVES

Special Sale Week—Further Reduced Prices

Business Hours 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

# MUTT AND JEFF.

See BARNEY GOOGLE and HIS SWEET WOMAN Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

By BUD FISHER

## MUTT AND JEFF

## Rival Flagpole Painters!

(Copyright, 1922, by H. C. Fisher Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

THE MAYOR GAVE JEFF THE JOB OF PAINTING THE FLAG POLE ON THE TOWN HALL, MUTT! JEFF'S BID WAS TWO DOLLARS!

THE CHEAP SKATE!

A. MUTT, FLAG POLE PAINTER

THE RUNT, HIS BID WAS EIGHT DOLLARS LOWER THAN MINE! I'LL GET EVEN WITH HIM!

BIRD STORE

THIS WOOD-PECKER SET ME BACK ONE BUCK BUT HE OUGHT TO BE WORTH IT!

TWO BERRIES! EASY MONEY!!

PAINT

'WHAT TH'-?

PAINT

A WOODPECKER! AND MUTT!

?

PAINT

TAKE THAT! YOU BIG PIECE OF CHEESE! TEE HEE!

NIX, MISTER WOODPECKER, NIX!

HELP!

THE MAN SAID ALL YOU'VE HAD THIS WEEK FOR NOURISHMENT WAS A SMALL PIECE OF KINDLING, SO GO AHEAD AND EAT YOUR HEAD OFF!

R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R

FINE!

R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R-R

I CAN GO NOW!

HEY!! NIX!!!

R R R R R R R R R R R R

RR RRRRRRRR RRRRRRRR

RRRRRRRRRR RRRRRRRR

OOF!

BUMP!

JEFF, FOR THE LOUE OF MIKE, USE DISCRETION!

I'LL USE THIS FLAG POLE. THAT'S WHAT I'LL USE

RRRR RRRR

H. Fisher

12-3